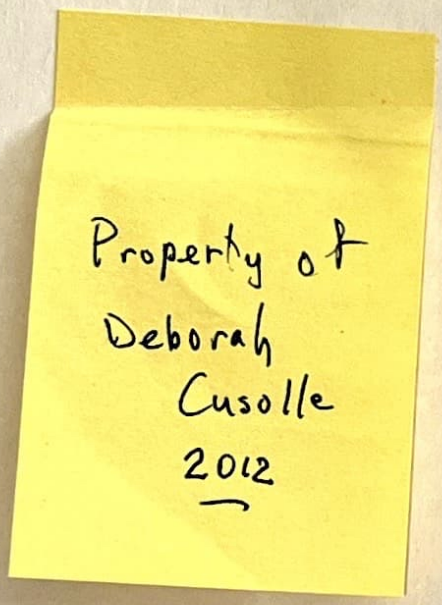
ZIPCHEN

The Life and Times of Theodore and Wasylyna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ZIPCHEN:

THE LIFE AND TIMES
OF
THEODORE AND WASYLYNA

A FAMILY HISTORY - 1830-1987

BY

ROMAN J. BRUNWALD

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Roman J. Brunwald,
Victoria, British Columbia.

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Victoria, British Columbia

The publication of this book was made possible by the financial contributions of family members.

"The history of the world is told in its families."

Dr. Douglas G. M. Herron,
Victoria, British Columbia

DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to:

-- the loving memory of Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen who, by their example, established a new and enriched life for their family;

-- the children of Theodore and Wasylyna who supported their parents in their new country--Canada;

-- future generations in the Zipchen family. May they draw on the rich heritage and religious convictions so admirably exemplified by their ancestors--Theodore and Wasylyna.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My wife Joyce, for her patience and understanding

My sons, Paul and Jason, proofreaders

My Mother, Anne Brunwald

My Aunts and Uncles:

Dora Fedzun

Dmytro Zipchen,

Mary Ryhorchuk

Kathleen Hollick

Nettie Horbay

John Horbay

D.P. Zypchen

My Brother Nester

My very close friends and advisors in Victoria:

Stewart Dunlop, M.A. (Hons.)

Charles P. Newcombe, M. Sc.

Dr. Yvonne Martin, Ph.D.

Dr. Reeta Sanatani, Ph. D.

My grateful thanks and appreciation to those who have helped me with this book.

And mostly to Charles P. Newcombe for his patience and invaluable assistance in taking my raw research and dictation and breathing literary life into it.

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FORWARD

I was pleased and excited when Roma (Ryhorchuk) Nowakowski approached me in early 1986 with the idea of publishing our family history. But my enthusiasm turned to hesitation and trepidation when I considered that I would be the one to put it on paper. The task of assimilating all the data from an age gone by seemed formidable, but I warmed to the challenge. I remembered with pleasure, living with my grandparents in the farm residence in 1936-1937, and again briefly in 1939. I lived with them on the farm, and I vacationed with them in their Hafford village residence during World War II. Even now I can hear the stories my grandparents told of their early days, both good and bad.

In the late 1940s I also vacationed with my Uncle Dick and Aunt Mary Zipchen and lived with them in the log house that Theodore and Wasylyna built on the original homestead.

Gradually, as I recalled the happy memories of my grandparents, I eagerly accepted the challenge. After meeting with various members of the family--Dora, Dick, Mary, my mother Anne, Kathleen, John and Nettie Horbay, and Dick P. Zypchen--I started to write.

As a starting point, to understand Theodore and Wasylyna I had to put myself in their place--back in time, and far away from Canada.

Our family history begins in the village of HORODENKA, in the Western Ukraine, but the first chapter of this book is devoted to the cultural roots of our family. I have included an historical backdrop in the belief that it will help us to understand the forces that shaped the lives of our grandparents.

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Postscripts: Reunions of 1987 and 2012

Front Cover- Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen- 1914
Back Cover - Outdoor Oven - by Roma Nowakowski

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CHAPTER ONE

Historical Background

The history of the Ukraine is almost as old as mankind itself and as rich as the soil on which it stands. Man has been on Ukrainian soil since the beginning of time. The oldest representative of the population of western Europe is the Heidelberg Man (Homo Heidelbergensis) who lived in the Paleolithic era, approximately 400,000 years ago. His traces also appear in the Ukraine (Luka Vrublivetska on the Dniester River in Podolia). In the middle Paleolithic age, approximately 100,000-40,000 years ago, Neanderthal Man lived in western Europe and the Ukraine. The earliest geographical descriptions of Ukraine are chiefly of the southern part: these are found in the works of ancient Greek scholars mainly in those of Herodotus (484-25 B.C.). In the early medieval period, information on Ukraine was contributed by Byzantine and Arabian writers (900 A.D.), who presented a description of the River Dnieper and its rapids. The geographical character of the Ukraine was reported by west European travelers beginning with the thirteenth century: in that century by the Italian, Plano Carpini; and in the fifteenth century by the Frenchman, Guillebert de Lannoy, who described the western and southwestern parts of Ukraine.

Situated in the southeastern corner of Europe, the Ukrainian ethnographic territory lies immediately north of the land-locked Black Sea, extending roughly from the Caucasus Mountains and the Don River in the east to the southern Dniester River and the western slopes of the Carpathian Mountains in the west, and to the Pripet, Desna, and Seym Rivers in the north.

The ethnographic territory of our ancestors includes the regions known as Great Ukraine, Kuban, Galicia, Bukovina, Volynia, Kholm, and Carpatho-Ukraine. Measuring over 1,000 miles across and approximately 500 miles north to south, the Ukraine encompasses over 385,000 square miles. The population in this area is over 55 million people, but only 38 million of the inhabitants are Ukrainians.

Nature has endowed Ukraine with abundant and rich resources. Paradoxically, the abundant resources have been a cause of hardship for the Ukrainian people. Covetous enemies have profited to the detriment of the Ukrainians, millions of whom have perished from starvation in our life time. Because of her position on the cross-roads between Europe and Asia, the Ukraine has twice been the defender of European civilization of which she has always been an integral part. But having stemmed the irresistible tides of barbarous invaders, she became so weakened

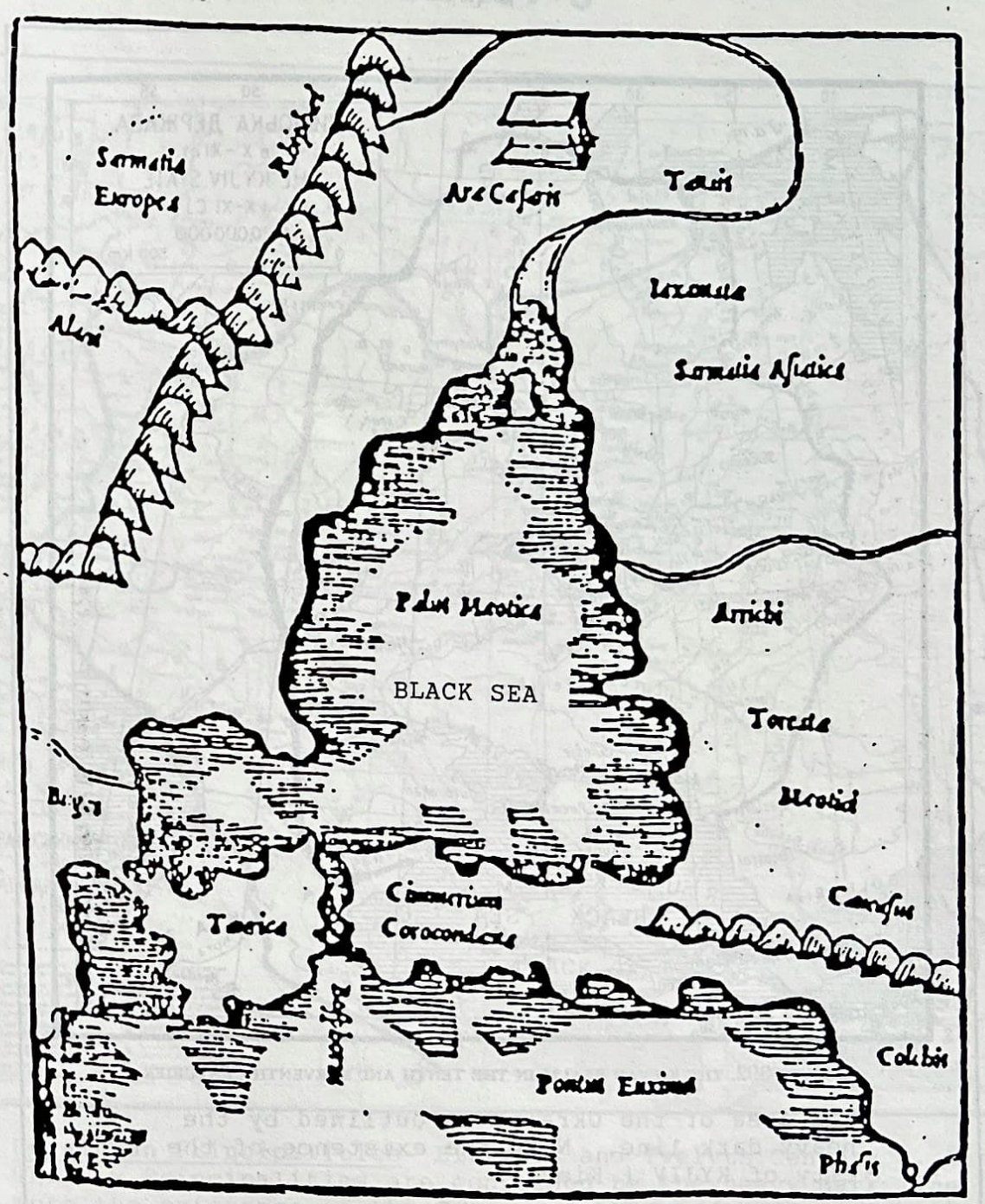
that she lost her own freedom. Submerged and oppressed for centuries at a time, the Ukrainian people might have been expected to lose their identity. Even their original name was usurped by the enemy. Yet in the twentieth century the Ukrainians have emerged still clinging steadfastly to their indigenous culture, although with an apparently new name. Subjugation invariably impresses upon a people the marks of inferiority, but the Ukrainians have proved their intellectual superiority by becoming the educators of their conquerors. Their kindly, hospitable, and peace loving disposition has often turned into a lion-like fury. The very fact that the Ukrainians are a large nation would seem to contradict the reality of their subjection. Glimpses into the dim past reveal that many cultures have crossed over and dwelt on Ukrainian territory. From Persian, Arabian, Greek and Roman historians, and from archaeoligical evidence, we learn that the following peoples have occupied large sections of this richland: TRIPILLIANS, of Iranian origin (3000-100 B.C.); CIMMERIANS, probably of Thracian origin (1000-600 B.C.); SCYTHIANS, probably of Iranian origin (600 B.C.-A.D. 300); GREEK Colonists (700 B.C.-A.D. 300); GOTHS, a German tribe (A.D. 200-375); SARMATIANS AND ALANS, of Iranian origin (A.D. 300-400); HUNS, of Turco-Finnish Mongolian origin (A.D. 370-453); BULGARIANS and AVARS, of Turco-Finish origin (A.D. 400-650); KHAZARS, of Turkish origin (A.D. 650-850); and PECHENEGS AND POLOVTSIANS (A.D. 850-1200).

The ancestors of the Ukrainians were the Slavs who, for centuries, occupied the region between the Upper Dniester, the Pripet, and the Dnieper Rivers. In the centuries after Christ these peaceful agricultural people, who were divided into tribes known under various names, began to disperse under pressure from attacking nomads. In time, because of the dispersed and subsequent segregation, there emerged the three great branches of the Slavs: Western Slavs - Czechs, Slovaks, and Poles; Southern Slavs - Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, and Bulgarians; and, Eastern Slavs - Ukrainians, White Ruthenians (Byelorussians), and Russians.

The Ukrainians descend from the Slavic tribes known by the Greeks as ANTAE and ROS, and the Roman writers known as RUTHENES. Originally, their country was known in their Slavic tongue as RUS (not to be confused with the name Russia), the NORMEN, or VIKINGS, who came from Scandinavia in 862, imposed their rule upon these tribes. The Scandinavians consolidated the tribes around KIEV, the capital and adopted the manners, customs and language of the people as well as the name "RUS" for the Kievan state.

During the reigns of Volodimir (Vladimir) the Great (980-1015) and his son Yaroslav the Wise (1019-54), Kievan Rus reached its zenith, becoming one of the foremost states in Europe. This mighty empire extended from the Black Sea to the Baltic, and from the Danube and the Carpathians to the Volga River and the Urals.

PLATE P-1



MAPS OF UKRAINE

FIGURE 11. EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC SARMATIA

The oldest existing map which relates to a segment of the present Ukrainian territory is a map of the Black Sea coastal area (from Varna to Kerch) with Greek legends, preserved on the shield of a Roman soldier, found in Dura Europa on the Euphrates. This map is generally considered to be the oldest cartographic relic of the ancient era.

PLATE P-2

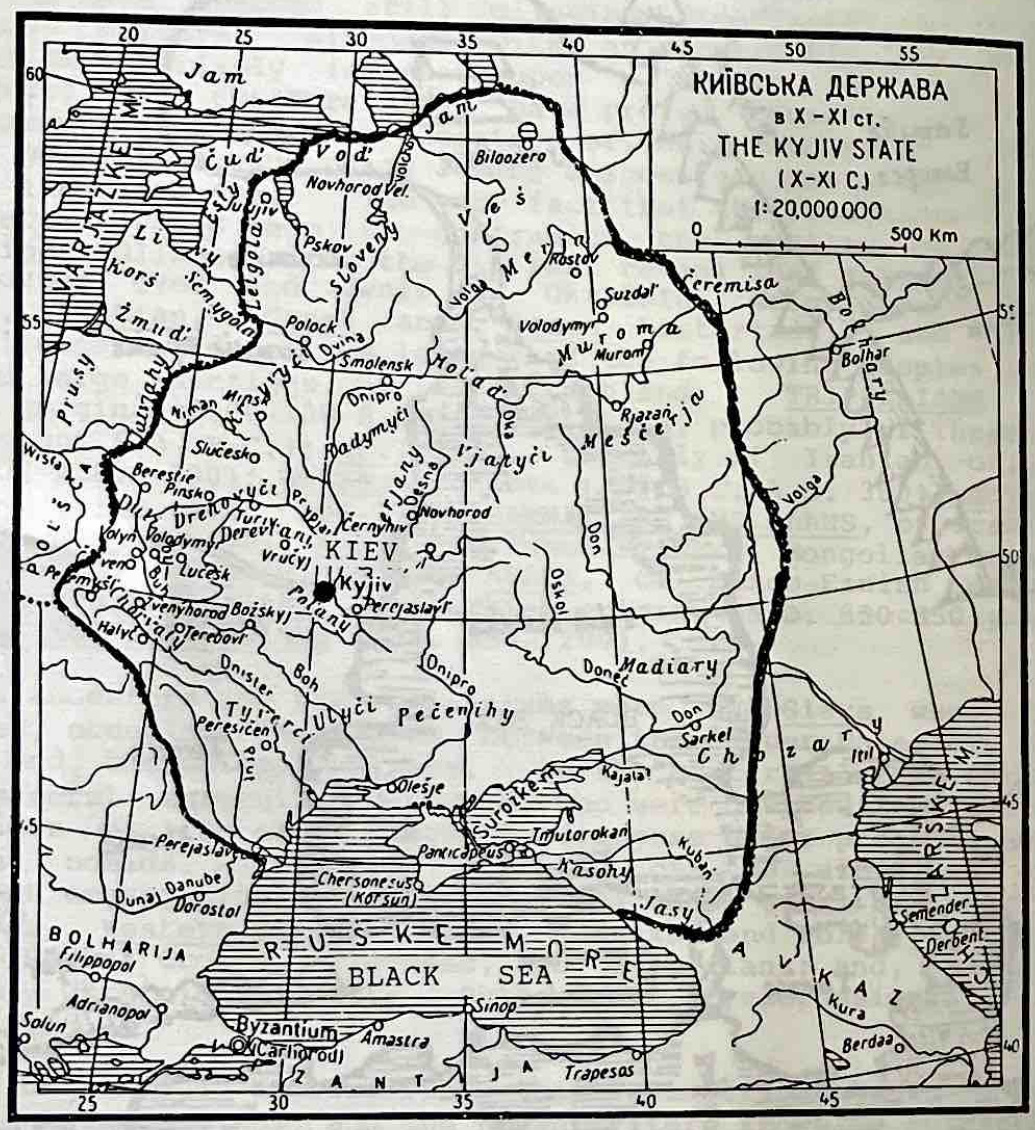
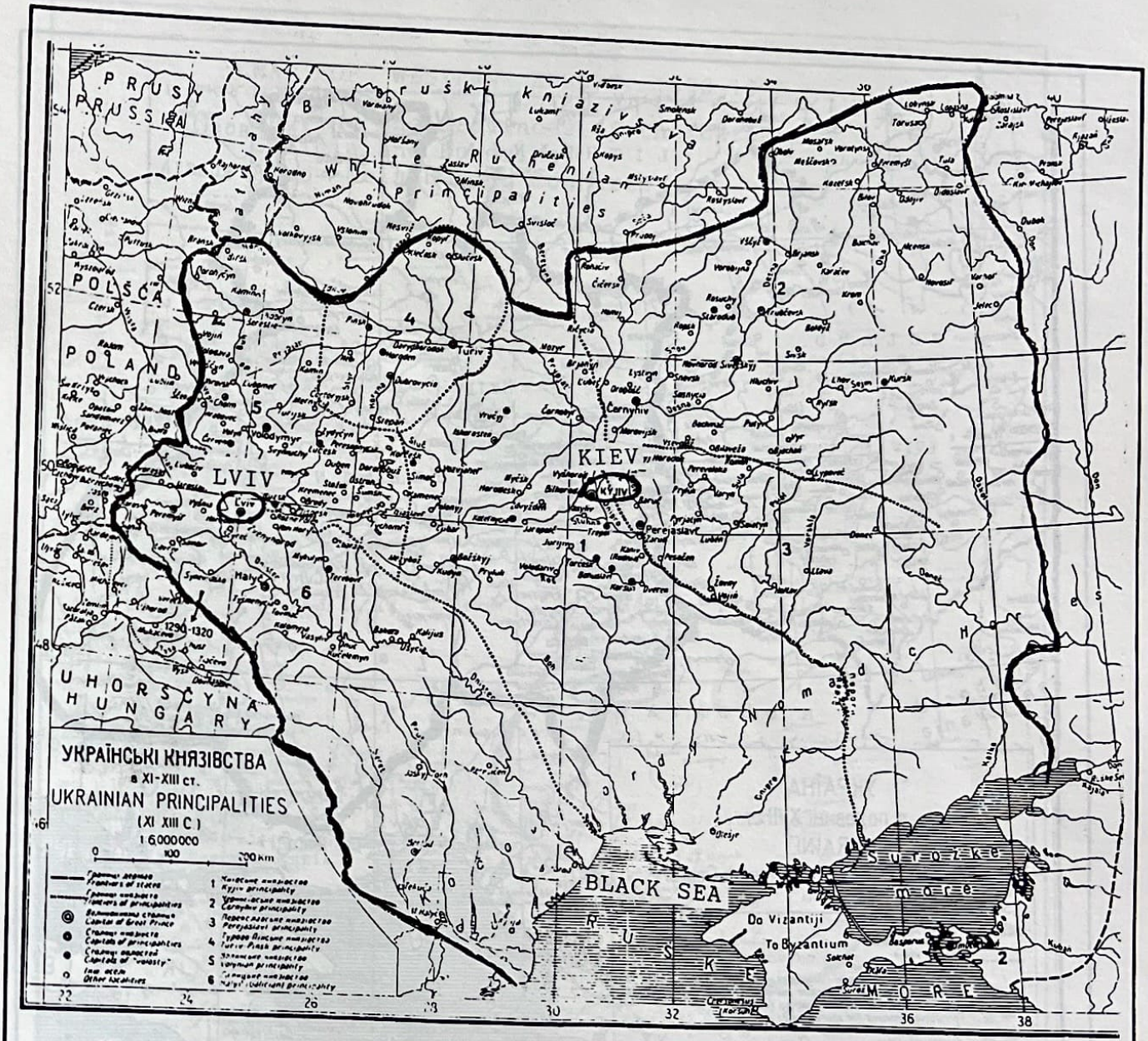


FIGURE 392. THE KIEVAN REALM IN THE TENTH AND ELEVENTH CENTURIES

The area of the Ukraine is outlined by the heavy dark line. Note the existence of the City of KYJIV (Kiev)

PLATE P-3



Ukrainian Principalities- Eleventh and Twelvth Century A. D. The six Principalities are contained by the heavy dark line. Note the existence of the Cities of LVIV and KYJIV (KIEV).

PLATE P-4

Map of the UKRAINE - in the time 1650 A. D. - Shown within the heavy black outline - Note that the City of LVIV is in Poland

PLATE P-5

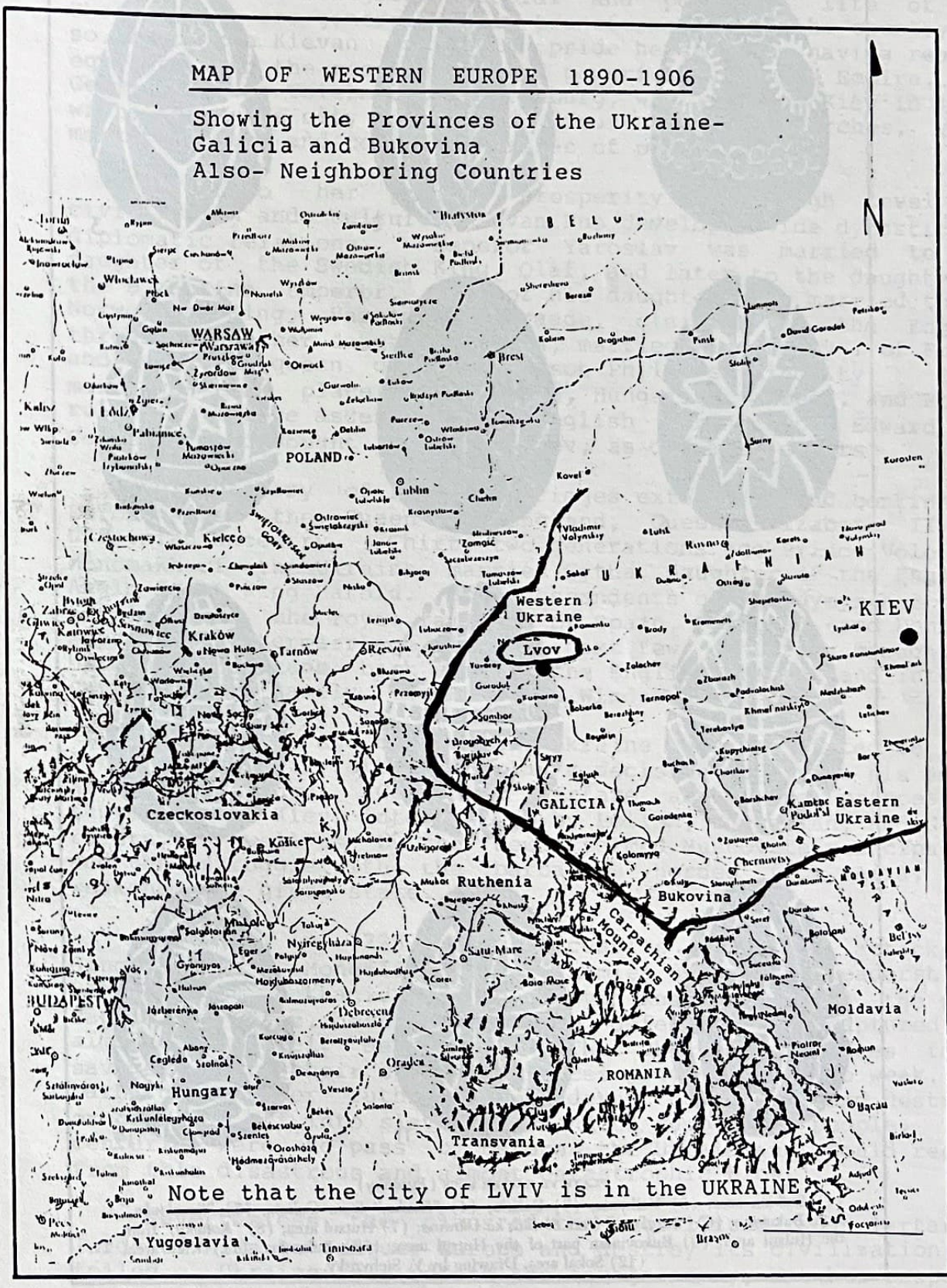

MAP OF WESTERN EUROPE 1890-1906
Showing the Provinces of the Ukraine-
Galicia and Bukovina
Also- Neighboring Countries
N
WARSAW
POLAND
Lublin
Brest
Western Ukraine
Lvov
KIEV
GALICIA
Eastern Ukraine
Czeckoslovakia
Ruthenia
Bukovina
Carpathian Mountains
Moldavia
ROMANIA
Hungary
Transvania
Yugoslavia
Note that the City of LVIV is in the UKRAINE

PLATE P-6

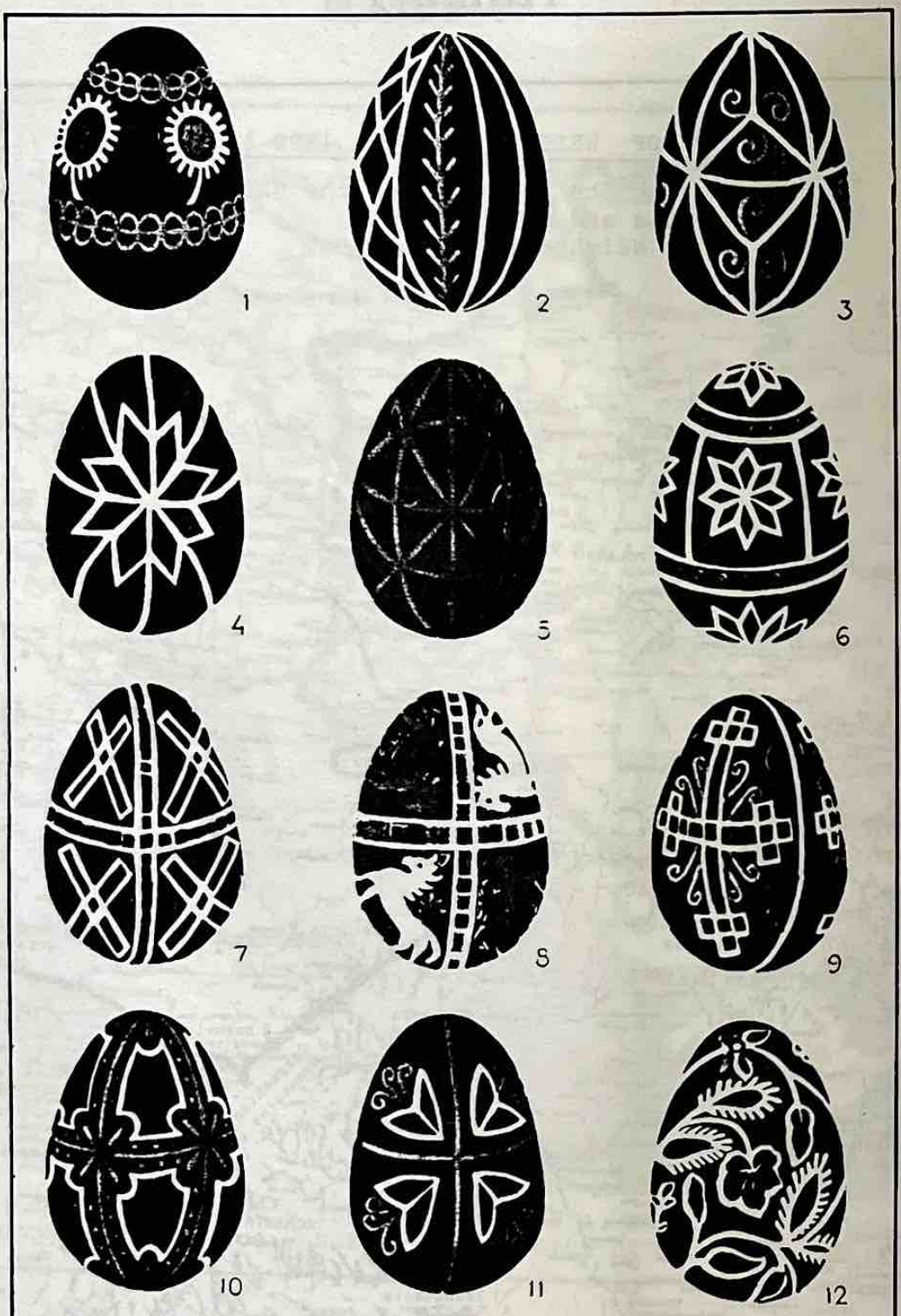


PLATE VI. EASTER EGGS (*Pysanky*)

(1) Boikian area; (2) Volhynia; (3) Galicia; (4) *"Rozha,"* from Galicia; (5) *"Sorokivka,"* from Bukovina; (6) *"Baryl'tse,"* from *Slobids'ka Ukraina*; (7) Hutsul area; (8) *"Konyky,"* from the Hutsul area; (9) Bukovinian part of the Hutsul area; (10) Bukovina; (11) Kiev area; (12) Sokal area. Drawing by V. Sichynsky.

Volodimir adopted Christianity from Constantinople in 988, and the Greek influence quickly and indelibly left its mark on all aspects of religious, social and political life of the Ukraine. In one generation the transformation of the country was so great the Kievan Rus could pride herself on having reached equality with the resplendent and powerful Byzantine Empire. The German bishop Thietmar of Merseburg, who visited Kiev in 1017, wrote that the city possessed "four hundred churches, eight market places, and countless masses of people".

Owing to her power, prosperity and high level of civilization and culture, Kievan Rus developed wide dynastic and diplomatic relations. Emperor Yaroslav was married to the daughter of the Swedish King, Olaf, and later to the daughter of the Byzantine emperor. One of his daughters was married to the Norwegian King, Harald Haardraade, claimant to the English throne. Another daughter, Anna, married King Henry I of France and ruled as queen during her son Philip's minority. Other marriages took place with German, Hungarian, Greek, and Polish rulers. Before ascending the English throne King Edward the Confessor had sought refuge in Kiev, as did many others.

This history of royal marriages extends beyond continental Europe--even the Queen of England, Queen Elizabeth II--has Ukrainian ancestry. Thirty-two generations ago Prince Volodymyr Monomakh of the Ukraine married Gytha, daughter of the English-Anglo Saxon King Harold. Some descendents of Volodymyr and Gytha married into the royal families of Spain, Portugal, and Denmark. Subsequent intermarriage in the next few centuries brought the Ukrainian heritage back across the English Channel and into the current Royal family, the House of Windsor.

The Golden Age of Ancient Ukraine was not fated to last long, particularly after Yaroslav's decision to divide his empire among his sons. Continual warfare among the princes for supremacy at Kiev, intervention by Polish, Hungarian, and German rulers, as well as by the newly formed Muscovite principality, and the struggle with the barbarous hordes from Asia, soon weakened the great state.

Beginning in 1223, the successive ferocious attacks of Genghis Khan's Mongolian Tartar armies under the leadership of Batu brought a tragic end to Kievan Rus. In 1240, the proud capital of Kiev, despite a heroic defense, was captured and almost completely destroyed. The Ukrainian Princes fought savagely, but their scattered forces proved to be too weak. The barbarous invader ruthlessly plundered the country and destroyed or carried off into slavery tremendous numbers of people. Three centuries were to pass by before the Ukrainians could recover from this disastrous and almost catastrophic blow.

Nevertheless, the plans of the uncivilized pagan Tartar war lords of Asia to conquer Europe and destroy its civilization were foiled. Ukraine fell before the savage enemy, but her desperate

defense weakened the ranks and the spirit of the marauders. The tartars met with a set-back at Liegnitz, and western Europe was saved.

The Moscovite Princes--with the founding of Moscow (1147) took advantage of a weakened Ukrainian empire and proclaimed themselves rulers of the country without setting foot on the soil. Claiming Rus as their own, these northern rulers appropriated the land, the people, the culture, and the history of the ancient Ukraine. (It should be born in mind that the names "Russia" and "Russians" were not in use at this time, and did not come into vogue until much later.)

At the time of the fall of Kiev, the Kievan throne was in the possession of Daniel, Prince (later King) of Galicia and Volynia (1237-64). Galicia (the name is derived from the original capital of the province, Halich) had been incorporated into the Kievan state by Volodimir the Great in 981, while Volynia was united a little later. Because of its flourishing trade and commerce, Galicia had risen steadily in power and in prestige. The fearless Prince Roman, (1199-1205) had united the two principalities under his rule in 1200, and shortly afterwards seized the throne of Kiev. His son, Daniel, who received the crown from the Pope in 1253, did so much for the welfare of his people and his state that he ranks with Volodimir and Yaroslav in Ukrainian history. He founded LVIV, and continued his father's work and extended his domains to include the Sub-Carpathian Rus (Ruthenia), wrenching it from the Hungarians. Under King Lev, Galicia-Volynia reached the peak of its power and development. This western Ukrainian state lasted until 1349 when it was conquered by Poland.

By 1350 Kiev came under Lithuanian rule, which continued to expand to the south and east. Because of their benevolent policy of leaving undisturbed the Ukrainian institutions, laws, customs and language, the Lithuanian princes were gladly welcomed by the Ukrainians. These privileges did not last for long. In 1386 Poland achieved a dynastic union with the Lithuania, and in 1569, a political union. The Ukrainians lost their former privileges and the masses were forced into serfdom. Large numbers of peasants fled into the eastern section of the country to escape their new rulers.

Although the Ukraine was frequently overrun by invaders, it had its own band of freedom fighters--the Cossacks. In the fifteenth century the Cossacks, who later revived the Ukrainian state, emerged--stock of the hardy and fearless Ukrainian frontiersmen. From the Ukrainian peasants, hunters, fishermen, artisans, and trusted gentry there was formed on the islands below the raging cataracts of the Dnieper River, a unique military organization known as the Zaporozhian Sich (the fortress below the rapids). Their leader was named the Hetman, and ruled with absolute authority. Daring raids of the Cossack army won them admiration throughout the world: many foreign states sought

PLATE P- 6-0

COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES IN THE UKRAINE
NINTH CENTURY TO THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

FIGURE 385. ARAB COINS OF THE NINTH CENTURY AND BYZANTINE COINS OF THE TENTH CENTURY FOUND IN UKRAINE

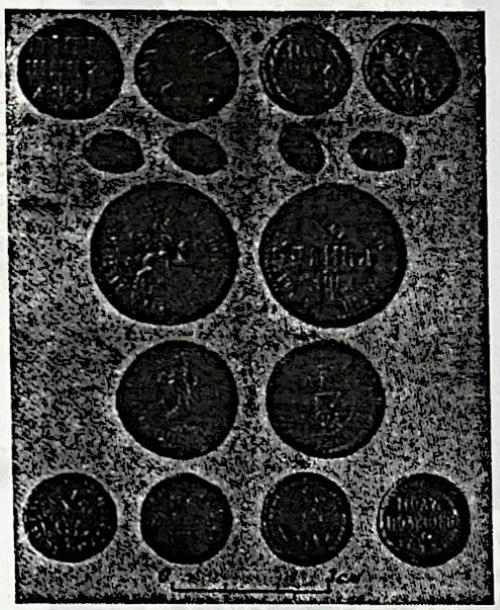


FIGURE 521. COINS CIRCULATING IN UKRAINE DURING THE EIGHTEENTH AND THE NINETEENTH CENTURIES

FIGURE 284. DESIGN OF A CURRENCY NOTE FOR 250 *karbovantsi* BY GEORGE NARBUT

PLATE P- 6 - 1

Ukrainian Embroidery - early 1900's

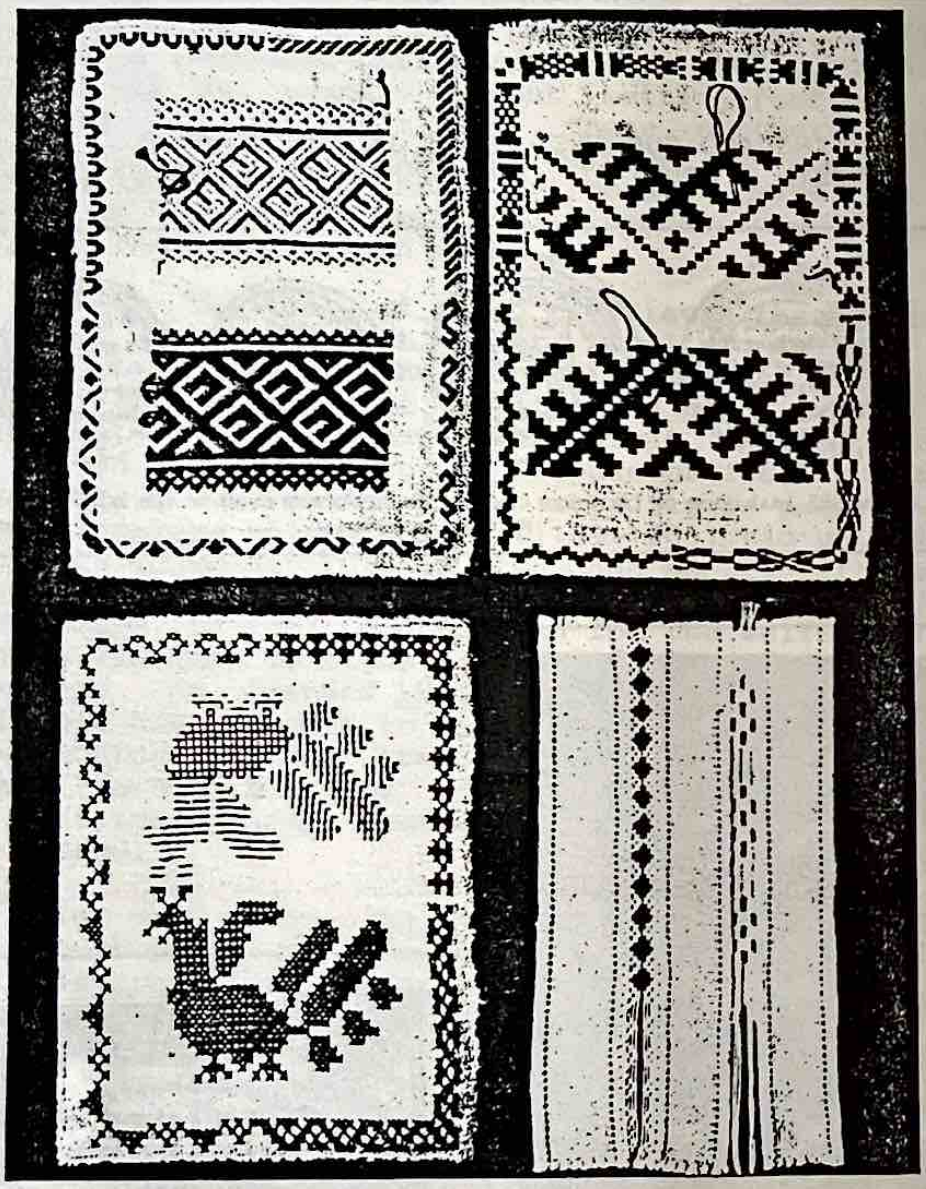


FIGURE 303. VARIOUS TECHNIQUES OF UKRAINIAN EMBROIDERY

The most intricate stitches are those used for the headcloths in Galicia and for the towels in the Dnieper area. The most important feature of these stitches is that they allow a preliminary outline of the designs, which is later filled with other stitches. Both the outline and the filling stitches are executed exactly in duplicate on front and reverse sides with due regard for the object which they are ornamenting (a woman's headcloth, a towel). For filling in the headcloth design, a stylized stitch is used.

PLATE P- 6 - 2

National Dress of Various Regions of the Ukraine
Late 1800's

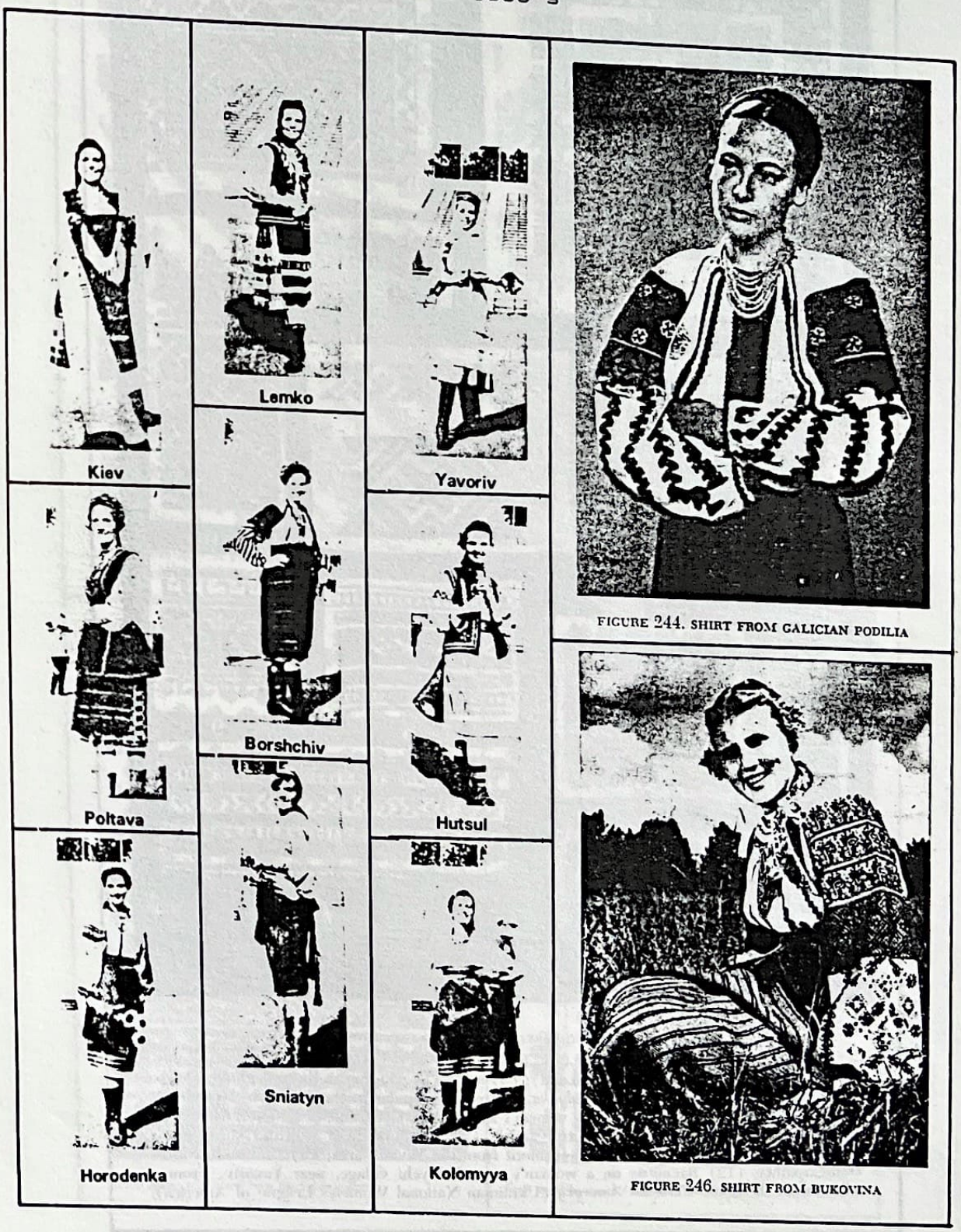


FIGURE 244. SHIRT FROM GALICIAN PODILIA

FIGURE 246. SHIRT FROM BUKOVINA

PLATE P- 6 - 3

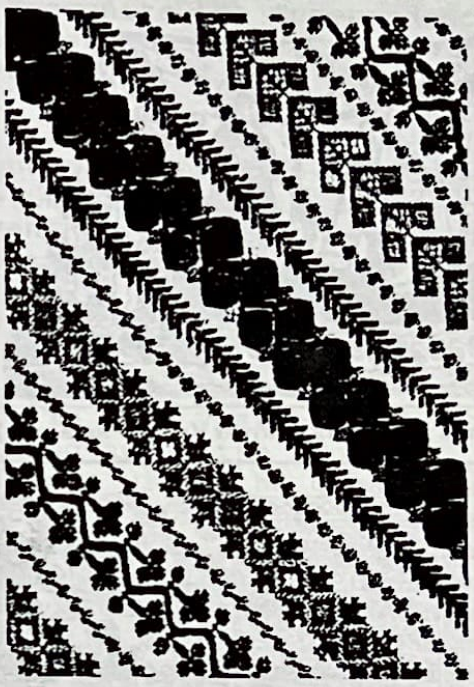
Embroidered Ornamentation in the Western Ukraine
circa 1900

PLATE IV. SPECIMENS OF EMBROIDERED ORNAMENTATION IN WESTERN UKRAINE

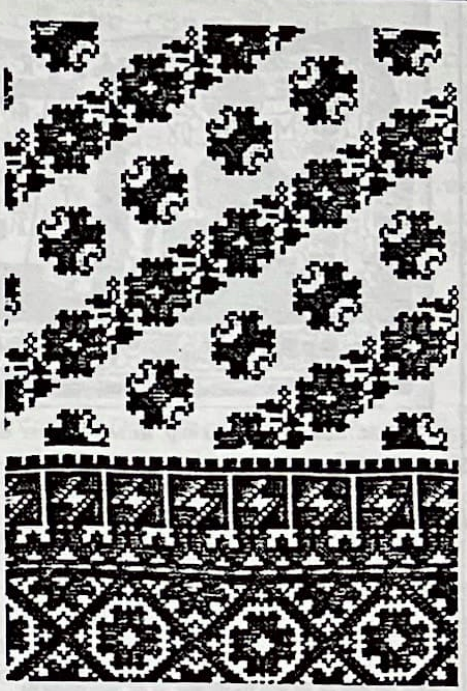
(1) Kerchief, Metelno village, near Lutsk (Volhynia); (2) *Vustavka* on a woman's shirt, Herasymiv village, near Horodenka (Pokutia); (3) and (11) patterns on the *peremitka*, Dolyna village, near Tovmach; (4) Pattern *"kalynka,"* extremely popular in the Buchach, Horodenka, and Tovmach areas; (5) *Vustavka* on a woman's shirt, Polisia; (6) and (10) The *vustavky* on shirts, Zhabie village, near Kosiv (Hutsul area); (7) *Vustavka* on a woman's shirt, Petriv village, near Horodenka; (8) Embroidered motif from the Yavoriv area; (9) Embroidery from Transcarpathia; (12) *Bavnytsia* on a woman's cap, Stribychi village, near Yavoriv. From a collection of the *Soiuz Ukraïnok Ameryky* (Ukrainian National Women's League of America).

PLATE P- 6 - 4

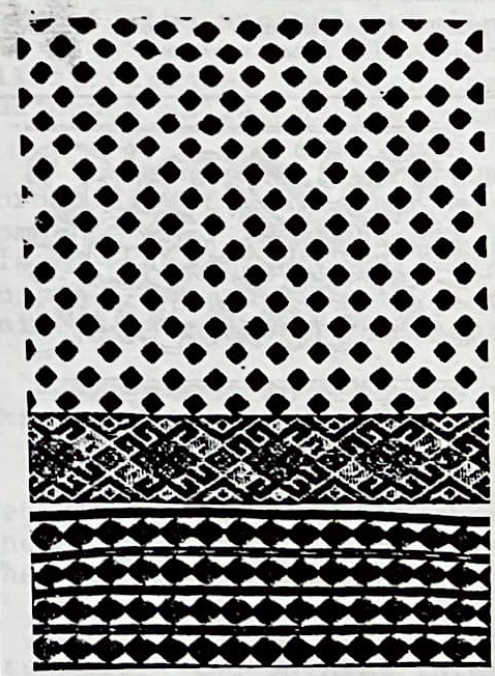
Embroidered Ornamentation in the Western Ukraine
circa 1900



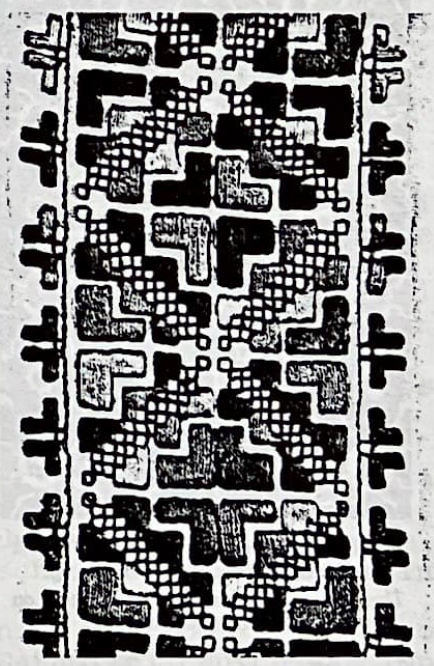
Embroidered detail on a woman's blouse, showing five different kinds of stitching.



Sleeve detail on a blouse from Kosiw, Hutsulshcyna.



Sleeve detail on a blouse from the Sniatyn district.



Front detail on a man's shirt from the village of Zhadora (c. 1900).

PLATE P- 6 - 5

Embroidered Ornamentation in the Western Ukraine
from the period 1000 to 1900

FIGURE 308. EMBROIDERED ALTAR CLOTH OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (KYTAÏV NEAR KIEV)

FIGURE 299. PRINTED MATERIAL FROM THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

The design was stamped or printed on white linen by wooden dies.

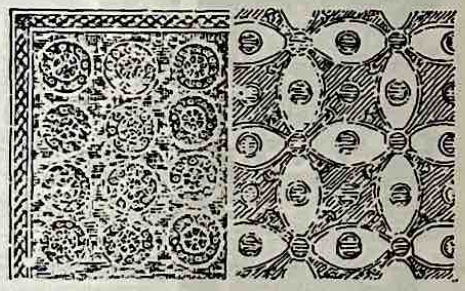


FIGURE 295. SPECIMENS OF CLOTH OF THE PRINCELY PERIOD

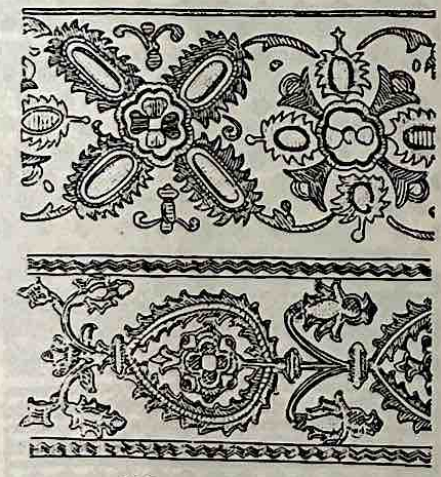


FIGURE 296. EMBROIDERIES FROM THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES

their services. In 1621 the Turkish forces invading Europe were routed by the Cossacks. These blows severely weakened the Turkish empire.

In 1648 the Cossacks struck swiftly at the Polish armies, crushing one after the other. Finally the Polish King was forced to recognize the independence of the Cossack state. Khmelnitsky, the Cossack ruler did not occupy the country of Poland. This gave the Poles time to regroup and again rule the Ukraine.

In 1654 the Polish king signed a treaty with Moscovy which eventually lead to the downfall of Poland, but proved fatal to the Ukraine, as it paved the way for Russian domination. Taking advantage of internal strife on the news of Khmelnitsky's death, the two enemies came to terms and drew up the Treaty of Andrusiv in 1667. With the Dnieper River as a boundary, Russia and Poland divided Ukraine between them. Once again the Ukraine was cheated of its destiny.

In the years 1672-76 Hetman Doroshenko almost succeeded in driving away the enemies. Later, Hetman Ivan Mazeppa, in alliance with the great Swedish King Charles XII, made a valiant effort to free the Ukraine, only to fail. They were narrowly defeated by Tsar Peter I at the decisive battle of Poltava in 1709. In 1768 the Cossacks again tried to free themselves but Poland, with the assistance of Russia, crushed the uprising. In 1775, the final blow was struck to the Cossack army by an overwhelming contingent of the Russian army.

In 1709 Tsar Peter I, proclaimed the name of the country to be "Rossia" or as we know it in English "Russia", a corrupted form of the ancient Ukrainian name "Rus". The Russian Tsars of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries attempted to eradicate all differences between the two peoples, and in this they nearly succeeded as far as the outside world was concerned.

The name "Ukrayina (Ukraine), meaning country, region or borderland, first mentioned in the Kievan chronicles in 1187, was common among the Cossacks. Under the Russians, the Ukrainians played a prominent role in the spread of European culture in Russia. The university at Kiev was started in 1631, while the university at Moscow was established in 1775 by Kievan scholars.

Napoleon, in his quest to conquer Russia, passed close to Ukrainian territory, but he never trespassed.

With the substantial aid of the greatest Ukrainian scholars, Peter the Great and Catherine the Great were able to carry out their reforms. The closest advisors of Peter I were Ukrainians. The Russian master of music, Tschaikowsky was a Ukrainian.

Under Polish rule, Ukrainian Orthodoxy was uprooted and in its place the UNIATE (Greek Catholic) Church was imposed on the

masses. By the middle of the eighteenth century the Ukrainian identity had been almost obliterated.

The self interest of the Polish brought about great dissension and strife in the eighteenth century. Poland's anarchy made her easy prey to her aggressive neighbours, and in 1772, 1793, and 1795, Russia, Prussia, and Austria partitioned the country, thus blotting Poland from the map of Europe. Russia seized the greater section of the Ukraine (east). Austria annexed Galicia, Kholm, and Bukovina which as a unit constitute the Western Ukrainian lands. Only Austria allowed enough freedom to develop the Ukrainian national culture.

The Austro-Prussian War of 1866 forced the Hapsburgs (Austria) to yield to the more powerful Polish pressure. The war concluded with a secret agreement giving the Poles supremacy in Galicia in return for their promise of loyalty to the dynasty. The Ukrainians fought back against this oppression and were able to stem the tide. Austria's tolerance of Ukrainian activities in Western Ukraine caused great resentment and fear in Russian government circles, and was one of the main causes of the First World War.

Only the downtrodden and mute peasantry clung to the Ukrainian language and Ukrainian traditions. The first sign of revival came in 1798, when a petty Ukrainian nobleman of Poltava, Ivan Kotlyarevsky, published his "travesty" on the Aeneid in the living Ukrainian language. He is regarded as the father of Ukrainian literature and the Ukrainian theatre. Taras Shevchenko, born a serf, became the greatest Ukrainian poet, prophet, and martyr--the incarnation of the spirit of his people and a recognized universal genius. In 1861 Russia liberated its serfs.

The father of modern Ukrainian historiography is Michael Hrushevsky whose greatest works are the ten-volume History Of The Ukraine to 1658 and the five volume History of Ukrainian Literature: he was president of the Ukrainian National Republic. Galicia became the piedmont for Ukrainian independence, with it comparative freedom for the spoken and printed word. Early in the First World War, Russia invaded Galicia. Finally, in 1917, when the Russian tsarist structure came tumbling down, the Ukrainians made their move to freedom. The Ukrainians immediately established at Kiev their own government, which represented various political parties in Ukraine, with Professor Hrushevsky at the head. The new government was recognized by France, England and the Russian Bolshevik government. The Russian Soviet failed to obtain supreme recognition and later invaded the Ukraine.

The Ukrainians of Galicia and Bukovina attempted to form their own government in 1918 but were suppressed by the Polish army. The Ukrainian Galician army united with the Ukrainian National Republic in January 1919 to form one independent

PLATE P- 6 - 6

Churches in the Ukraine - 1505 to 1881

2

3

5

7

PLATE I. WOODEN CHURCHES

(1) Annunciation Church in Kovel, Volhynia (1505). (2) Three-frame Assumption Church in Chortkiv, Galicia, seventeenth century. (3) Ascension Church in Chortkiv, eighteenth century. (4) Elevation of Holy Cross Church in Drohobych, Galicia, first half of the seventeenth century. (5) Five-frame Hutsul-type church in Vorokhta, eighteenth century. (6) Boikian-type church from Kryvka (1763), transferred to Lviv. (7) Nine-domed Holy Trinity Church in Novoselytsia (now Novo-Moskovske), built by Yakym Pohrebniak (1773–81).

PLATE P- 6 - 7

Musical Instruments of the Ukraine- early 1900's

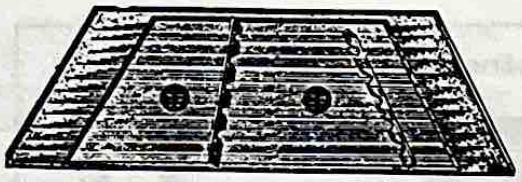


FIGURE 272. A DULCIMER

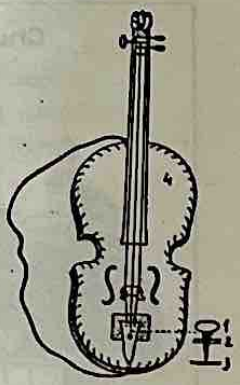


FIGURE 274. A BASS WITH THREE STRINGS (VILLAGE OF MIZYN, CHERNIHIV AREA)

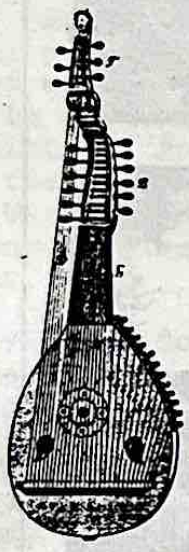


FIGURE 269. THE *torban*

FIGURE 282. THE TAMBOURINE

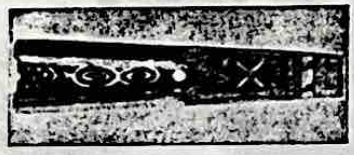


FIGURE 277. THE *zholomiga*

The *svyril*—or reed pipe—is a series of reed stems of different lengths, united or connected on a common base (Hutsul name, *pidloha*). The reeds have their bottoms closed by wooden pegs. This gives the desired key. The reed pipe is going out of use, but is still used by the shepherds on the high pastures.

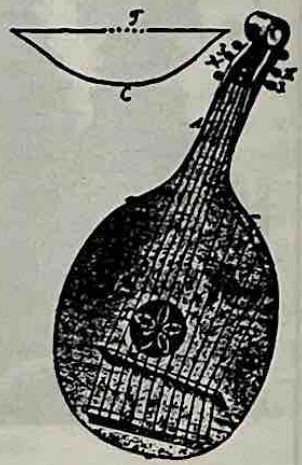


FIGURE 268. THE *bandura*

PLATE P- 6 - 8

Musical Instruments of the Ukraine- mid 1800's

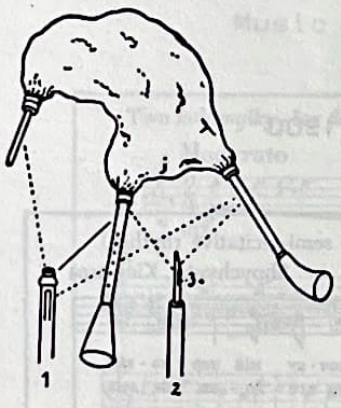


FIGURE 280. THE BAGPIPE
(1) the reeds; (2) the elder pipe; (3) the goose feather.

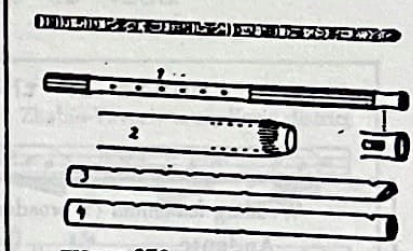


FIGURE 276. THE *floiara* (FLUTES)
(1) the flute used in the Dnieper area, the *dentsivka*; (2) the pipe which is played against the teeth; (3) the Polish flute; (4) a flute from Kovel.

FIGURE 279. HORN

FIGURE 270. PRIMITIVE *husli*. THE *husli-psaltyry* OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

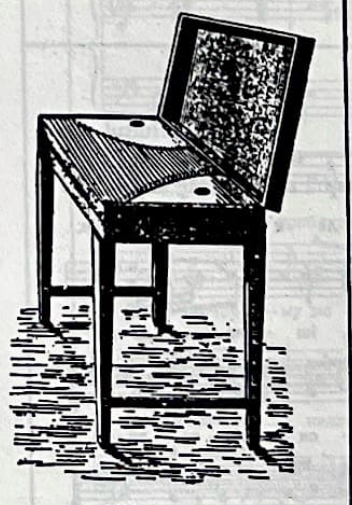


FIGURE 271. A CLAVICHORD *husli* ON A STAND

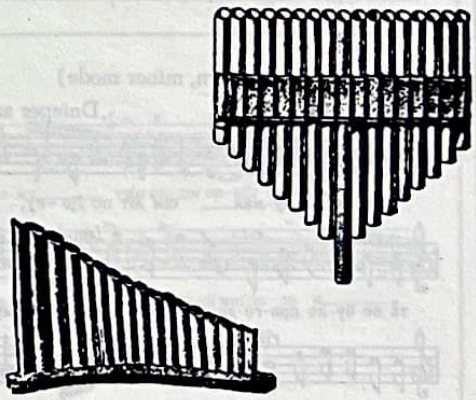


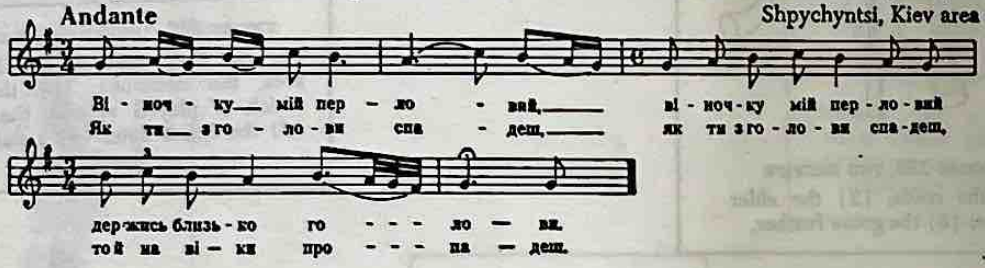
FIGURE 278. ONE-SIDED AND TWO-SIDED REED PIPE

PLATE P- 6 - 9

Music of the Ukraine - 1500 to 1900

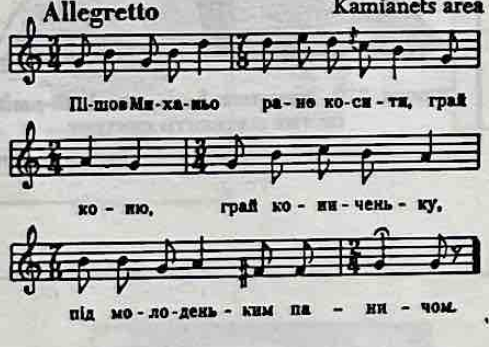
Wedding *ladkannia* (a broader pattern of the tetrachord with a free semi-recitative rhythm)

Andante — Shpychyntsi, Kiev area



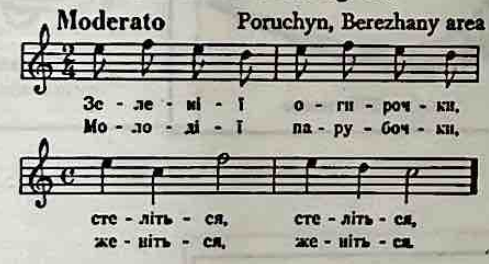
Shchedrivka (hexachord, a major sixth)

Allegretto — Kamianets area



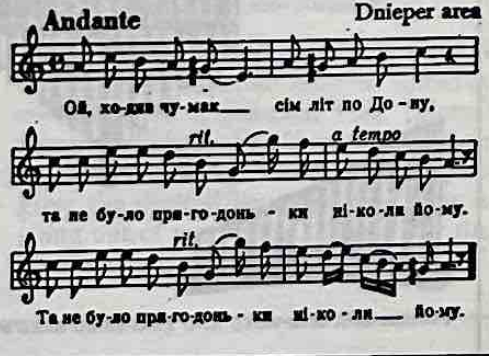
Haivka (tetrachord with a semitone between the third and fourth degrees)

Moderato — Poruchyn, Berezhany area



Chumak song (modern, minor mode)

Andante — Dnieper area



Allegretto — Hutsul area

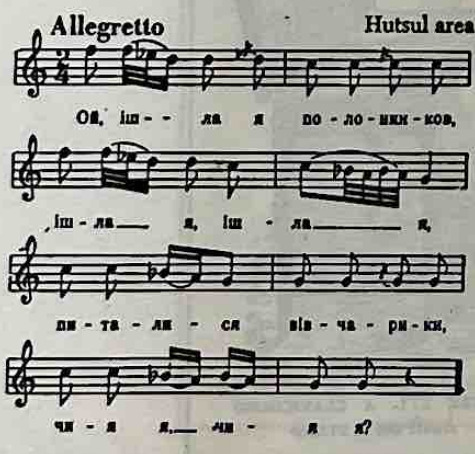


PLATE P- 6 - 1 0

Music of the Ukraine - 1500 to 1900

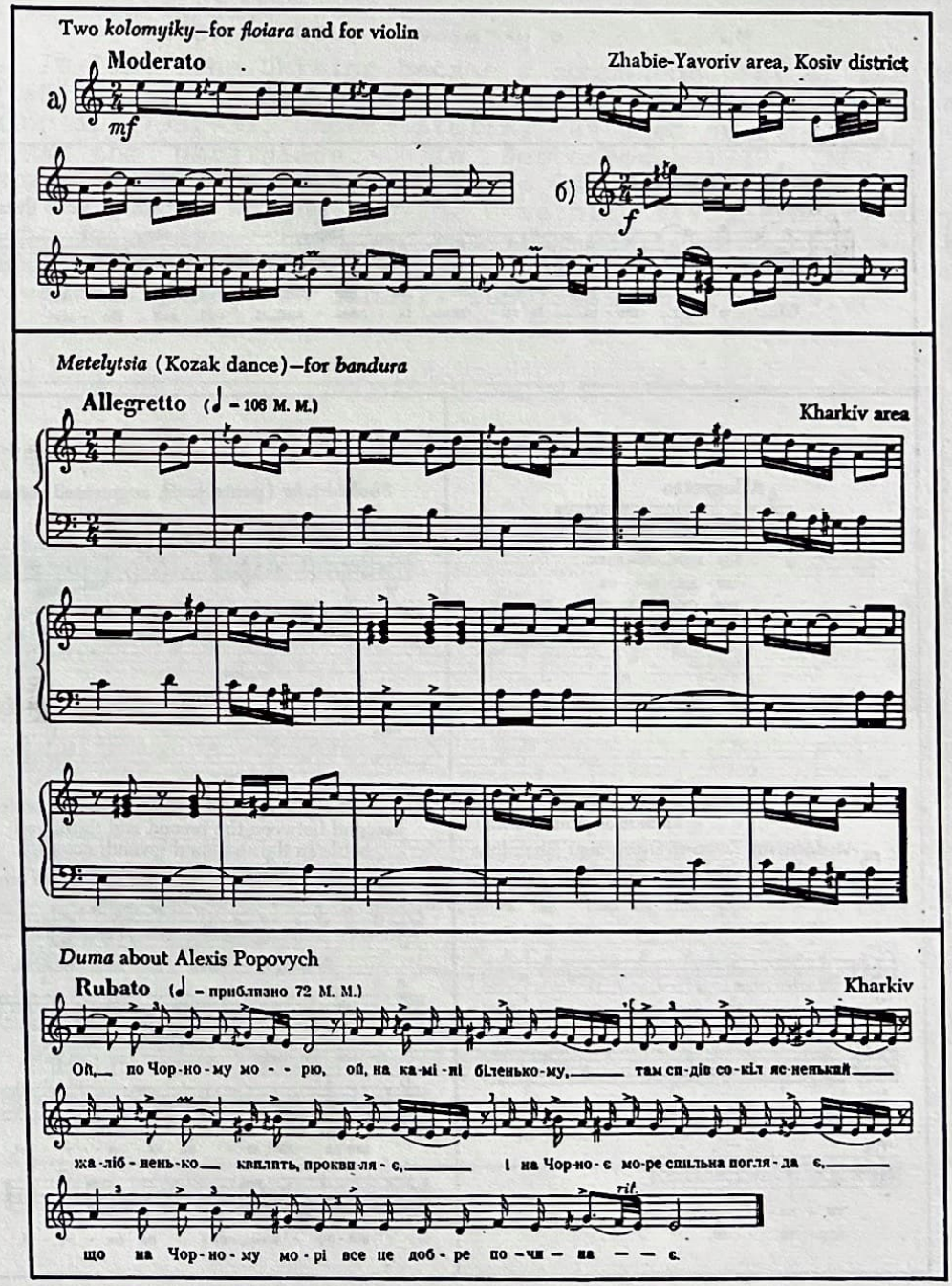


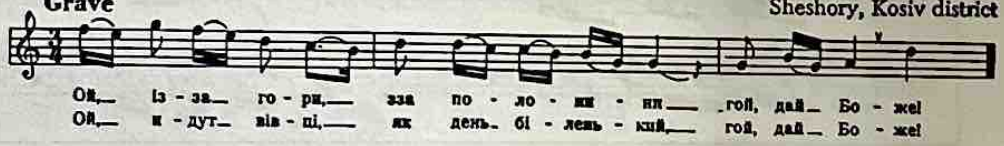
PLATE P- 6 -- 11

Music of the Ukraine - 1500 to 1900

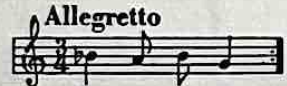
Koliadka (Mixolydian scale)

Grave

Sheshory, Kosiv district

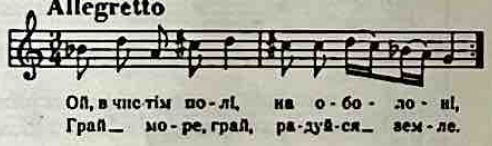


Allegretto



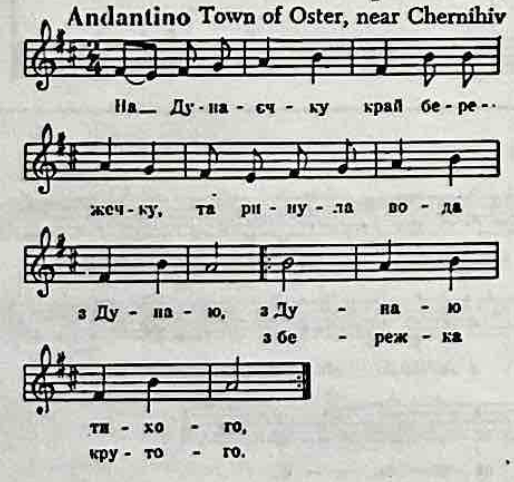
Shchedrivka (pentachord, augmented second)

Allegretto



Vesnianka (ancient melody with strong influence of pentatonism)

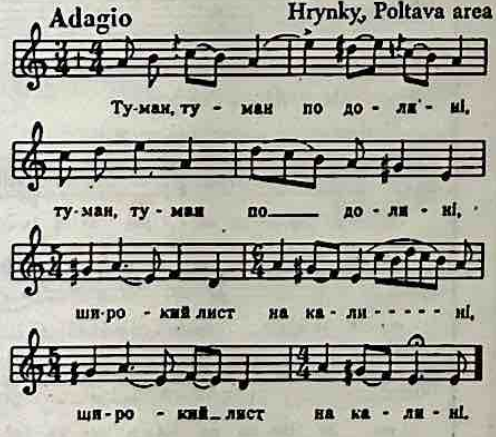
Andantino Town of Oster, near Chernihiv



Lyric (love) song (Phrygian scale, augmented second between the second and third, and between the sixth and seventh notes)

Adagio

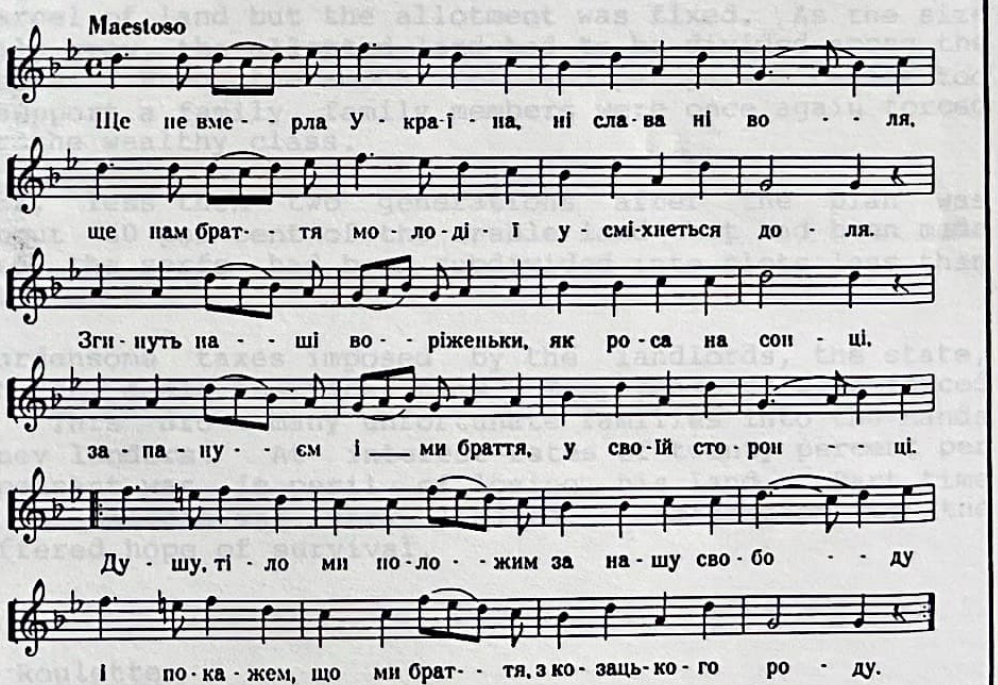
Hrynky, Poltava area

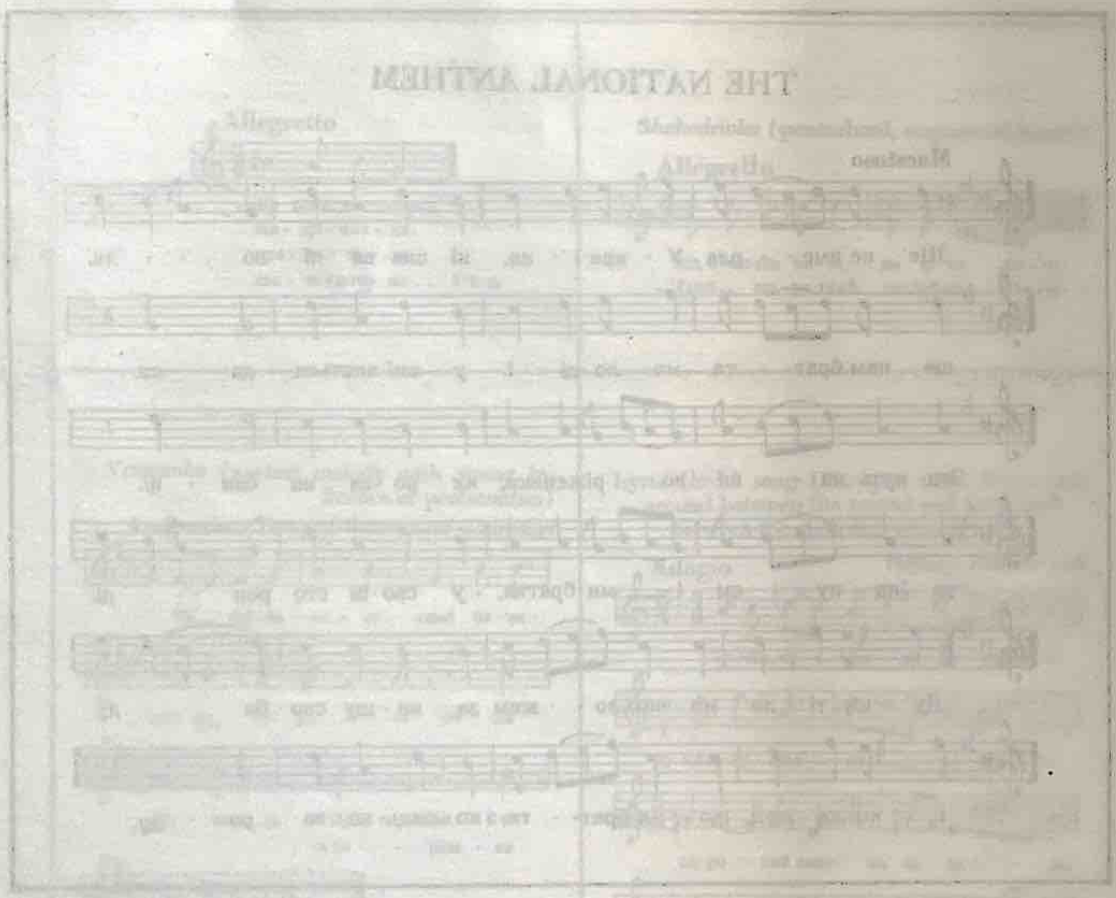


Ukrainian state as in the days of Volodimir the Great. This creation of a unified and independent Ukrainian state is considered by the Ukrainian nationalists as the manifestation of the supreme will of the Ukrainian nation. The Ukrainian armies under Simon Petlura, ill-equipped, half-starved, and disease-ridden, heroically defended their country for two years, and in 1921 capitulated. Poland took over Galicia and Russia acquired the eastern lands.

In 1924 the Ukraine became a component part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. There is little doubt that the famine of 1932-33, under Stalin, was used as a political weapon against the Ukrainians. In September, 1939, the Red Army occupied Lviv, and Western Ukraine was annexed to Soviet Ukraine. In 1942, there sprang up the Ukrainian revolutionary army which fought desperately against both the Nazi war machine and the Red Army. This guerilla action of 300,000 men and women continued for several years was finally suppressed by the Soviets.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM





CHAPTER TWO

WHY EMIGRATE?

The movement of Ukrainian peasants from Galicia to Canada was the result of their poverty and serfdom at home. Life was hard in the Ukraine, and serfs were constantly on the verge of starvation. Worse, they had no hope of advancement . Advancement was only for sons of lords and clergy. A peasant's son would always be a peasant because the church and the wealthy landlords controlled the land and were not about to give up that control.

The Austrians, when they controlled the Ukraine, saw the plight of the serf and tried to provide a remedy. In 1840 they decreed that the land be divided among the former serfs. The plan might have worked, but it was flawed. The Austrians made sure that the Church and the Monestaries retained large parcels of land, to which the serfs had no access. Each serf family was given a parcel of land but the allotment was fixed. As the size of the family grew, the allotted land had to be divided among the family members. When the amount of land per person became too small to support a family, family members were once again forced to work for the wealthy class.

By 1882, less then two generations after the plan was devised, about 60 per cent of the arable land that had been made available to the serfs had been subdivided into plots less than five acres.

The burdensome taxes imposed by the landlords, the state, and the church, dealt the final blow. Many peasants were forced into debt. This drove many unfortunate families into the hands of the money lenders. At interest rates of twenty percent per annum, a peasant was in peril of losing his land. Part time employment in Galicia was very limited. Emigration to the Americas offered hope of survival.

Emigration Roulette

For many years the success of an emigrant depended more on chance than good planning because it is only by chance that he would choose a good country instead of a bad one.

Theodore Zipchen was more fortunate than many of his countrymen. His decision to emigrate came at the same time as Canada opened its doors. Many countries in the Americas lured

immigrants, but not all of them delivered what they promised. Brazil offered free passage and free land, but neglected to tell the prospective immigrants that this land was in heavy jungle. Some of Theodore's countrymen who landed in Brazil, were repelled by the jungle, and to survive, had to work as labourers for the wealthy landlords. This was exactly the same predicament they had faced in Galicia. Theodore's countrymen in Brazil were even worse off than they had been in the Ukraine. They were trapped in a foreign country with no resources to start again.

Theodore did not go to Brazil; he came to Canada. Theodore was not an educated man, and it is unlikely that he knew enough about any country to choose wisely. For instance, he would not have known the predicament of his countrymen in Brazil. Neither could he know of the rigors in store for him in Canada. But the days of emigration roulette were soon to end.

The champion of the emigrants' cause was a university Professor, Dr. Joseph Oleskow. He was a Professor of Agriculture at the teachers' seminary in Lviv, about one hundred miles north of Theodore's home. This Professor was of the wealthy class, but he owned and operated his own farm. Thus he was an authority in matters that concerned the peasants. He was also their friend. His letters document his concern for the plight of the Ukrainians who had gone to Brazil.

Moved by his love for his countrymen, Dr. Oleskow studied the geography of North America, and then approached the Canadian government.

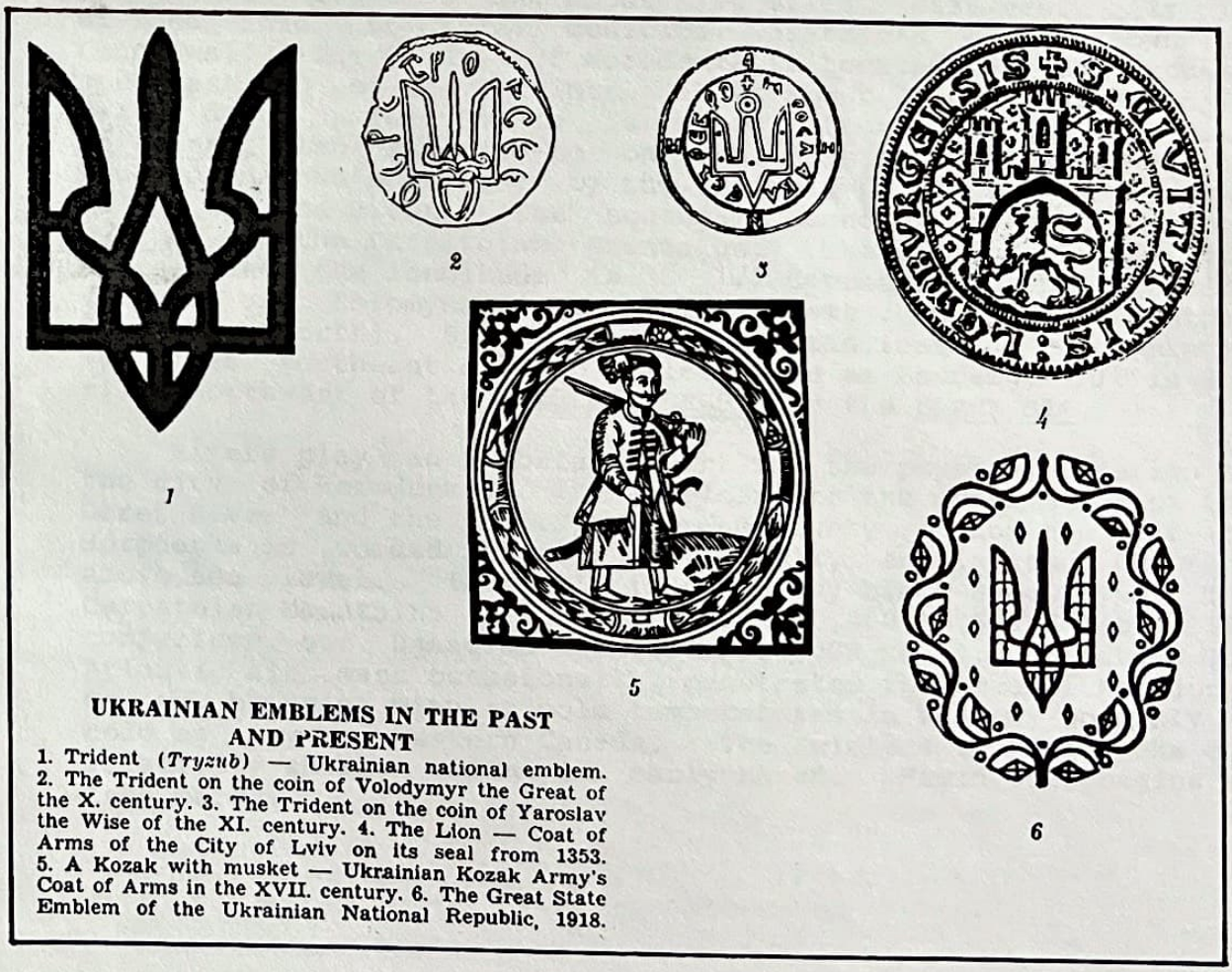
He had a plan for emigration of his fellow countrymen to Canada. But first he wanted to satisfy himself that the land and economic conditions were such as pointed out in the literature. In the summer of 1895, he toured Canada from the Lakehead to Victoria, visiting families that had emigrated earlier. He was satisfied that they were doing well. He then approached the Canadian government with his plan, set out in a 38 page booklet he published. As part of the plan, he proposed that the government make available cash incentive grants to aid in establishing farmstead buildings. Extensive correspondence was carried out, with mail taking 17 days one-way from the Ukraine to Ottawa, but to no avail. Nevertheless, through his efforts, an extensive immigration program took place from the Ukraine to Canada, culminating in the Canadian government opening an immigration bureau in Winnipeg. Professor Oleskow's friend, Cyril Genik, a school teacher from Kolomeya, fluent in English, was put in charge of the office. It became the distributing point for Ukrainian immigrants in western Canada.

The election of a Liberal government in 1896 and the appointment of Clifford Sifton as Minister of Immigration, greatly enhanced the rapport between the government and Professor Oleskow. In the period 1896 to 1914 inclusive, it is estimated that about 200,000 Ukrainians entered Canada from the Ukraine.

The Canadian government, in conjunction with the steamship companies and the Canadian Pacific Railway, recruited immigrants, and the offer probably looked quite attractive.

RED FIFE WHEAT

A native plant of Galician soil had preceded Ukrainian emigration to the west by twenty years. This forerunner was Red Fife wheat--the monarch of Canadian grains. This grain was introduced by David Fife of Ontario in 1843. He received the seeds from George Essen, who had taken them off a cargo in Glasgow, Scotland. Red Fife Wheat matures ten days earlier than any other Canadian variety of wheat, and with its superb milling qualities, this Galician wheat is the unsung hero of the Ukrainian homestead. It was first planted in the Red River Valley in 1876. Because of its early maturing qualities, it made possible the opening up of the West for wheat farming and it guaranteed the success of new homesteads. From this wheat were developed over eighty other North American varieties of which the most famous are Marquis, Ceres, Reliance, Reward, Thatcher, and Apex.



UKRAINIAN EMBLEMS IN THE PAST AND PRESENT

1. Trident (*Tryzub*) — Ukrainian national emblem. 2. The Trident on the coin of Volodymyr the Great of the X. century. 3. The Trident on the coin of Yaroslav the Wise of the XI. century. 4. The Lion — Coat of Arms of the City of Lviv on its seal from 1353. 5. A Kozak with musket — Ukrainian Kozak Army's Coat of Arms in the XVII. century. 6. The Great State Emblem of the Ukrainian National Republic, 1918.

CHAPTER THREE

Horodenka

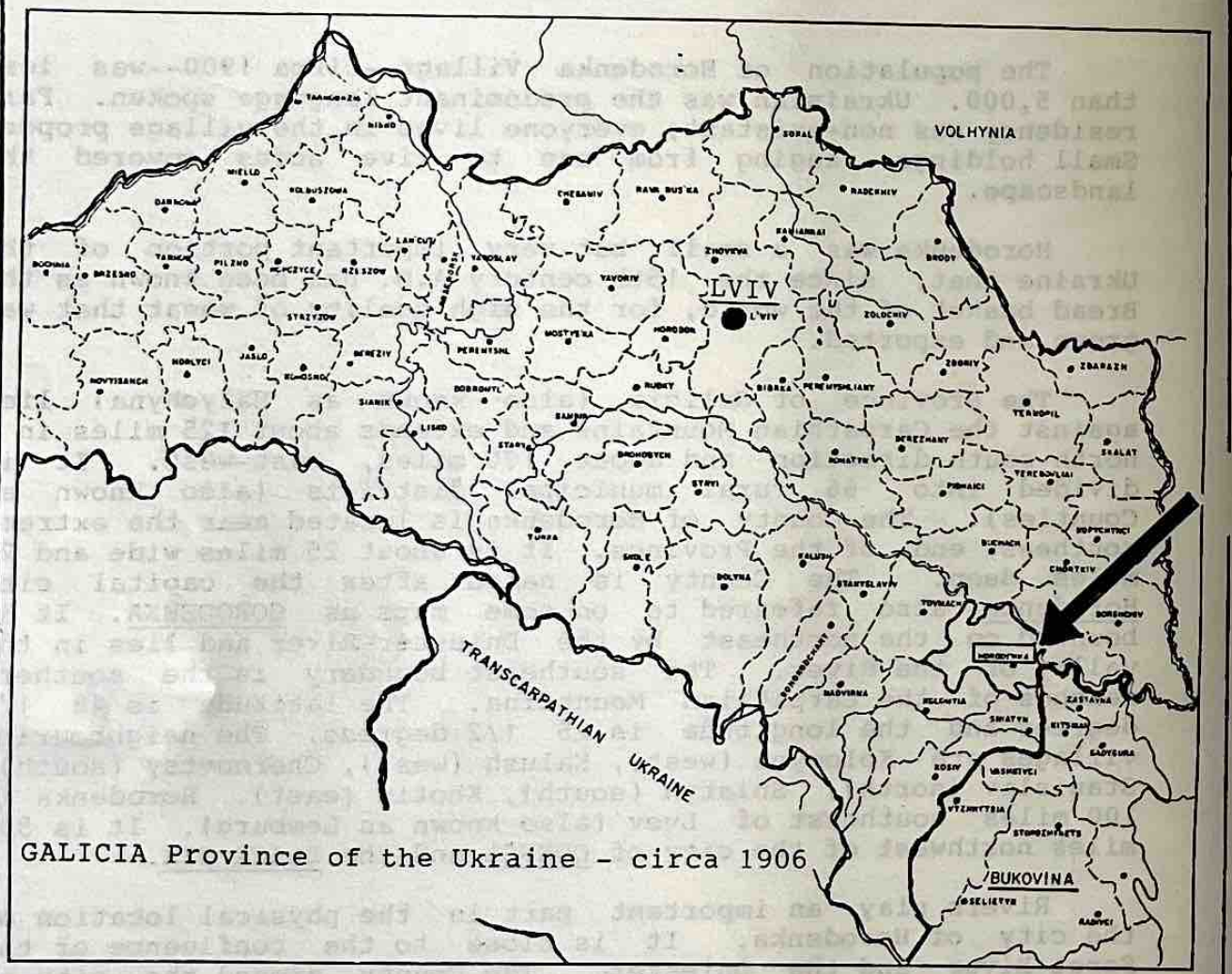
The population of Horodenka Village--circa 1900--was less than 5,000. Ukrainian was the predominant language spoken. Farm residency was non-existant; everyone lived in the village proper. Small holdings ranging from one to five acres covered the landscape.

Horodenka was a small but very important portion of the Ukraine that, since the 15th century A.D. has been known as the Bread basket of the world, for the high quality of wheat that was grown and exported.

The Province of Galicia (also known as Halychyna) lies against the Carpathian Mountains and extends about 125 miles in a north-south direction and about 100 miles, east-west. It is divided into 66 rural municipal districts (also known as Counties). The County of Horodenka is located near the extreme southeast end of the Province. It is about 25 miles wide and 20 miles deep. The County is named after the capital city Horodenka, also referred to on some maps as GORODENKA. It is bounded on the northeast by the Dniester River and lies in the valley of the River. The southeast boundary is the southern reaches of the Carpathian Mountains. The latitude is 48 1/2 degrees and the longitude is 25 1/2 degrees. The neighbouring villages are Kolomyna (west), Kalush (west), Chernovtsy (south), Stanislav (north), Sniatyn (south), Khotin (east). Horodenka is 100 miles southeast of Lvov (also known as Lemburg). It is 300 miles northwest of the city of ODESSA and the BLACK SEA.

Rivers play an important part in the physical location of the city of Horodenka. It is close to the confluence of the Seret River and the Dniester. The County around the city of Horodenka is wooded Steppe, or Parkbelt, and is about 800 feet above sea level. The soil is of heavy black humus type. The Carpathian Mountains reach a height of 5,000 to 6,000 feet. (By comparison, our Canadian Rockies are 8,000 to 10,000 feet.) The Atlantic air mass occasionally penetrates the area of Horodenka County, bringing with it cold temperatures in winter, possibly as cold as any in Western Canada. The winters in Horodenka are relatively short, ending in early March. Field work begins in late March.

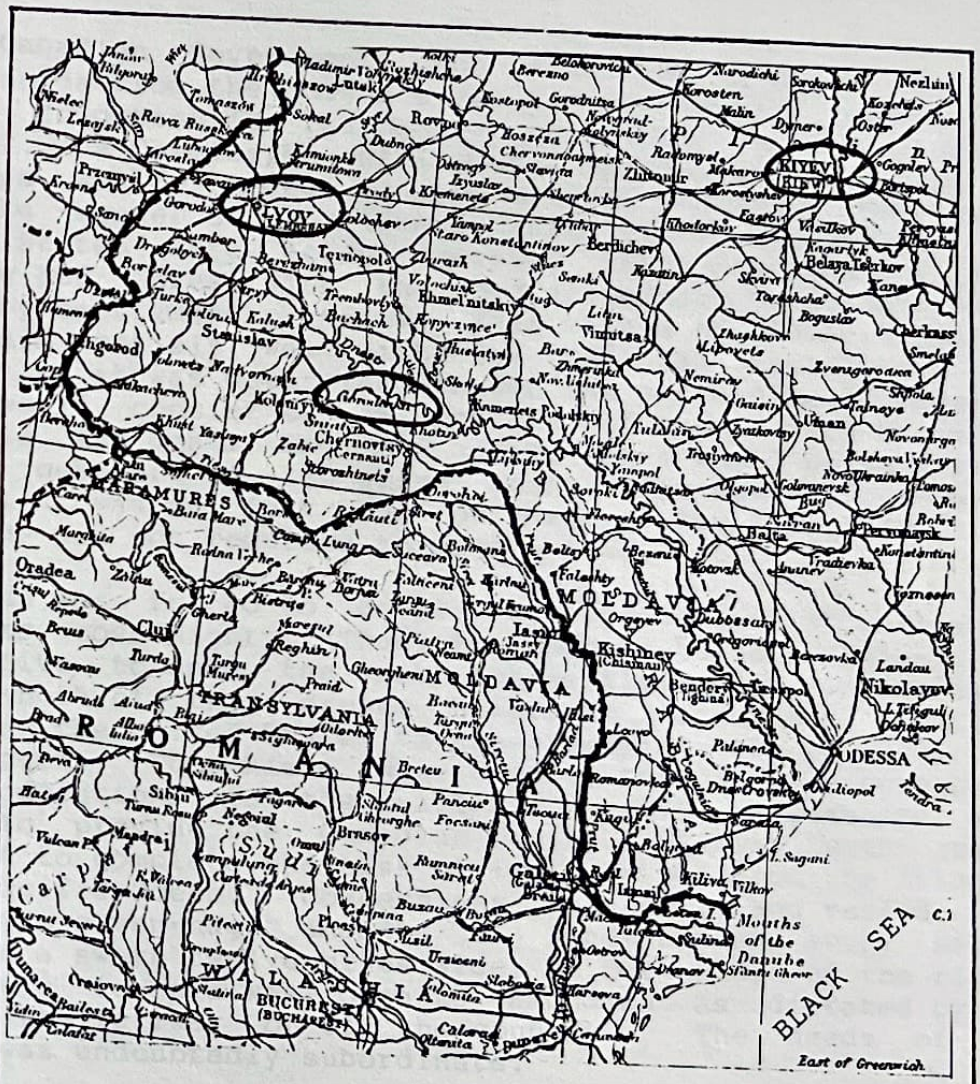
PLATE P-7



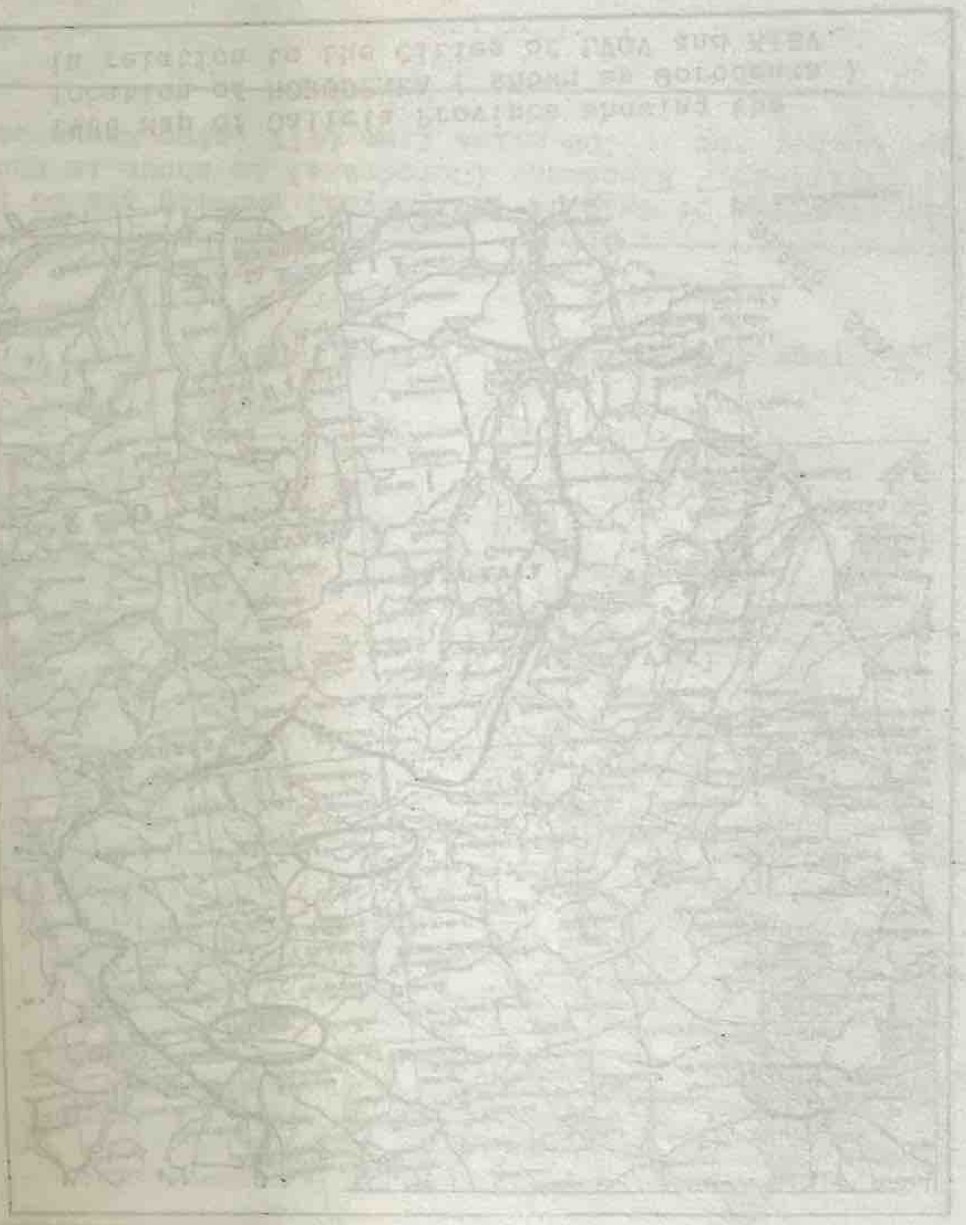
GALICIA Province of the Ukraine - circa 1906

Map of the Province of Galicia (Halychyna) showing the 66 rural municipal districts. Horodenka (Gorodenka) is shown in the right-hand corner and is 100 miles from LVIV (also known as Lemberg).

PLATE P-8



1986 Map of Galicia Province showing the location of HORODENKA (shown as Gorodenka) in relation to the Cities of LVOV and KIEV.



CHAPTER FOUR

The Free Homestead System

The Canadian Government, upon acquiring title to all of Western Canada from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1870, immediately set about to determine the manner of opening up the lands to settlement. A Commission of Inquiry was set up and one of the first steps was to travel to the United States of America to observe the manner of settlement, which was in full vogue. The Northern States were being surveyed into sections of land containing 800 acres, with the road allowances to be deleted as required by settlement patterns. This method of 200-acre quarter sections did not sit well with the Canadian legislators and subsequently, it was determined to set the pattern as follows: a TOWNSHIP would consist of 36 sections of land, each being one square mile and containing 640 acres. This would be subdivided into four quarters of 160 acres each. The road allowance for each section was 66 feet wide on three of the four sides. The fourth side was not required to have a road.

Canada was forced to develop a transcontinental railway to protect its sovereignty. Thus, the push to build a railway, and the incentive to open the west for settlement are inextricably linked. Both of these dreams helped to offset any ambitions brewing in the United States to annex great tracts of empty land to the north. To achieve these dreams, the Canadian government granted concessions to the railways. The concessions were designed to provide the Canadian Pacific Railway with assets sufficient to complete the task of laying steel from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Concessions were many, and varied. The railway was given huge amounts of land--almost every second section in a swath twelve miles wide, on both sides of the right-of-way. This formula was open to amendment as dictated by the needs of the railway or of the country. The needs of the settlers was undoubtedly subordinate.

Unlike the railways, settlers paid for their land. The government, concerned that the lands being opened up for settlement would fall into the hands of speculators as it did in the United States, charged $10.00 per quarter section. This offer was open to anyone 18 years and older to settle on the land. This was cheap land, but there was a catch: settlers were required to reside on the property for at least six months of each year for three years. And during that time they would have to cultivate a minimum of 30 acres of land. These conditions reduced the risk of speculation, and fortunately the regulations were sufficiently flexible to accommodate extenuating circumstances. The final safeguard against land speculation was

PLATE P-9

The following three pages are copies of the daily diary recorded by the surveyor, David Beatty, in August 1906.

REPORT.

To the Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

Sir,

I have the honour, in accordance with my instructions, to submit the following Report on the Survey of Township 43 R. 10 west of 3rd Meridian

This Township can easily be reached from Rosthern by a good trail through a well settled country almost due west about twenty five miles to a ferry across the Saskatchewan River, thence by a good trail northerly ~~northwesterly~~ about thirteen miles to the intersection of the Carlton and Battleford trail thence westerly along said last mentioned trail which passes through township 42 Range 10 about three miles south of ~~This~~ ~~David~~ Township ~~43~~

This township can easily be reached from ROSTHERN by a good trail through a well settled country almost due west about twenty-five miles to a ferry across the Saskatchewan River, thence by a good trail northerly about thirteen miles to the intersection of the Carlton and Battleford trail thence westerly along said last mentioned trail which passes through township 42, Range 10 about three miles south of this township

PLATE P-10

Page two

The soil in the western part or half of the Township is fairly good, the greater part being a brown loam with clay subsoil but in some places light and sandy. It is fairly well suited for agricultural purposes. The Eastern half of the Township is a lighter soil and in many places gravely and is not good farming land. The surface is rolling with considerable brush and patches of small poplars suitable for fuel but very little large enough for building purposes. There are no extensive hay meadows but quite a few small areas scattered throughout. The water is fairly good but in places alkaline. We had no summer frosts, there are no stone quarries, exposed rock, no minerals and no water ponds.

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PLATE P-11

We saw Page three
~~saw~~ no game except ducks and
chickens which were numerous.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
David Beatty

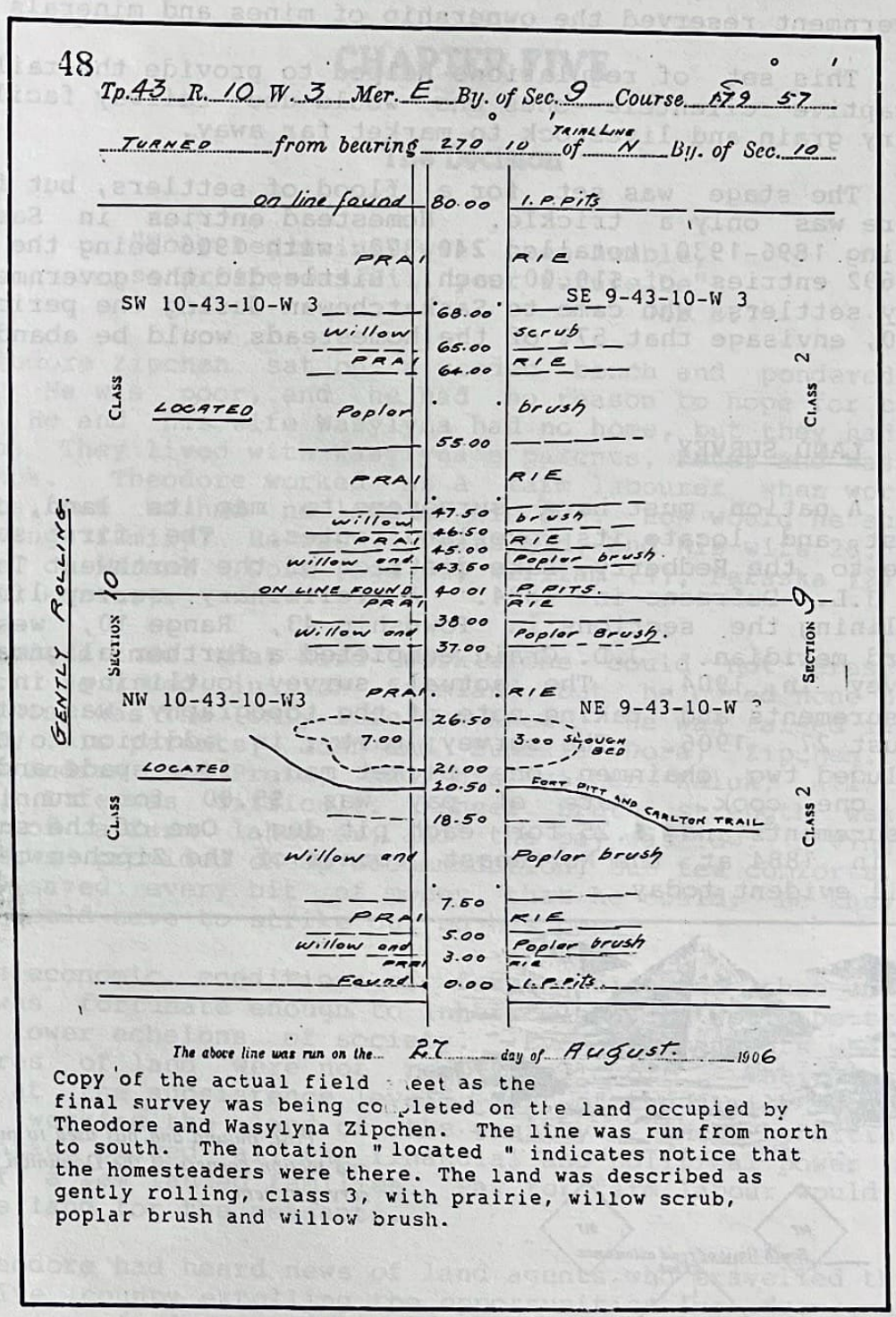
We saw no game except ducks and chickens which were numerous.

I have the honor to be , Sir, Your obedient servant.

David Beatty

Homesteaders wagon- being pulled by two oxen. Note the cow tied behind the wagon.

PLATE P-12



The above line was run on the 27 *day of* August *1906*

Copy of the actual field sheet as the final survey was being completed on the land occupied by Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen. The line was run from north to south. The notation " located " indicates notice that the homesteaders were there. The land was described as gently rolling, class 3, with prairie, willow scrub, poplar brush and willow brush.

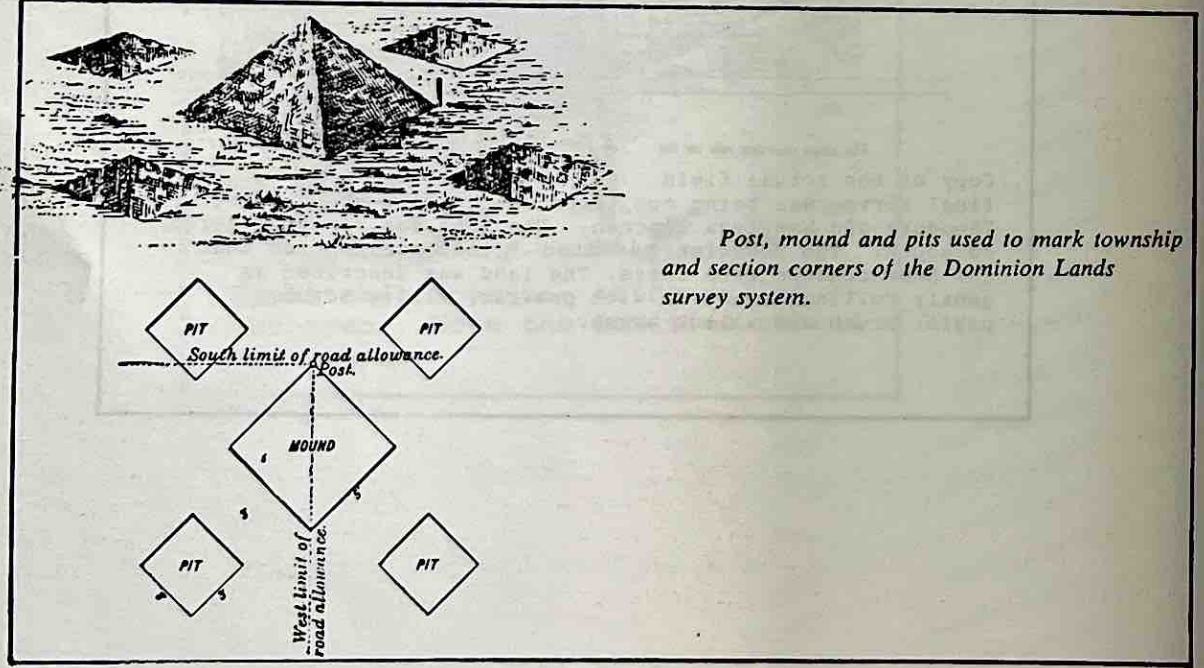
that title be given only to Canadian citizens. In all cases, the government reserved the ownership of mines and minerals and oils.

This set of regulations helped to provide the railways with a captive clientele--ones who would use railway facilities to carry grain and livestock to market far away.

The stage was set for a flood of settlers, but for a time there was only a trickle. Homestead entries in Saskatchewan during 1896-1930 totalled 240,372, with 1906 being the peak with 27,692 entries of $10.00 each. Little did the government or the many settlers who came to Saskatchewan during the period 1905 to 1930, envisage that 57% of the homesteads would be abandoned.

LAND SURVEY

A nation must have surveyors to map its land, chart its coast, and locate its overland routes. The first surveyor to come to the Redberry Lake district of the Northwest Territories was J.L. Dufresne in 1884. A preliminary survey line was run outlining the sections in Township 43, Range 10, west of the third meridian. J.D. Craig completed a further alignment of the survey in 1904. The actual survey, outlining in definite measurements and taking note of the topography, was completed on August 27, 1906. The survey party, in addition to D. Beatty, included two chainmen, one picket man, four spade and axe men, and one cook. Rate of pay was $5.00 for running chain measurements and $.25 for each pit dug. One of the survey pits dug in 1884 at the Northeast corner of the Zipchen cemetery is still evident today.



Post, mound and pits used to mark township and section corners of the Dominion Lands survey system.

CHAPTER FIVE

The Decision

"Your beginnings will seem humble,
so prosperous will your future be"
Job 8:7

Theodore Zipchen sat on a wooden bench and pondered his future. He was poor, and he had no reason to hope for better times. He and his wife Wasylyna had no home, but they had four children. They lived with Wasylyna's parents, Peter and Wasylyna Kindrachuk. Theodore worked as a farm labourer when work was available, but he had no land of his own. How would he sustain his growing family? He was 33 years old, and his wife 28. They had four children: Dora (age 6), William (4), Paraska (2), and Dmytro (9 months).

Theodore knew that hard work alone could not erase his poverty. He lived in rich farmland, but he owned none of it. Worse, this was the only life he knew. He was raised in this locale by his parents, John and Eudoxia (Dora) Zipchen. His brothers Andrew and Protz, and his sister Kaluk, all lived nearby. Life was difficult: sheer brute strength was the mainstay of a farm labourer, and the pay was low. Living with his in-laws provided cheap accommodation, but few comforts. So, Theodore saved every bit of money that he could. He knew that soon he would have to strike out on his own.

The economic conditions of farming dictated that unless a person was fortunate enough to inherit land, he would be trapped in the lower echelons of society. Even the peasants who owned five acres of land were not really well off. Their families hovered at the subsistence level. Most of the family income was pay for working the land of the wealthy. These conditions of disadvantage placed all the financial and political power in the hands of a few landed families. Pay for farm labour would never buy more land for the peasants.

Theodore had heard news of land agents who travelled through his native county extolling the opportunities for advancement by farming, in a land across the ocean--Canada. He sought out these agents and listened carefully to their stories of free-flowing riches in this "land of milk and honey". There, so he was told, he could buy 160 acres for only $10.00. Theodore knew that with this much land he could feed his family, and provide funds to enrich the lives of his children.

He discussed the news with his wife; the decision to leave family and friends was not an easy one and he needed her support. To migrate, would in all probability, mean not seeing family members ever again. But, with so bleak a future in the Ukraine, they had little else to lose. Theirs was a family of deep and abiding faith in their Creator and Lord, Jesus Christ. Their faith brought them to prayer for guidance in the decision that they were about to make. They placed their trust in the Lord and began their move to Canada. Ten thousand miles away, adventure awaited them.

In-laws, Peter and Wasylyna Kindrachuk, were invited to come with them to the new land. It would be a new experience for Peter who was a chauffeur, driving horses for one of the neighbouring landlords. They decided to move, along with their daughter Anna, age 33. Anna was deaf and mute as a result of a childhood injury but she was strong and able to do hard work. Anna got as far as Hamburg but was turned back by the immigration authorities. She and her mother returned to Horodenka temporarily, but Peter continued on to the original destination. Wasylyna's sister, Paraska Romanycia, was invited too. She and her husband of six months, Michael, joined the circle of immigrants.

In mid-April, 1906, each member of the family packed for the journey. They took a few meager worldly possessions: clothing, bedding, dishes, and household utensils, a supply of garden seeds, and sacred holy pictures. Ready to go, they said their last good-byes and set out by train for the new land. Boarding the train in Horodenka, they journeyed north to Lvov, then north again into Poland to Lublin and Warsaw. Soon they crossed into Germany and passed through the industrialized city of Berlin, and thence to the seaport of Hamburg.

Here they waited several days, and in late April, they boarded the Cunard Line cargo ship that was to take them to their new country. The fare was the special "excursion" rate of $50.00 per adult: the destination--Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. On boarding ship, they were directed to the steerage section, the passenger accommodation provided on a vessel primarily designed to transport livestock.

The passage was a near disaster: it lasted 24 days on rough seas. As they crossed the North Sea and the turbulent Atlantic, everyone,with the exception of William, became seasick. Dora was so ill that she was confined to sick bay for the entire trip. Wasylyna, too, was sick and could not nurse young Dmytro. Fortunately this duty was taken over by another young mother. Food prepared by the ship's crew was eaten meagerly; enough only to sustain life.

At long last, the call "Land Ho!" rang through the hold and the port of Halifax was at hand. The Zipchens had survived the voyage barely ready to face their next ordeal. Would they be

allowed to immigrate? Some of the immigrants were refused entry--there were no guarantees. As they passed through each step of the immigration procedure they moved one step closer to their goal, pretty much intact. Immigration authorities had difficulty with their surname and finally recorded it as "ZYBCZYN". To compound matters, Theodore's name was amended to read "Fred". These must have seemed slight indignities as they stepped out of the immigration compound with the stamp of clearance on their entry papers.

The Zipchens rested a few days to regain their strength. Then, they boarded the train that was to take them to Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Photo courtesy of the Public Archives of Canada

Copy of a poster appearing throughout the Province of Galicia during the period 1895 to 1910 announcing that over 200 million acres of land were available in Canada. 160 acres could be purchased for $ 10.00.

TYPICAL RESIDENCE - Common in the Ukraine-circa 1900

КУПАЛА!

CHAPTER SIX

The Journey Westward

In early June the new arrivals journeyed westward by train--along the vast St. Lawrence, then around the Great Lakes, and through the northern tundra of Ontario. Finally, they saw the prairies. It was a familiar sight,with its great expanse and groves of trees. The delicate greens of early spring brought pleasant memories. The family stopped in Winnipeg,and this gave Theodore an opportunity to purchase food for the last leg of the journey. He was fortunate to find a merchant who spoke Ukrainian, which made him feel more at home.

Their journey was coming to an end, and their excitement grew with each passing mile. The family eagerly peered out the windows of the day-coach and gazed at the rich plains. By now the coach must have seemed like a cage. They had been riding seven long days. As they approached their destination, they noticed freshly built homesteads. Some were large and well built; others were hovels. They passed tiny villages spaced at ten mile intervals along the rail line. They didn't know it at the time, but this spacing was planned by the railway for orderly development.

Saskatoon! Here the travellers found a bustling settlement of 3,000 inhabitants, on a brand new townsite. But this was not their home. They transferred passage to Rosthern, a small settlement about 40 miles north. There,they would be able to communicate with several of the residents, as Rosthern was the melting pot of immigrants from eastern Europe. When they arrived, they had nowhere to stay, but one of the families opened up their residence to them. Thankful, they rested for a few days.

As they rested, Theodore planned the last leg of their trip. His first concern was to make contact with a fellow villager from Horodenka, John Hawrysh. John was a distant cousin of Wasylyna. It seems reasonable to suppose that Theodore wanted to be close to members of his family, and John was the closest relative anywhere in Canada.

Family! The term took on new meaning out here on the harsh prairie. It was the key to survival. Many settlers, with no family for support, suffered badly and turned back. The Zipchen family was close knit during their early days as settlers, and family members supported each other. Even today, family ties are strong.

When John heard news of the Zipchen's arrival, he walked to Rosthern, a distance of 40 miles, taking two days to do so. The travellers were happy to see him, and doubtless he was happy to see them. They shared news from the Ukraine, talked of old times, and planned their future.

To settle, they needed land and supplies. So John and the three men: Theodore, Peter, and Michael, went together to the Land Agent. Thus it was that Theodore, his father-in-law, and his brother-in-law, were able to buy adjoining parcels of land. On June 13, 1906, the die was cast. The Land Agent brought out his map of the township and showed them the sections available for settlement. Theodore had a crucial decision to make. He wanted the best land he could find, but he wanted to be close to family. John, who knew something of the countryside, counselled his friends to take Section 10, Township 43, Range 10, west of the third meridian. This was not a bad choice, although they might have done better elsewhere. The land they bought was sandy, but other parcels were much poorer. Sandy or rich, each quarter section cost ten dollars. This price paid for a person's right to settle on the land; it did not secure title to the land. Title was earned by hard work.

After they had signed for the land, they bought a team of oxen from a local farmer for $100.00. Oxen are not as fast as horses but they are strong and calm. Besides, the price was right. Theodore had used oxen in the Ukraine, and he knew that they would be able to sustain themselves on the prairie wool (grass) and could live outside in all types of weather.

Next, they stopped at the local general store. These stores are born of the prairies; they are not found in the Ukraine. Nor are they found in cities. They are the original one-stop shop; the supermarket of a bygone time. Here, Theodore could easily have spend all of his remaining money, so he had to choose his supplies carefully. Top on his list was a wagon. With his oxen, it would carry his family and their belongings to their new home--a flat piece of virgin soil. Next, he bought the plow. The standard in those days was a walking plow that dug a single furrow. This cost him $50.00. Theodore left the general store with all the household necessities loaded onto his wagon: candles, matches, stove and stovepipes, potatoes, rice, cabbage, beans, salt, flour, dry yeast, and salted pork.

As the settlers left Rosthern, they made their last purchases: a milk cow, some chickens, and a rooster. Doubtless there was little left of the $1,000.00 Theodore had saved in the Ukraine. The journey was nearly over,but new hardships awaited them. There was no time to lose, and no margin for error. It was time for the family to build their new home.

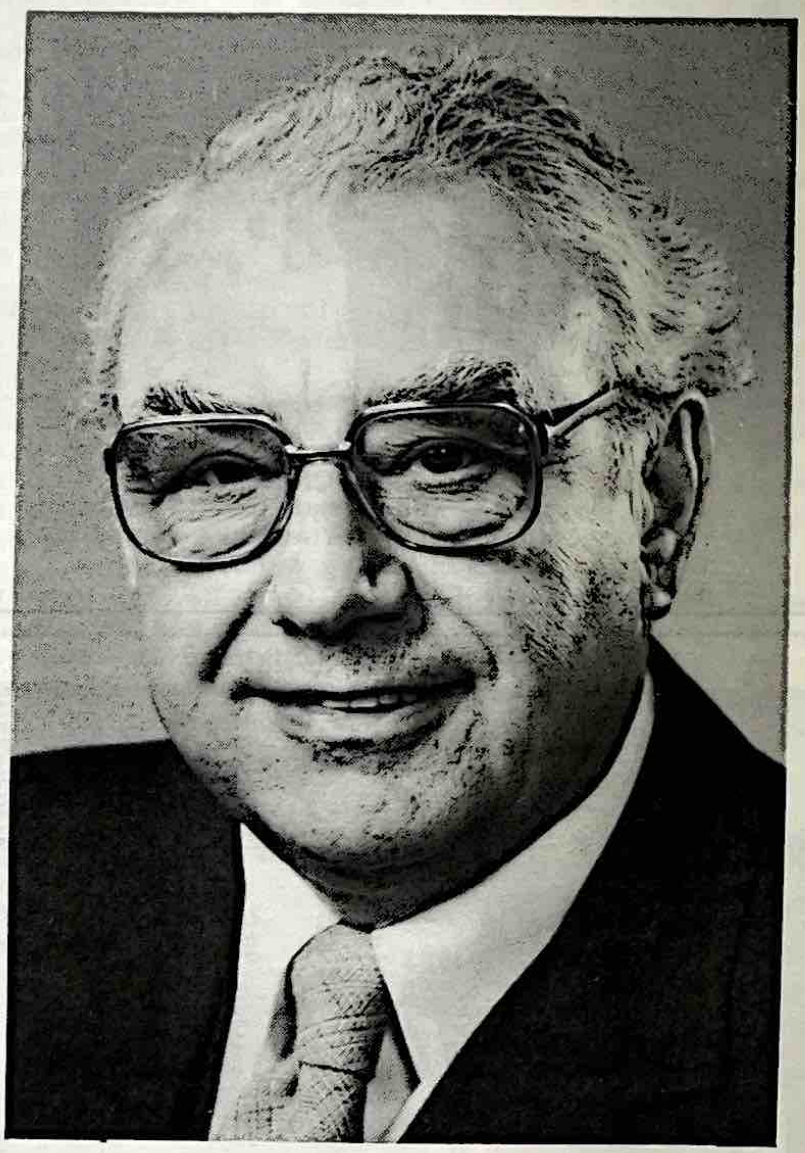
Although the landscape of their homestead was like the Steppes of the Ukraine, there were cruel differences in their way of life. In an effort to prevent land speculation, the Canadian

PLATE P-13

ZIPCHEN FAMILY GATHERING- 1918
L-R-- Dmytro & Kaluk(Maria) Ikaliuk, Yelena & Hnat Bartko,Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen, Dora & Harry Bohun, Back row: Mr. & Mrs. Ciona

ZIPCHEN FAMILY - 1920 - Front- Theodore, with Peter on his knee, Wasylyna and Nettie. Back - L to R - Dmytro, William, Alex and Polly Hunchak, Dora Fedzun, Mary, Anne, Kathleen.

PLATE P-14



Mr. Justice F. W. Johnson,
Lieutenant-Governor,
Province of Saskatchewan

PLATE P-15

Office of The Lieutenant Governor
Government House
4607 Dewdney Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3V7

November 18, 1986

Dear Relatives and Friends of
Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen:

Saskatchewan was settled by many diverse peoples from all parts of the world, but particularly during the early part of the twentieth century settlers came from Europe.

No matter from whence they came, all settlers who came to this land sought freedom, peace and opportunity to provide a better future for themselves and their families. These things they found in Canada, and despite the hard work and the tribulations which they suffered helped build here a society which provided creature comforts beyond anything they had ever imagined in the lands from whence they came.

Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen were no exception. They came from the Ukraine in 1906 settling in the Hafford district of Saskatchewan, and it was there that they raised their family of eight children. I am sure that neither of them could have dreamed some day in the future in this province they would be the owners of extensive farm land and able to contribute substantially to the establishment of each of their children as they matured and married.

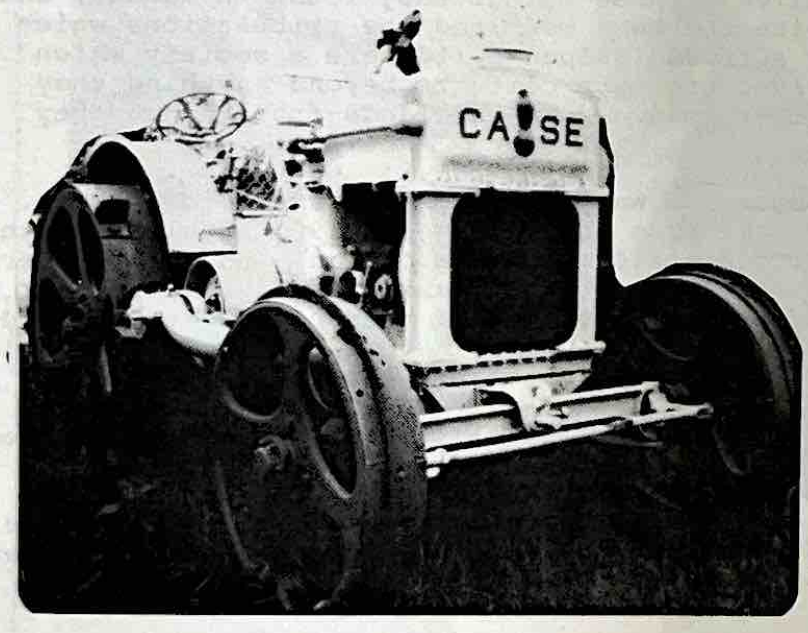
Saskatchewan owes much to settlers such as these and I extend my commendation to Mr. Brunwald, one of their grandchildren, who is responsible for perpetuating their memory by this book.

Yours sincerely,

F. W. Johnson
Lieutenant Governor
Province of Saskatchewan

PLATE P-16

1918 - Team of oxen pulling a binder Hafford district - Two oxen could pull the same load as 4 horses, but only at 1/3 the speed.



CASE tractor-model 1527- purchased new by Theodore Zipchen in 1922. Note the steel wheels.

government required that settlers remain on their land at least six months of the year. Settlers could barely manage to build one residence, let alone two, so there were no central villages as there had been in the Ukraine.

The villages of the Ukraine were centres of rural life. Nobody lived on the far[illegible] everybody lived in the villages. Men commuted to the fields;while women baked, and shopped, and did their laundry together. Thus there was no hardship of isolation in the Ukraine--but there was in Canada. The Canadian law enforced a new lifestyle. The resulting isolation broke the spirits of more settlers than any act of God. Fortunately, for Theodore he had family support close at hand. They survived and, by the grace of God, flourished.

They packed their belongings, old and new, on the wagon and started the trek of some 50 miles across country. The journey took about three days, as the North Saskatchewan River had to be crossed by ferry-boat near the site of the present day Petrofka Bridge, near Blaine Lake. Intervening nights were spent with homesteaders along the trail.

John was well versed in the survey system which had been first laid out by a British engineer surveyor in 1884. He intuitively sought out the large earth mound created by the digging out of four depressions about ten feet apart in the form of an X. Near the edge of the mound was a small square steel stake, with the inscription in Roman Numerals "X IV III X" (10-43-10). He was certain that he was at the northeast corner of Section 10 of the square mile (section) that contained four equal parcels of land of 160 acres, being described as the northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest quarter sections. There were cut lines through the brush which led to wooden and steel pegs defining the boundaries of each quarter section. The engineer had noted on the original township plan that the area was "rolling country covered with brush and clumps of poplar". Notation was also made of a rutted trail that passed very near the north edge of the northeast of Section 10 and about a quarter mile north of the southwest of Section 10, being the "trail from Fort Pitt to Carlton", used by troops at the time of the Riel Rebellion, and used again during the period 1820 to 1870. Today, the above locations can be located as being north of Lloydminster to a point south of Prince Albert.

Looking about, the new arrivals could see evidence of an earlier civilization. Burnt-out campfire clearings and tee-pee rings in the form of stones in a rough circle, used to hold down the tents fashioned by Indians not so long ago. Also evident was the burnt stumps of fallen trees raised by the prairie fires that had ravaged the area. The young poplar saplings had been spared as the fire had jumped over the low spots resulting in sporadic, heavier growth. The fires had been caused either by lightning storms or careless Indian campfires. Some artifacts, in the form

of arrow heads and pemmican hammers, were found, although in small numbers.

Buffalo bones could also be found; remnants of the once proud king of the prairie. Paths carved by buffalo hoofs wandering in search of running water were still evident. There was still the odd Indian or Metis family moving about but they were few and far between and posed no threat to the settlers.

The small body of water one mile southeast of the homestead was undoubtedly an attraction to both Indians and buffalo in times past. The tall grass and low brush provided excellent habitation for prairie chickens, grouse, ducks, and geese. Of particular interest to Wasylyna, charged with feeding the family, was the plentiful crop of wild raspberries, choke cherries, rhubarb, saskatoon berries, wild strawberries, pin cherries, and mushrooms--all free for the picking. These were either dried or canned for winter sustenance.

The land Peter acquired had a draw with water running in an easterly direction almost mid-way through the holding. This pleased the new land owner immensely as he was assured of not only fresh water, but also trees for firewood.

The four men walked around the Zipchen's section, taking note of its boundaries so as to avoid misunderstandings with future new arrivals. There was a road allowance of 66 feet on the west, north, and east sides of the section. This later proved to be good pasture land for cattle.

They moved onto Peter's land and settled on the south side of the waterway (creek). They built a temporary lean-to of felled poplars and branches, where they could shelter from the mosquitoes and flies.

John Hawrysh returned to his own homestead. Even though they lived quite far apart, the mutual friendship continued a lifetime. Only when John left did the stark reality overtake the new residents of Section 10. They were completely on their own. The closest neighbour was over two miles away. Living on a farm, devoid of the close contact with their fellow man, would be a life-long trial for the new pioneers. They offered prayer to their Lord and Saviour, much as they had every day, giving thanks for the safe journey and seeking guidance and protection in their new land.

As Theodore had spent most of the money, his family needed income until their first harvest. Even in those early days on the prairies, there was a thriving market in seneca root, a wild plant with medicinal properties. So, Theodore bought himself a pick called a "kupatch" to dig up these roots. The harvesting of this wild crop was a family affair. Father dug, children pulled, and the women cleaned and dried. After a day of hard work, the family would haul their harvest home to sell. Doubtless this

kind of cash crop, ready and waiting for the settlers, eased the rigors of starting the homestead. This income alone was not enough for the family.

Sensing the need to replenish the monies expended in travelling to their new home, Theodore and his father-in-law left Wasylyna and the four children and Michael and Paraska Romanycia, to seek employment.

After walking to Radisson, about 16 miles, they headed, on foot, across country to Saskatoon. Here they quickly found work, picking stones on road construction. This they did well, having worked many years as farm labourers in the Ukraine.

Accommodation was a problem in Saskatoon. And, after two weeks on the road crew, family commitments pulled them away. They left their paying jobs, and went home to build a house on their land. Their families were happy to see them return. They brought with them extra provisions that they had paid for with their small wages. After this brief period of squatting on their father-in-law's land, they began to settle their own. It was early July but soon the days would be cool and the nights would be longer. Time was running out. They knew how to cope with the Ukrainian winter, but they didn't know that prairie winters are two months longer. Nevertheless, they planned for cold.

Their first house was plain but warm, being partly dug into the ground. It was built of sod and had an earth floor. They placed two furrows parallel and about a foot apart. The sod between the furrows was cut into blocks about one foot by two feet. This work with the grub hoe and axe must have blistered their hands and bent their backs. But winter was on the way and they had no time to lose.

The blocks of sod were stacked in rows, overlapped for strength. They weatherproofed as best they could, but they left opening for a window and one door. The walls were only about six feet high, and so was the ceiling, barely higher than Theodore was tall. Sods of earth were placed across the logs in tight formation, and then covered with branches. The grass continued to grow, which was just as well, but the roof leaked nonetheless. Cloth was used to cover the window and door for the interim. This allowed the men time to fashion a proper door and window using intertwined willows. In this tiny home with its earth floor was the kitchen, and sleeping area for the seven new settlers. All seven of them stayed there the first winter, warmed by the wood burning stove.

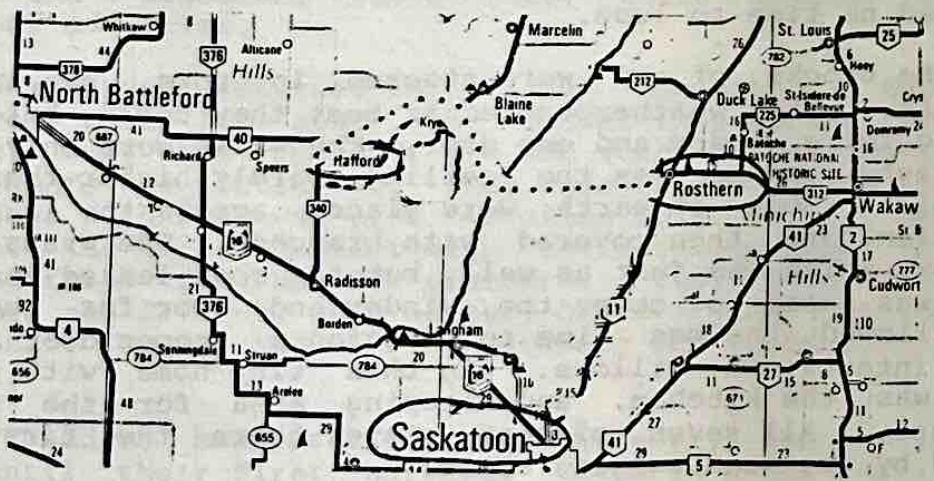
Upon completion of construction, the men moved over to the land assigned to Michael Romanycia, and together they constructed a similar structure.

The quarter section of land that Theodore and Wasylyna pinned their hopes on had approximately 100 acres of prairie and

the balance, 60 acres, was low brush and small trees, and one bald patch. The first summer, as in succeeding years, the family devoted most of its energy to cultivating the virgin soil. The bald patch was the first to feel the plow, and before the first winter, they had broken seven acres. These they seeded the next spring. Part of the seven acres was garden. They built a rough shelter of logs and branches with a sod roof for the cow and chickens. The men harvested grass from the nearby sloughs, and used it as fodder for the cow.

A well was dug. No mere bore hole made by machine, this well was 3 foot by 3 foot--wide enough to accommodate a man. Doubtless, it was Theodore who went down on a homemade ladder with Wasylyna and her father pulling the dirt out in a homemade pail made of woven willow. Theodore was fortunate to find water on his land. Not every settler was so lucky. Some families had to relocate to find water. Theodore's well was hand-dug, twenty feet deep.

Theodore drove the oxen to Radisson in the late fall to sell a load of wood for cash. Then he bought flour, herrings, small barrels of apples from Ontario, prunes, salt, sugar, and other staples. Mail was also picked up and dispatched as this was the closest post office. Wasylyna would read the news and correspond with her mother in the old country. In those days a letter would take about 20 days, one way, to the Ukraine from Radisson--much faster than Wasylyna's trip in the opposite direction.



A portion of a map of north-west Saskatchewan- circa -1906- showing the route taken by Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen from Rosthern to the homestead south of Hafford.

CHAPTER SEVEN

First Winter -- 1906-1907

Fall brought a wash of golden colour to the groves that dotted the landscape. But swiftly, winter came. The days shortened and the nights grew colder. The sod house soon showed areas that required repair. The men continued to work on the sod house, and felled poplar trees to burn in their heater. The excess they sold.

They brought the trees home in large pieces. Before the snows they used the wagon. Afterward they used a crude sleigh with wooden runners, which Theodore had fashioned from oak trees.

Later, when the snow was too deep for the sleigh, the men would go out into the yard and cut the wood into stove lengths for heating the one-room sod shack. The severe cold did not daunt the residents of Section 10; it just curtailed their outdoor activities slightly. Indoors, the men used their time making farm tools: first a three-pronged fork for haying, then a shovel, and for Wasylyna, a set of mixing spoons.

Wasylyna busied herself, preparing food for her growing family. When she wasn't doing the household chores, she doubled as a teacher for her children. Dora, the oldest, disappointed at not being able to attend school as distance was too great, was consoled to be taught at home by her mother. William, now five years old, listened attentively as his mother read from the primary Ukrainian reader she had brought from her native land. Bible history stories were read to the four children.

The harsh winter weather would break for a day or two, enabling the family to escape the monotony of their cramped quarters, and check the oxen foraging for feed in the nearby thicket. Harsh days and mild, the cow had to be milked and the eggs had to be gathered.

Theodore, having earlier experience with the changing moods of mid-winter weather, took precaution against being lost in a blizzard. He strung a lifeline from the edge of the sod shack to the animal shelter. This enabled him to shuttle back and forth safely.

When the weather was warm, neighbours and friends would call in to visit on their journey to and from Radisson. As the winter loosened its grip, Theodore loaded the sleigh with full length poplars and headed across country, taking the well-beaten snow

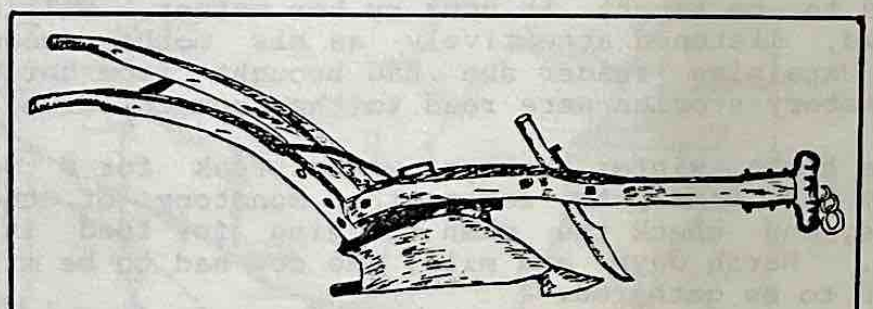
trail used by all who travelled to Radisson. Starting out in the early morning darkness, he travelled all day, reaching his destination in late evening. He went door-to-door, finding buyers along the way. In a typical day his load of wood sold for about $4.00. He lodged overnight in Radisson and the next day, having purchased a few necessities and picked up the mail, he returned home. The oxen knew the way home. In the darkness they travelled the last few miles by following the sleigh trail. Nevertheless, Wasylyna and the children were relieved and happy to hear them drive into the yard.

By mid-winter, preparations for Christmas were in full swing. Anticipation ran high as the days drew closer. On the Julian Calendar, Christmas Day was January 7. On that day traditional dishes of kootya (wheat, poppy seed, and honey), fish, and cabbage rolls were prepared. Straw was placed under the table. With the rising of the first star, food was served.

The gifts were homemade, whittled from wood by Theodore and Peter, or hand-sewn by Wasylyna. These modest gifts were eagerly received by the children who believed they came from St. Nicholas.

After the food and the gifts came the carols. Everyone in the family sang with all his heart, as though to warm the night. Far from their native Horodenka they gave thanks to God. The holy day ended with prayer and well-deserved sleep.

The new inhabitants of Section 10 discovered that winter in Canada is approximately two months longer than what they had experienced in the "old country". The snow did not disappear until April, but by May, field work began.



Breaking plough - early 1900

CHAPTER EIGHT

Establishing The Farm

The warm sun of May brought a new life to the countryside: Pussy willows sprouted near the homestead, the sloughs filled with the melting snow, and a tinge of green now appeared where previously dull grey held court.

Peter, now well into his sixties, left for Moose Jaw to work on the railroad. His family was still in Horodenka because his daughter had been refused permission to emigrate. Now that Peter was established in Canada he wanted to try again to bring his wife and daughter to Canada. His wages on the railway would pay their passage.

Meanwhile, Theodore and Wasylyna worked the land. First they planted Red Fife, his mainstay, on the seven acre plot that they had broken and worked the previous summer. Periodically, as the tender wheat grew, Theodore returned to the fields to remove any weeds that threatened his crop.

What a busy time it was for Wasylyna! She minded the children, planted the garden, and attended to the myriad of other household duties. At times, Dora was called upon to mind the children while Wasylyna helped to repair the sod shack, or break more land. This was a tedious task. The oxen moved slowly but proved their superior strength: a total of 30 acres was broken that summer. Theodore bought a second Holstein cow; its milk was needed for the growing family. Cheese, butter, and cream were appreciated by all--luxuries in those early days.

Wasylyna had been trained in her native village as a mid-wife. Neighbours soon called upon her, to assist with their labour, and deliver their babies. She gave willingly and generously her talents to assist those in need. This was greatly appreciated by the many families served.

Theodore hauled water in a barrel placed on a homemade stone boat to aid the growth of the garden--the garden that was so vital to sustaining the family come the long, cold days of winter. A root cellar was prepared to receive and store the produce.

Harvesting the wheat crop was a busy time for the whole family. Using a large homemade scythe, a wooden pole to which was attached a sharp knife about two feet long, Theodore set about to cut the ever ripening crop. Family members then tied the grain into sheaves, using straw as a rope. The sheaves were

than placed in groups of eight, to form a stook. After drying in the sun several days, the stooks were hauled home. Here, they were neatly cross-stacked and covered with branches and willows for protection against the elements.

After the harvest came the chore of threshing the wheat by hand. Separating the grain from the ripened plant was no different here in Canada than it had been in the Ukraine. Using a stick, to which was attached another stick, they literally beat the grain out of the shell. The yield was very good and measured nearly 300 bushels. Theodore and Wasylyna stood and bowed their heads in a prayer of thanksgiving.

In succeeding years the settlers rented a grain separator. This machine was driven by a gas engine, but needed two horses to pull it from place to place. The four-man crew would untie each sheaf of wheat and feed it into the hopper. Inside the machine, mechanical beaters loosened the kernels of wheat, and a fan blew air through the chamber to separate the wheat from the chaff. The waste that was ejected from the other end of the machine had to be continually moved away by hand. In less than a week the job was finished. Wasylyna was busy preparing meals and lunches for the four-man crew, along with the neighbours who came to assist.

The grain, in the first years,had to be hauled to Rosthern to the flour mill. Theodore's first thirty bushels yielded ten sacks of flour and cash in hand.

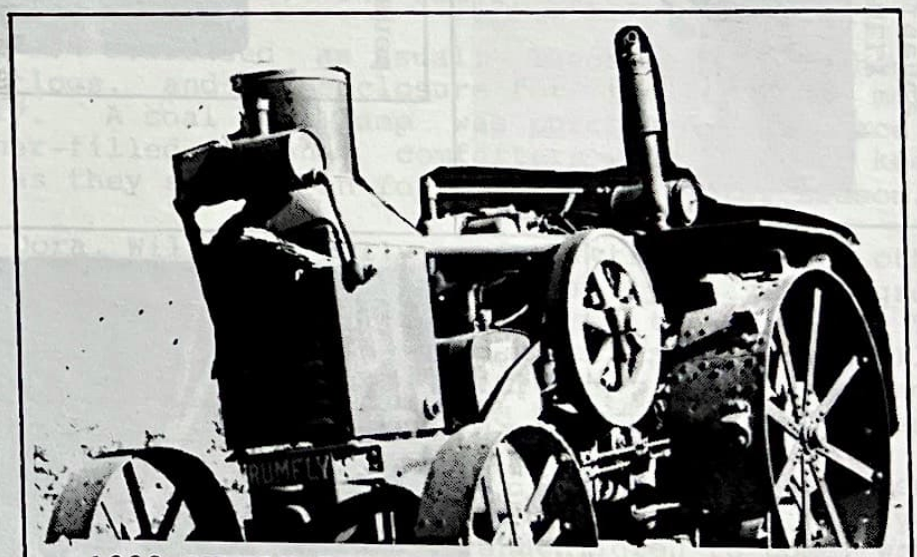
In the old country, Wasylyna had used her mother's outdoor oven for baking bread. With fresh milled flour on the doorstep, it was time for Theodore to build a replica of their Ukrainian bake oven. This he did without delay, and the family once again breathed in the magic aroma of baking bread.

An outdoor bake oven is a wonderful piece of rural architecture for which there are no blueprints. The knowledge to build one is passed from parents to their children who watch and help. The basic construction is as follows:

> The base of the bake oven was built from small size logs which were notched in the same manner as homes were built. When a height of about three feet was reached, a platform was made. The platform was plastered with a special mixture of selected clay. The domed top was formed by arching willows into the base. Layers of mixture of thick clay and hay or straw were applied to the willows to form the top. Successive layers were added about one to two inches in thickness, given ample time to dry after each application,till a desired thickness of four to six inches was attained. A small circular vent was made at the top rear from three to eight inches in diameter. The front portion

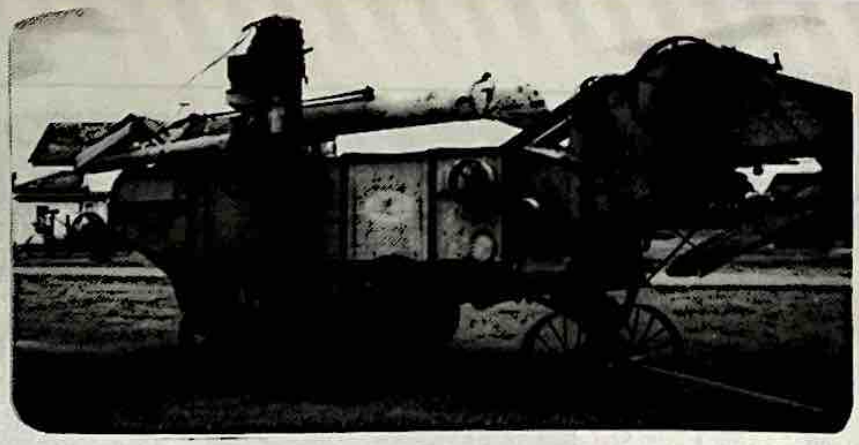
PLATE P-17

ZIPCHEN BROTHERS - DMYTRO (Dick) left-and WILLIAM - 1924



1928 RUMELY TRACTOR purchased new by Theodore ZIPCHEN - subsequently owned by his son, Dmytro and latterly by Roman Theodore ZIPCHEN. Tractor still operational in 1986

PLATE P-18



CASE SEPARATOR (threshing machine) model 2236 purchased NEW by Theodore Zipchen in 1922 to start his enterprize as a custom harvester- rate five cents per bushel threshed

Hand crafted saw with steel blade used in early 1900's

ADVANCE RUMELY THRESHING MACHINE and RUMELY tractor parked in front of the farm residence 1933- Note the gas barrels and water can.

of the oven was open and a special door was made from available wood which acted as a modern door oven. These bake ovens were cured by starting a small fire and adding more wood to heat and dry the interior. Also, in the end, the clay was baked and hard which was virtually waterproof. Wood would be burned in the oven and then the hot charcoal and ashes would be raked out with a hoe-type wooden tool. When the desired temperature was reached for bread-baking, usually a piece of paper was placed in the oven to see to what extent it would turn brown. When the oven was hot enough, the end vent was closed with a stone to prevent heat from escaping. The large front opening was then closed with a specially made door. Large pans of bread were placed in this oven on a peel, usually as many as fifteen loaves at a time.

This manner of bread baking served the need of the home for a week. Other uses of the bake oven were drying and roasting of buckwheat. This manner of roasting the buckwheat helped to remove the husks.

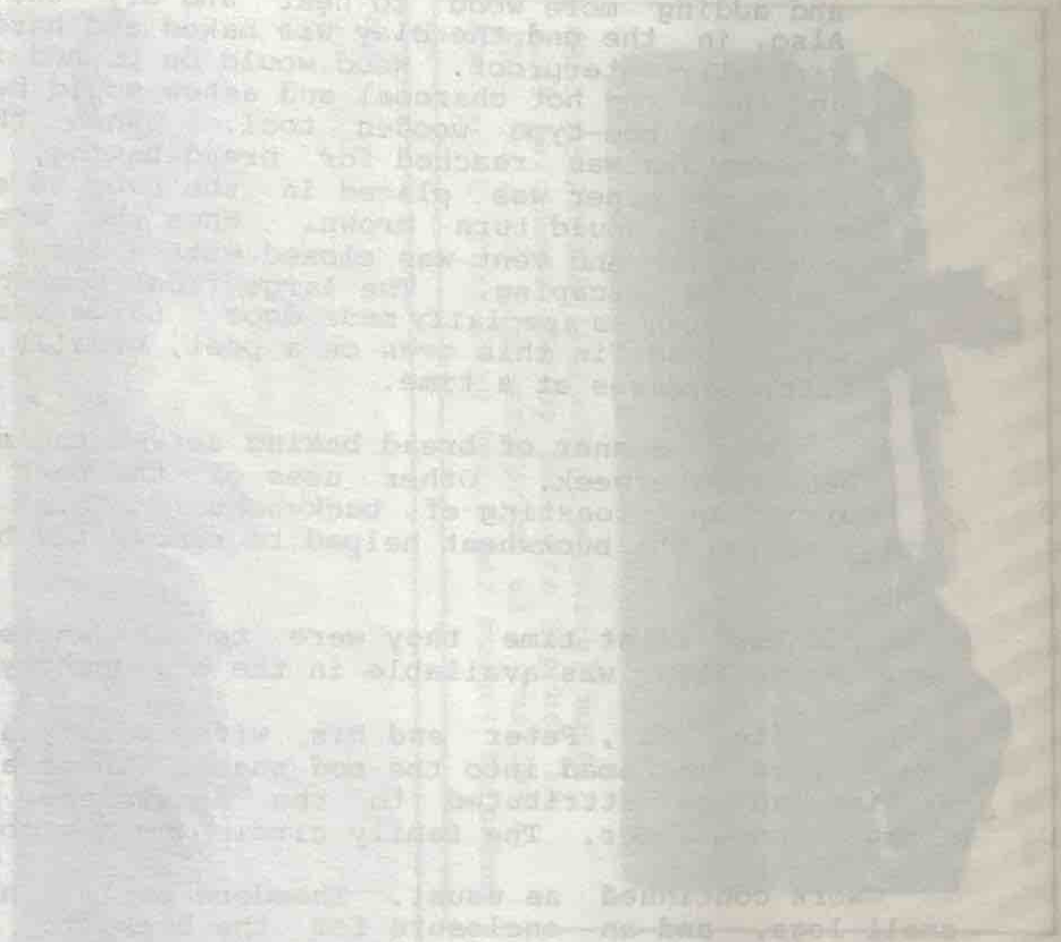
For the first time they were to eat white bread, as only dark or rye flour was available in the old country.

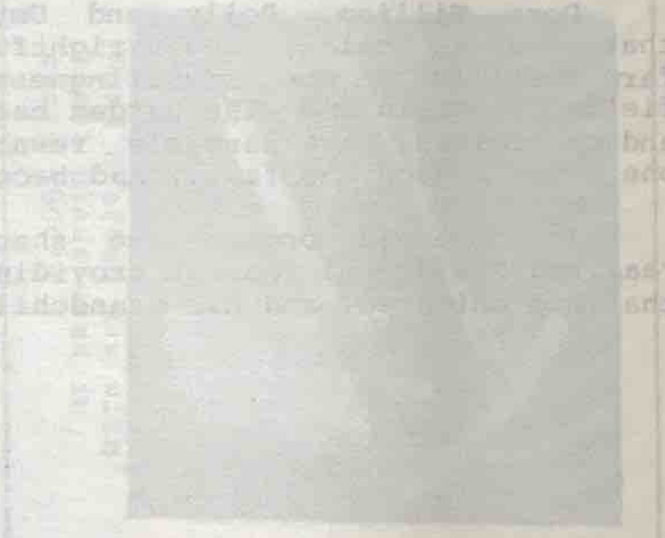
In late fall, Peter and his wife Wasylyna and daughter Annie, were welcomed into the sod shack. Their arrival from the Ukraine can be attributed to the benevolence of a lenient immigration officer. The family circle was now complete.

Work continued as usual. Theodore build a hen house out of small logs, and an enclosure for the hens to move about in safely. A coal oil lamp was purchased to replace the candles. Feather-filled (pyrena) comforters were made to keep the family warm as they settled in for the second winter season.

Dora, William, Polly, and Dmytro, and the other siblings that were to follow, could rightfully say that growing up on a farm instills in one a willingness to strive. The ripening fields of grain and the garden harvest, so carefully cultivated and maintained, are tangible rewards of painstaking labour. In one short season the family had become self-sufficient.

Theodore had broken the shackles of serfdom. He had realized his dream! He was providing for his family, and he knew that his children, and his grandchildren to come, would be free.





CHAPTER NINE

Determination And Promise

The first order of business in the spring of 1908 was to build a homestead for the Kindrachuks--Peter, Wasylyna, and their daughter Anna. Their homestead was the northeast portion of Section 10-43-10-W3. Logs felled the previous winter were carefully placed into position as all adult hands joined forces to build the house. Dora tended the children, detailing tasks to them, such as watching the cows in the pasture to keep them from straying into the nearby 37 acres of wheat Theodore had sown. There had been no time to put up fences. Nor did they have the materials. When the Kindrachuks settled in, Theodore returned to his own work.

On the Zipchen farm, hogs were a mainstay. These were raised not only for their food value, but also for their market value. Hogs came to be known as "mortgage lifters" as there always seemed to be a couple of hogs ready for market to aid in completing a mortgage payment.

The year 1910 saw the addition of a three gang plow for breaking the land. Soon over one-half of the quarter section was under cultivation. The livestock count now totalled two horses, four oxen, and seven cows.

Theodore's first team of horses were energetic Percherons. These he purchased in 1910. Percherons greatly enhanced the farm operation. They reduced the time required to haul produce to market, and this, coupled with their uncanny way of understanding shouted commands made them a valued addition to the farm. The invention of the nose basket to ward off flies resulted in contented animals. This in turn made the horses much easier to handle. Belgian and Clydesdale horses were later acquired but the Percherons proved to be Theodore's favourites. Eventually, Theodore had 20 horses. Often he had four gangs of four horses each, detailed to work the various land holdings.

Wasylyna, undaunted by the task of running a home, on one occasion took a team of horses and hauled a load of wood to Radisson in the late fall. The light cover of snow made for a cool ride, and she had to walk part of the way to keep warm. After a good night's rest and a hearty breakfast she purchased some household necessities and set trail for home. How elated the children were with their mother, who again proved her versatility when the men were occupied with other tasks.

. . . . .

Visitors to the homestead were always accorded a warm welcome. The visitor would announce the age-old Ukrainian greeting "Slawa Icyce Xrystoc" (Praise be to Christ), the hosts would respond "Slovem Yoho", (Truly Praise Him).

Food, the finest on hand, would be served to the travellers to replenish their energy. The meal would be followed by a time of family renewal: mostly visiting, and getting updates on the events of the farm community, which was growing steadily larger. Whenever Peter and Wasylyna came to visit, strong coffee was served. For Peter, this was one of life's few enjoyments. During the visit, without fail, Peter showed his generosity to the children. He always gave a few pennies or maybe five cents to them to spend on some special treat.

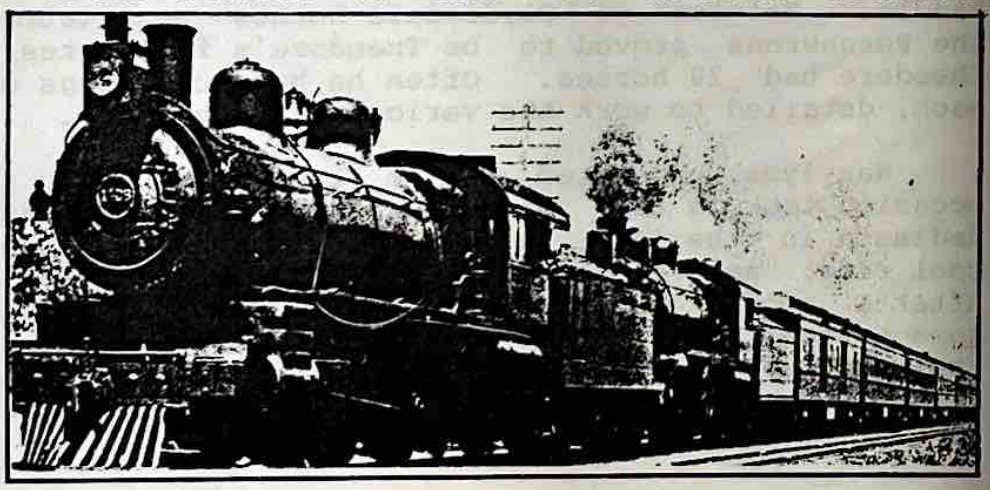
The family grew steadily: Mary was born in 1908, Anne in 1909, Katherine in 1911, Nettie in 1914, Peter in 1917, and Rose in 1920. Sadly Peter passed away in 1923 from a ruptured appendix, and Rose died in infancy, living only one year.

. . . . .

The coming of the Canadian Northern Railway in 1913 resulted in the opening of the townsite of Hafford. Previously there was a small post office located just west of the present townsite under the name of Luxembourg.

The new townsite was named after a surveyor, Mr. Hafford, who mapped out the right-of-way for the railroad from North Battleford through to Shellbrook. The establishment of the new townsite, four miles from the homestead, provided a closer source of supply for hauling grain to market. Later, as farm machinery began to wear out, the town became a convenient place to have repairs made.

The Canadian Northern Railway was taken over by the federal government in 1918, and in 1920 it was amalgamated with the defunct Grand Trunk Pacific to form the Canadian National Railway.



Passenger train 1906- Coal fired- Steam generated power- Average speed 40 m.p.h.

CHAPTER TEN

Land Grant

On May 21, 1910, Theodore sought out his two closest friends from the immediate vicinity of the homestead. His purpose: to accompany him to Radisson, there to witness his application for title to his land. Theodore's nearest neighbours, Peter Lukian (Northeast 14) and Mike Bezmutko (Northwest 18), readily agreed to accompany Theodore.

In Radisson, they met with J.S. Goodrich, Homestead Inspector for the Saskatoon District. Together, they completed an application by way of a sworn statement. This sworn statement documented Theodore's progress, and was used to prove that he had complied with all the requirements set out by the federal government. Things documented were as follows: a) that Theodore had paid his $10.00 deposit on June 13, 1906 and that he entered onto the homestead in July, 1906; b) that he had resided on the homestead continuously since 1906; c) that there were no seed grain encumbrances; and, d) that in 1906 he had broken seven acres, in 1907 a total of 30 acres, in 1908 a total of 30 acres, and in 1909, a total of 40 acres. The grand total being 107 acres, broken and seeded.

The homestead inspector also required an inventory of Theodore's net worth based on his livestock and his buildings. The livestock inventory in 1910 read: 2 horses, 4 oxen, and 7 cattle. The inventory of buildings indicates that the size of the sod house was 14' by 20', and that its value was $50.00. One stable and two wells and a granary were valued at $100.00. Fencing was nil.

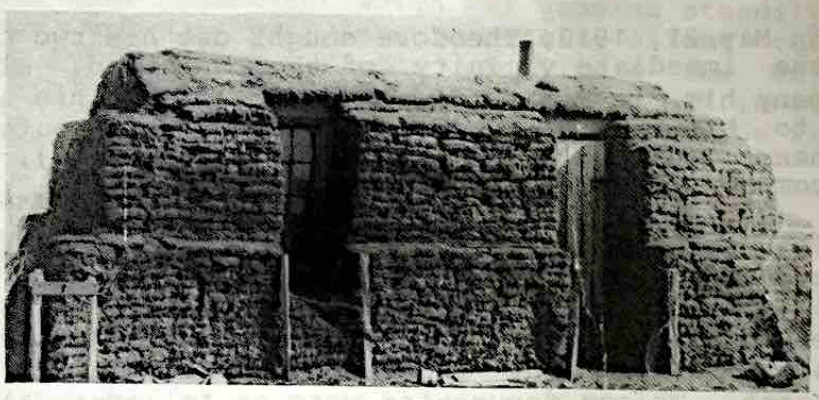
Similar sworn statements were filed by Peter Lukian and Mike Bezmutko on May 21, 1910. Then, the trio returned home, tired from the trip but pleased to know that the land would soon be registered officially in the name of Theodore Zipchen.

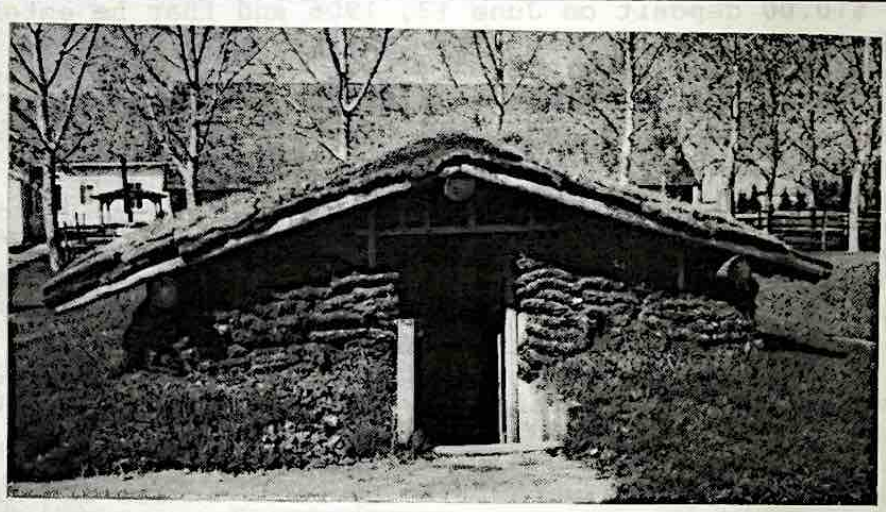
The bureaucracy of government began to make itself felt in Theodore's life. In the summer of 1910, the land inspector called at the homestead, accompanied by a Ukrainian interpreter. Together they reviewed the actual improvements noted on the application. Everything appeared to be in order. In the meantime, Theodore had begun to build a log house. This was a little premature because he still was not the rightful owner of the land.

Theodore heard nothing further from the Inspector until August 24, 1911 when the Department of the Interior forwarded

PLATE P-19

TWO TYPES OF SOD SHACKS PREDOMINATE IN THE HAFFORD DISTRICT
CIRCA 1900 - 1910





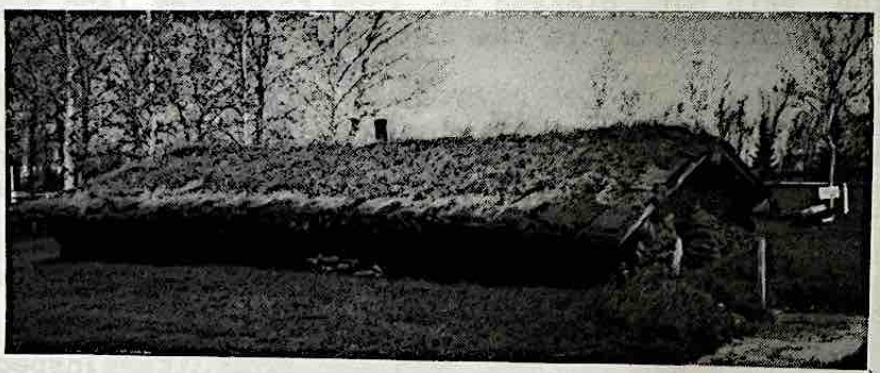


PLATE P-20

Sworn Statement of
Fred Zebchuk
in support
of his application for Homestead Patent for S. W.
of Sec. 10 Thp. 43 Rge. 10 of 3 Meridian.

1. What is your name in full, age, occupation and Post Office address?
Fred Zebchuk - 33 years Farmer - Radisson

2. (1) Are you a British subject at the present time? and (2) have you always been one? (3) are you a British subject by birth, Naturalization or Repatriation?
(1) Yes (2) No
(3) By Naturalization OK

NOTE—If by naturalization or repatriation, certificate must be furnished. If through parents, certified copy of certificate required, or description of land homesteaded by Father or Mother.

3. (a) When did you obtain homestead entry, (b) when did you build your house thereon, and (c) when did you commence actual residence thereon?
(a) June 13/1906
(b) 1906 - July
(c) July 1906

4. What portion of each year since commencement of residence have you lived upon the land, giving actual dates?
Yes - July 1906 Continuous to date
1907 1908 1909 1910 1911

5. When absent from your homestead where have you resided and what has been your occupation?
Work on farm
Wife - 6 Children
July 1906 to date

6. Of whom do your family consist; when did they first commence residence upon this homestead, and for what portion of each year since that date have they resided upon it?

7. If residence has been performed on land owned by yourself or duly authorized relative, describe such land:—
Section ____ Thp. ____ Rge. ____

(a) When (1) and how (2) was such land acquired?
(b) By whom (1) was the land acquired, and who (2) is the present owner thereof?
(1) ____ (2) ____

(c) What buildings are on such land, and what is the present value thereof?

(d) State each month or part of month you have resided on your land.

(e) State each month or part of month you and your (Father mother, son, daughter, sister, brother) have resided on the latter's land.

8. How much breaking have you done upon your homestead in each year since you obtained entry, and how many acres have you cultivated each year?

	Broke	acres cropped	acres
Year 1906	7		
Year 1907	30		7
Year 1908	30		37
Year 1909	40		67
Year 1910			107
Year 1			

9. What stock of which you are the owner have you had on your homestead each year since date of perfecting entry?
2 Horses - 4 Oxen - 7 Cattle

U.S. SEED GRAIN INSURANCE

The above is page one of the application for title submitted May 21, 1910.

PLATE P-21

"E"

[illegible] 17x20 [illegible] Sod — $150

[illegible] Stable — Granary 2 Wells $100

[illegible] none

[illegible] no — agricultural [illegible]

[illegible] no

[illegible] no

Canada

To Wit:

I, Fred Zebchin do solemnly swear that the answers to the foregoing questions are true and correct in every particular. That I claim a Patent for this Homestead under the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act."

That I obtained an entry, and claim a Patent for the same for my own benefit, and not in the interest or for the benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

SO HELP ME GOD.

Sworn before me at Radisson May 21 A.D. 1910 — Fred X Zebchin (his mark)

Having first been read over and explained to the said applicant.

J. L. Goodrich

~~Agent of the Dominion Lands, or~~ Homestead Inspector for the Saskatoon District.

26/7/11

I recommend the foregoing application for Patent, believing that the homestead requirements of the "Dominion Lands Act" have, in this case been complied with.

Dated at ______ A.D. 19__ — Christopher [illegible] — Agent of Dominion Lands for ______ District.

Ottawa, ______ 19__

Accepted as sufficient,

[illegible] Roy [illegible], Commissioner.

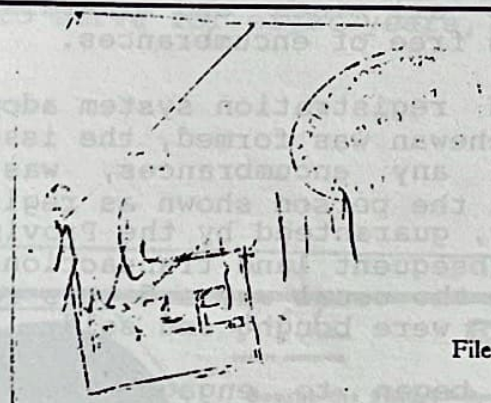
I hereby certify that ______ has to-day produced evidence showing ownership of the ______ of Section ______ Tp. ______ Rge. ______ Mer., from the ______ day of ______ to the present time.

Date ______ 19__

The Officer taking this application for patent is requested to exercise particular care that the name of the homesteader is given in full and correctly spelt.

Page two of the application for title, with the required approval duly noted by Government officials.

PLATE P-22



Form 81 a.

File No. 2392870

Department of the Interior.

OTTAWA, AUG 24 1911 191

Sir:—

I have to inform you that a patent for S. W. 14

of Section 10 in Township 43

Range 10 West of the 3rd Meridian,

bearing date the 12th

August, 1911 has issued in your name, and that

it has been forwarded to the Re nd Registration

District of

who will nplication

to him

with

ess.

Editors Note: Above letter is official notification to Theodore Zipchen advising that title will now be issued to the homestead quarter- S.W. 10-43-10-W 3. The incomplete portion is a result of the imperfect reproduction from micro-film tapes.

correspondence advising that a patent for the Southwest 10-43-10-W3 had been issued and that he would soon be receiving it in the mail. On August 29, 1911 Theodore was pleased to be able to say that now he had, at last, completed all the requirements and the land was his: the document, under the seal of the Department, and "George the Fifth - King" had arrived. The government had, however, reserved rights to all mines and minerals. At last Theodore owned land, and was free of encumbrances.

Under the Torrens land registration system adopted in 1905 when the Province of Saskatchewan was formed, the issue of a land title, free and clear of any encumbrances, was considered noteworthy. It meant that the person shown as registered owner was truly so under the law, guaranteed by the Province. Titles of this kind simplified subsequent land transactions. They did not have to be searched in the usual way and this reduced legal costs in later years as lands were bought and sold.

Expansion of the farm began to engage Theodore's quiet moments. His family was increasing. Peter Kindrachuk approached them in late 1911 to inquire if they would be interested in purchasing his land. The value of his land on the open market was $1,600.00 but he would sell it to his daughter for one-half that amount. Theodore and Wasylyna very much wanted to purchase the land; the only problem was lack of funds. Early in January 1912, Theodore arranged for a loan from the Canadian Mortgage Corporation, Edmonton, for $600.00 with interest at 8% per annum. Together, with the $200.00 he and Wasylyna had saved, a deal was struck. Title was issued in the name of Wasylyna Zipchen. In effect, their land holdings had now doubled.

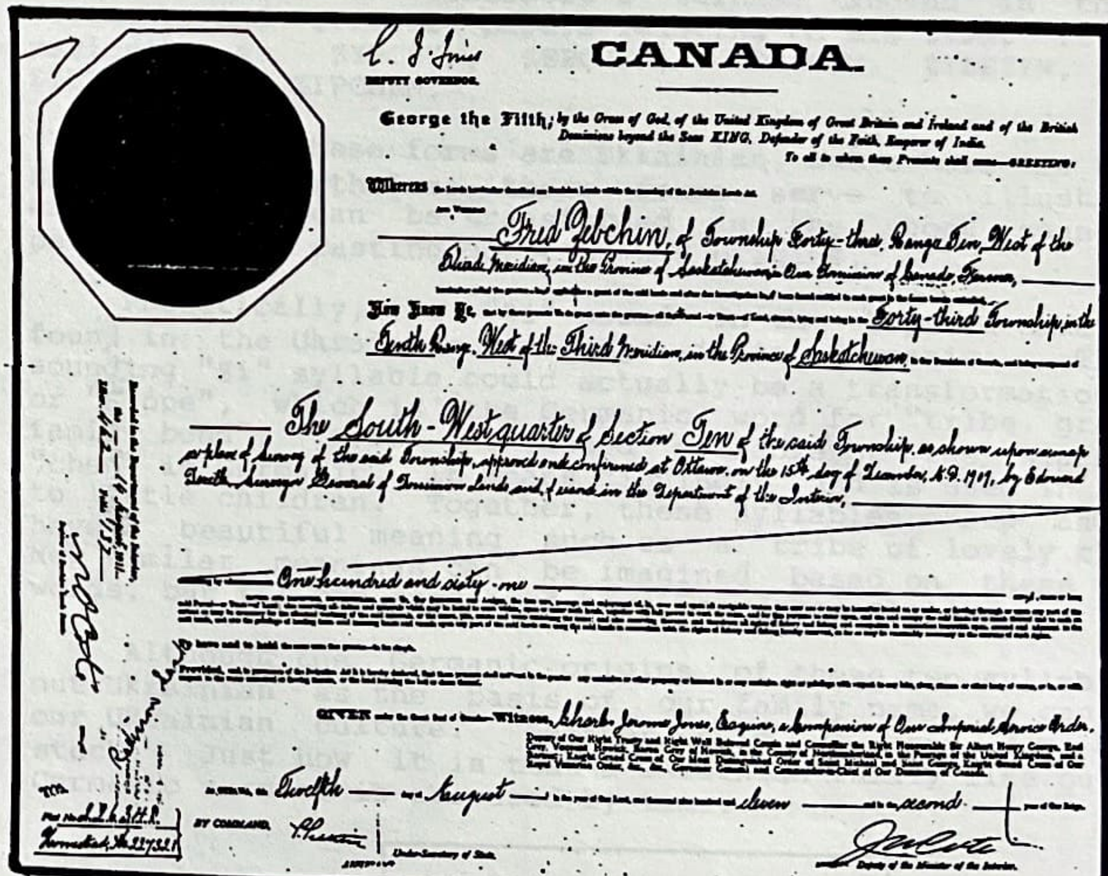
In late 1912, Theodore again went to the mortgage company, pledging a second mortgage against his land to borrow $1,000.00, the interest rate being 8%. The purpose of the loan this time was to purchase a new McCormick left-hand Binder.

The final payment on the first mortgage was made in 1917. Theodore arranged to pay off the second mortgage in 1918. His land title was clear. Never again would the title see a mortgage or a lien of any kind.

Land taxes, based on a per acre basis, were administered by the Local Improvement Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs, Regina. In order to raise funds to build bridges and improve roads, an initial levy of 1 1/2 cents per acre was made, bringing the annual tax account for a quarter section of land to $2.40.

After the formation of the Rural Municipality of Redberry No. 435 in 1912, the land assessment system was changed. The municipality engaged an impartial assessor who would visit each quarter section of land, taking note of the physical features such as hills, sloughs, bush, cultivated land, pasture, land quality, and only then, assigning a valuation. The elected

council, comprised of a Reeve and six Councillors, would set a mill rate sufficient to provide funds for road and bridge construction and maintenance, poundkeepers, public health and safety and administration. Interestingly, an old friend, John Hawrysh, was elected to serve on the first council as representative for Division Two. Little did Theodore ever dream that his own son, Dmytro, would be elected Reeve of the Municipality to serve for eight years, 1940-1947.



DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

CANADA

George the Fifth; by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

Whereas

Fred Zebchin, of Township Forty-three, Range Ten, West of the Third Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan in Our Dominion of Canada, Farmer,

Now Know Ye

Forty-third Township, in the Tenth Range, West of the Third Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan

The South-West quarter of Section Ten of the said Township, as shown upon a map or plan of Survey of the said Township, approved and confirmed at Ottawa, on the 15th day of December, A.D. 1909, by Edward Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands and of record in the Department of the Interior,

One hundred and sixty

GIVEN under the Great Seal of Canada: Witness, Charles Jerome Jones, Esquire, a Companion of Our Imperial Service Order,

Twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eleven and in the second year of Our Reign.

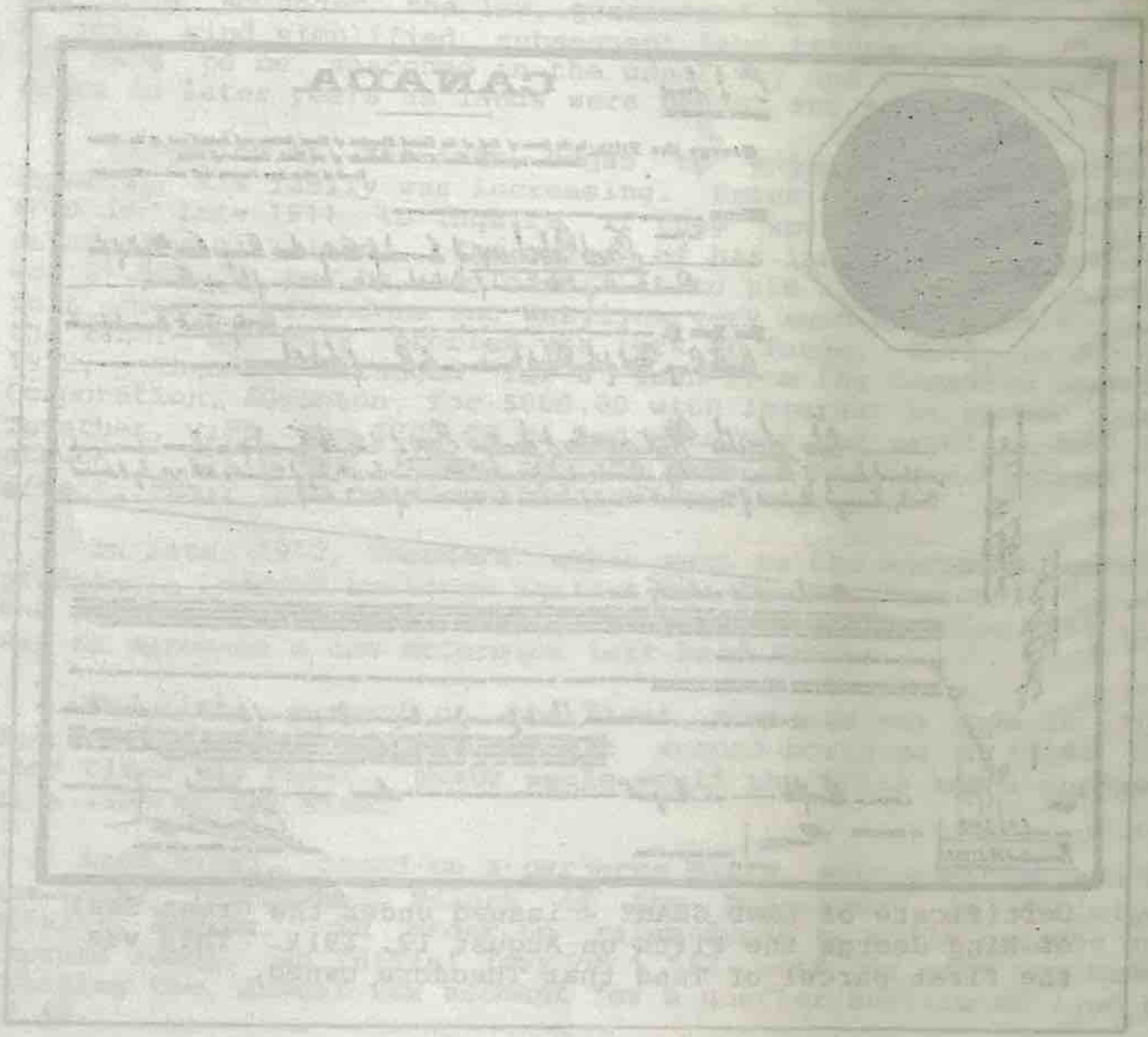
BY COMMAND,

Under-Secretary of State.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

Homestead No. 22732

Certificate of LAND GRANT - issued under the Great Seal of King George the Fifth on August 12, 1911. This was the first parcel of land that Theodore owned.



CHAPTER ELEVEN

What's in a Name?

Language is an amazingly fluid median, and because it is, we are forced to question the roots of our family name. Most of us have long assumed that we are Ukrainians. Of this there is little doubt, but in the broad perspective of history, it seems possible that our family name originated elsewhere.

Variations on Theodore's surname abound in the legal documents and official papers relating to his life. It is shown variously as ZYPCHYN, ZEBCHYN, ZEBCHIN, ZYBEZYN, ZAPCHEN, ZIEBCHYN, and ZIPCHEN.

Some of these forms are Ukrainian, but others are Polish or English. Nevertheless, these forms serve to illustrate how easily a name can be transformed in the short span of one person's life, casting doubt on his origins.

Phonetically, the "Zi" sound in the Zipchen name is not found in the Ukrainian language--it is Germanic. The harsh sounding "Zi" syllable could actually be a transformation of "Si" or "Sippe", which is the Germanic word for "tribe, group, or a family bond". Even the second syllable of the Zipchen name "chen" is Germanic. It means "lovingly" and is used in reference to little children. Together, these syllables, "Zip" and "chen", have a beautiful meaning such as a "tribe of lovely children". New similar meanings can be imagined based on these two root words, but the one suggested here is representative.

Although the Germanic origins of these two syllables rules out Ukrainian as the basis of our family name, we can not deny our Ukrainian culture. Neither could we deny our Ukrainian stock. Just how it is that a Ukrainian family like ours uses a Germanic surname is obscured by time.

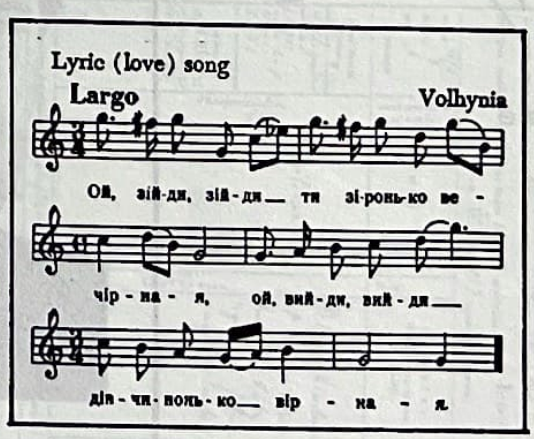


PLATE P-23

Saskatchewan

Premier
of Saskatchewan

Legislative Building
Regina, Canada
S4S 0B3

(306) 787-6271

MESSAGE FROM PREMIER GRANT DEVINE

It is my pleasure to take this opportunity to recognize the contribution of Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen to the Province of Saskatchewan.

The pioneering spirit led them from the Ukraine in 1906 to Hafford, Saskatchewan, through hardships familiar only to our early settlers. These trials were faced with courage, tenacity and pride and through such efforts, a progressive province has emerged.

People like Mr. and Mrs. Zipchen are responsible for laying the foundation upon which a land of promise and opportunity has been built. Saskatchewan and its people have much to thank them for.

Yours sincerely,

Grant Devine
Premier

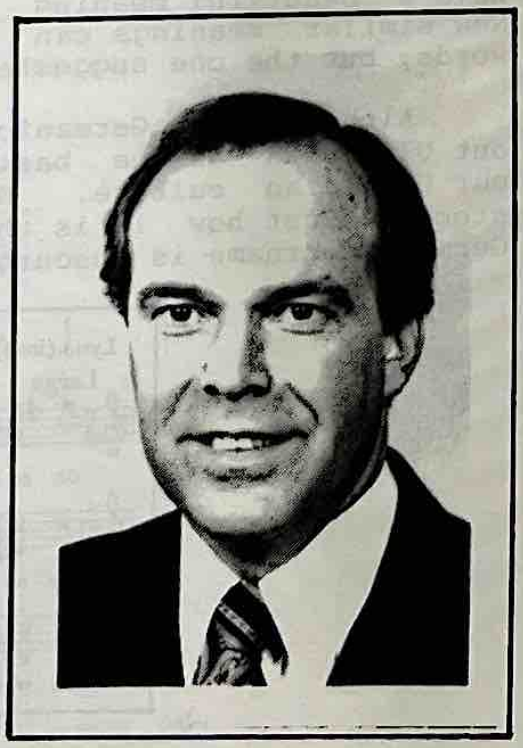


PLATE P-24

The Naturalization Act

Certificate of Naturalization

Canada:
Province of Saskatchewan

In the District Court of the

JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF BATTLEFORD

before

His Honour Judge F. F. Forbes one of the Judges of the said Court sitting in Chambers.

WHEREAS Petro Kindraczuk formerly of Horodenk, Russia now of Radisson (Name of Country) (Occupation) farmer, has complied with the several requirements of "The Naturalization Act" and has duly resided in Canada for the period of three years; And whereas the certificate granted to the said Petro Kindraczuk under the fifteenth section of the said Act has been duly presented to the said Judge sitting in Chambers in the said Judicial District; And whereas a copy of such certificate has been duly posted in a conspicuous place in the office of the (a) Clerk of the said Court, and the said Judge has directed the issue of a certificate of naturalization to the said Petro Kindraczuk

This is therefore to certify to all whom it may concern, that, under and by virtue of the said Act Petro Kindraczuk has become naturalized as a British subject, and is, within Canada, entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and is subject to all obligations to which a natural born British subject is entitled or subject within Canada, with this qualification that he shall not, when within the limits of a foreign State of which he was a* subject previous to the date hereof, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a* subject of that State, in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a treaty or convention to that effect.

Given under the seal of the said Court this fifteenth day of March one thousand nine hundred and nine.

This is a true copy of the Certificate granted to the above named person.

D. Langfield

(L.S.) (a) Dep. Clerk District Court

Judicial District of BATTLEFORD

* Subject or Citizen.
Note.—Title "Citizen" is given to all former residents of Republics, while the term "Subject" is used in all other cases.

Peter Kindrachuk
Naturalization Certificate
March 16, 1909

RESPUBLICA: POLONIA.

Dioecesis: Stanislaopolis Palatinatus: Stanislaopolis
Parochia: Horodenka Districtus: Horodenka
N. rus: 85/34

Testimonium nativitatis et baptismi.

Ex parte officii parochialis rit. lat. Ecclesiae sub tit. Assumptionis B.V.M. notum testatumque fit, in libris matricularibus notorum hujus Ecclesiae destinatis pro Horodenka

Tom. XIV Pag. 201 reperiri sequentia:

Anno / Mensis / Dies nativitatis	Loco nativit. et Sexu domus	NOMEN	Religio	Sexus	Thori	Parentes: Nomen, cognomen et conditio	Patrini: Nomen, cognomen et conditio
Anno Domini Millesimo octingentesimo septuagesimo octavo (1878) mensis die 16 februarii (16 II) baptizatus fuit	Horodenka Eccl.	Theodorus	gr. cath. masculinus legitimi			Joannes Zyberszyn et Euloxia Pekowyk filia, agricola loci.	Michaël Wukkowecki Maria Theodor. latyn. uxor.

Baptizat. die 16 Februarii ecclesiae hic confirmatus (16 II)

Sacerdos baptisans et confirmans: Michaël Iliwocki cooperator loci.

Obstetrix: Maria Fiederyk.

Quae testimonialis manu propria subscribo et sigillo Ecclesiae parochialis munio

Horodenka die 21 Martii A. D. 1934

Basilius Kowcaryszlyj
parochus loci

Baptisamal Certificate
THEODORE ZIPCHEN
All wording in Latin

RESPUBLICA: POLONIA.

Dioecesis: Stanislaopolis Palatinatus: Stanislaopolis
Parochia: Horodenka Districtus: Horodenka
N. rus: 86/34

Testimonium nativitatis et baptismi.

Ex parte officii parochialis rit. lat. Ecclesiae sub tit. Assumptionis B.V.M. notum testatumque fit, in libris matricularibus notorum hujus Ecclesiae destinatis pro Horodenka

Tom. XV Pag. 357 reperiri sequentia:

Anno / Mensis / Dies nativitatis	Loco nativit. et Sexu domus	NOMEN	Religio	Sexus	Thori	Parentes: Nomen, cognomen et conditio	Patrini: Nomen, cognomen et conditio
Anno Domini Millesimo octingentesimo octuagesimo (1880) mensis die 1 februarii (1 II) baptizata fuit	Horodenka Eccl.	Basilissa	gr. cath. femininus legitimi			Petrus Kindrach et Basilissa Andreae Kalyczyn filia, agricola loci.	Michaël Wintonyk Maria Michalth Nikiforuk uxor.

Baptizat. die 1 Februarii ecclesiae hic confirmata (1 II)

Sacerdos baptisans et confirmans: Nikolaius Kotocki cooperator loci

Obstetrix: Basilissa Rawtyk.

Quae testimonialis manu propria subscribo et sigillo Ecclesiae parochialis munio

Horodenka die 21 Martii A. D. 1934

Basilius Kowcaryszlyj
parochus loci

Baptismal Certificate
WASYLYNA ZIPCHEN
All wording in Latin

PLATE P-23

PLATE P-24

CHAPTER TWELVE

The Church

Preserving and growing in the love of God was of paramount importance to Theodore and Wasylyna. Daily prayers were said, mention of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ was always with respect, and in all things, praise was given to the Creator.

The surrounding district was predominantly Ukrainian. The faithful of the Greek Catholic Church were served at first by priests from Fish Creek (near Wakaw) on an irregular basis. Holy Mass was celebrated in the settlers' homes, and close neighbours were invited to attend. Theodore and Wasylyna were honoured to have the Priest call, and together with a few neighbours they hosted the celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

In 1910, a small orthodox church, known as the Pesklivitz Church, after the name of the land donor, was constructed on the Southwest 4-43-10-W3, about two miles southwest of the homestead. The Zipchens periodically attended this Church, in harmony with their neighbours, until a building of their own faith was constructed in what was later known as Hafford.

A Chapel, Greek Catholic (Ukrainian), was constructed in 1911 on the southwest corner of the Northwest 19-43-9-W3, one mile east and one-half mile south of the town of Hafford. This was about six miles northeast of the homestead.

Also in 1911, a Greek Catholic Church was erected on the Northeast 24-42-10-W3. It was known as the "Welechko" Church, after the family that donated the land for the building site. This church was about five miles southeast of the homestead and Theodore and Wasylyna sometimes worshipped there. Sometimes the family would walk; at other times they would hitch the oxen to the wagon and ride. The oxen were slow, but later when horses became the vogue, travel times improved.

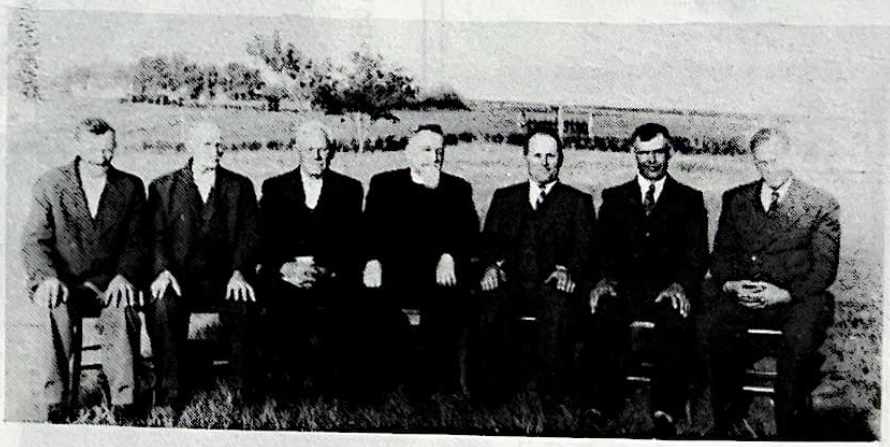
The village of Hafford incorporated in 1913. At about the same time, a parcel of land on the eastern limits was purchased for the construction of a church. In 1917, the parish of "The Holy Eucharist" was formally declared. Reverend Father Andrew Samatiu was appointed pastor. Plans were approved for a new church building, and construction commenced early in 1917. Theodore, ever mindful of a compelling need to have a permanent place of worship, gave of his labour freely in the construction of the building. William and Dmytro picked up the slack at home, tending to the daily chores. Theodore was elected a trustee, an office he held until his death. He also served as a church

PLATE P-25

Hafford Ukrainian Catholic Holy Eucharist Church - Constructed by volunteer labour in 1917 and Blessed by Bishop Nicetas Budka in 1918

PLATE P-26

UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH - HAFFORD - 1943
LADIES ALTAR SOCIETY
L to R - Kathyrena Picoway, Olena Burlock, Wasylyna Zipchen, Maria Cherney, Paraska Hunchak.



UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC BROTHERHOOD - HAFFORD 1943
L to R - Theodore Zipchen, John Pobran, Paul Palahicky, Father Nestor Drohomeratsky, Tomko Burlock, Alex Hunchak, John Palahicky.

PLATE P-27

Hafford Ukrainian Catholic Ladies
Church Club 1935

Senior Sisters
Nettie Horbay(L)
Parish Priest
Mary Zipchen

Hafford Ukrainian Catholic Ladies Church Club 1943

PLATE P-28

ZIPCHEN FAMILY GATHERING: 1928 - L to R - Front Row- Peter Bohun, Mary Bohun, Nettie Bohun, Theodore Zipchen, Wasylyna Zipchen. Back Row: Nettie Zipchen, Dmytro Zipchen Kathleen Zipchen, Harry Bohun, Dora Bohun, Alex Hunchak, Polly Hunchak, William Zipchen, Mary Zipchen, Mary Ryhorchuk Anne Zipchen.

LOG HOUSE - Constructed 1910-Photo taken June 1986-

attendant. Wasylyna, for many years, assisted and later directed, as Senior Sister. Duties included caring for the church linens and cleaning of the structure.

It is noteworthy that their daughter Nettie Horbay, in 1987, fulfills the office of Senior Sister, and like her mother, is in charge of the church linens and cleaning of the structure.

The interior of the church was enhanced by 30 portraits of the saints, painted on canvas by the world famous artist, Lepynsky.

The coming of Bishop Nicetus Budka in 1918 caused great excitement in the church community. The custom was to meet the visiting dignitary at the gate to the property with an address of welcome offering braided bread and salt, set on an embroidered cloth. Bishop Budka blessed the new church and its members, praising the faithful for their tireless effort in preserving Ukrainian customs in the practice of their faith in their new homeland.

The building served, in the summer, as a centre for the teaching of catechism. Theodore enrolled his children and each summer, using horse and buggy, he daily took his children--Mary, Annie, Kathleen, and Nettie--to the classes. His daughters were later to become choir members.

Construction of a church hall on the same location began in 1930. This hall was used to accommodate the ever-growing number of catechism students. It proved useful as a meeting place for church members and the serving of meals on special occasions.

At Easter time the ladies would each bring a basket of food (breads, eggs, and cheese) to be blessed by the priest. The service would be held in the churchyard with the baskets set in a large circle. Each lady would, after the blessing, pass painted (psanke) to the small children as a sign of Christ's love.

Theodore, and other members, made a cash contribution toward the capital cost of the church. Over the years, he and Wasylyna also donated Holy Pictures, chandeliers, and lastly, padded kneelers. Each year he also donated to the budget for operating the church structure, the parish priest stipend, and works of charity.

Nineteen eighty seven marks the 70th Anniversary celebration of the construction of the church. Church feast days and holidays, faithfully attended by Theodore and Wasylyna during this time were:

New Year (January 1)
Christmas Day (January 7)
Synaxis of the Blessed Virgin Mary (January 8)
Stephen, Proto-Martyr (January 9)

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Weddings

As the Zipchen daughters grew up, suitors would call in hopes of finding a prospective wife. Dora, the oldest, carefully eyed several prospects. And at the age of 16 she was betrothed to Harry Bohun, a young farmer from the Oscar Lake district north of Hafford.

June 1, 1916 arrived and the events of the wedding day started with the bride and groom kneeling before the bride's parents to receive a blessing and the placing of a green breveroc wreath on their heads. This wreath, made of green ferns, symbolized the start of a new life together. The wedding party then travelled by horse and buggy to Radisson to be married before the Roman Catholic priest; there was still no resident Greek Catholic (Ukrainian) priest in Hafford.

The wedding celebration took place at the bride's home and continued for several days with endless food and music. It was customary for the groom's parents to also have a wedding celebration at their home.

As time passed the other children married. Paraskevia (Polly) was married to Alex Hunchak, farmer and close neighbour in 1917.

William was married to Mary Senkus of the Hafford District in 1926.

Dmytro (Dick) was married to Mary Maksymiuk on February 3, 1935.

Mary was married to Fred Ryhorchuk, a railroader, in 1928.

Annie married Philip Brunwald, a tailor in Hafford, in 1933.

Katerina (Kay) was married to Tom Kachmarski, farmer and logger, in 1935.

Nettie was married to John Horbay, farmer and grain buyer, in 1938.

Feast of Saint Basil the Great (New Year)
(January 14)
Manifestation of God (Epiphany) (January 19)

The Feast of the Three Holy Bishops (February 12)
Presentation of Our Lord (February 15)

Easter must be celebrated after March 21st on first Sunday
after the full moon. (March)

Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary (April 7)

Ascension Day - 40 days after Good Friday (May)

Pentecost or Whit Sunday 10 days after Ascension (June)

Nativity of Saint John the Baptist (July 7)
Saint Peter and Saint Paul - Chief Apostles
(July 12)

Beheading of Saint John - Prophet, Precursor, and Baptist
(August 11)
Transfiguration of Our Lord (August 19)
Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (August 28)

Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (September 21)
Exaltation of the Cross (September 27)

Patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary (October 14)

Demetrius, the Great Martyr (November 8)
Saint Michael, The Archangel (November 21)

Presentation of the blessed Virgin Mary in the Temple
(December 4)
Saint Nicholas, the Wonder Worker (December 19)
Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary
(December 22)

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

Zipchen Cemetery

Very soon after the Zipchens acquired the northeast section 10-43-10-W3 in 1912, they decided to set aside two acres in the northeast corner of the quarter section for use as a cemetery. This cemetery was formally recognized when Wasylyna asked a visiting priest to bless the property and dedicate it. When this was done, the area was fenced with wood pickets and barb wire to keep livestock out. Intended primarily as a family cemetery, it was in fact open for use to the community. The first burial was in 1916 when the young child of the Peter Lukian family passed away. Caskets were homemade. Funerals were conducted by the priest. When the priest was unavailable, prayers would be lead by a Senior Layman of the Church. A black arm band was worn by the surviving members for several months as a public mark of respect and remembrance for the deceased.

In 1948, Dmytro Zipchen organized a work party consisting of his son, Roman Theodore, and Alex Hunchak from Borden and sons Nick, Walter, and Bill to dismantle the old fence and erect a new paige wire fence using steel posts. Roman Brunwald, on vacation at the time, assisted in the project. Theodore Zipchen paid for the posts and the top barb wire. Alex Hunchak donated the paige wire from his farm at Borden.

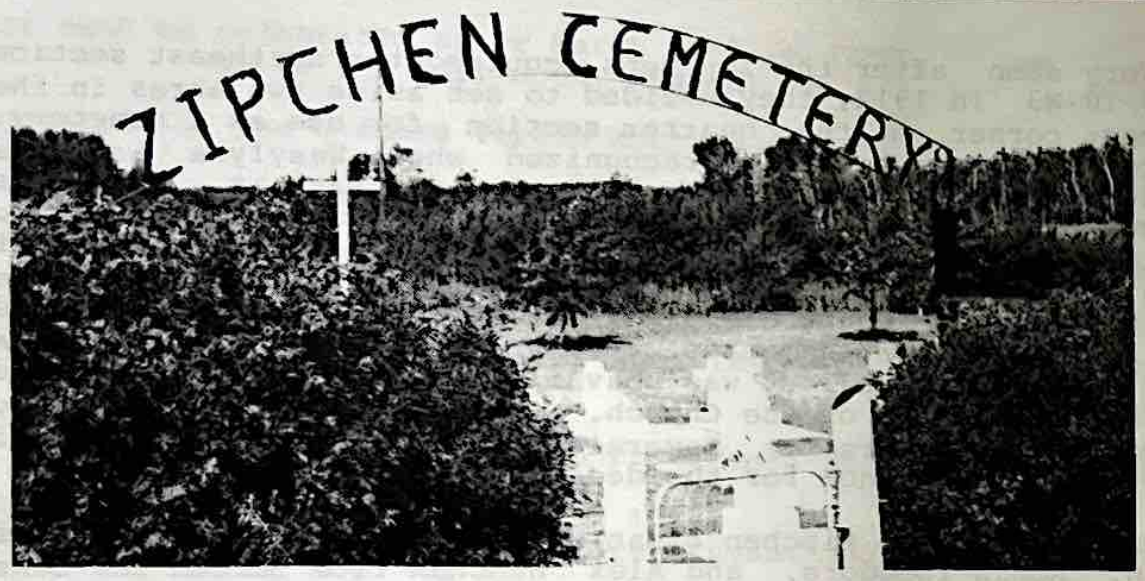
In 1974, a maintenance fund was established with donations of funds of $100.00 each by Dora, William, Polly, Dmytro, Mary, Anne, Kathleen, and Nettie, to provide for the basic care of the grounds, using the interest only for this purpose. The fund is administered by Nettie Horbay.

It should be noted that a family cemetery is unique in Saskatchewan.

In May 1965, Wasylyna transferred the title to the cemetery grounds to her son Dmytro, as he was trustee for the entire Zipchen family. Some of the inscriptions on the tombstones are in the Ukrainian language, others in English. The roadway that now circles the cemetery was added in 1976.

In 1985, a program of improvement was carried out. This involved the erection of a metal sign, which reads "ZIPCHEN CEMETERY"; the improvements were paid for by Dmytro Zipchen. A work committee of John Horbay, Peter Chuhaniuk, and Dmytro Zipchen combined forces to upgrade the tombstones and grave covers. Current caretakers are John and Nettie Horbay.

PLATE P-29



TOP: Main gate facing highway 340 showing the metal sign donated by Dmytro Zipchen in 1985.
BOTTOM: Northerly view showing the plots and headstones.

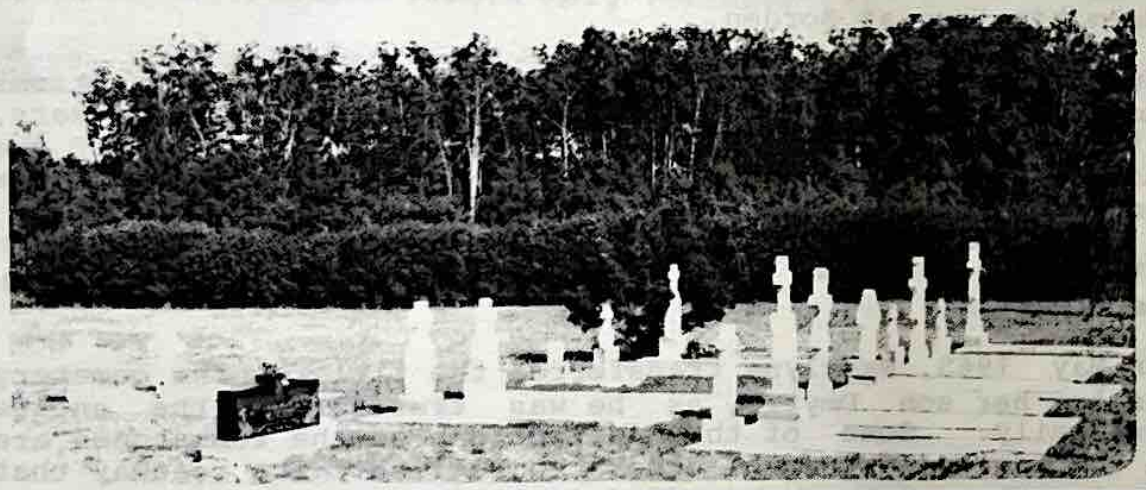
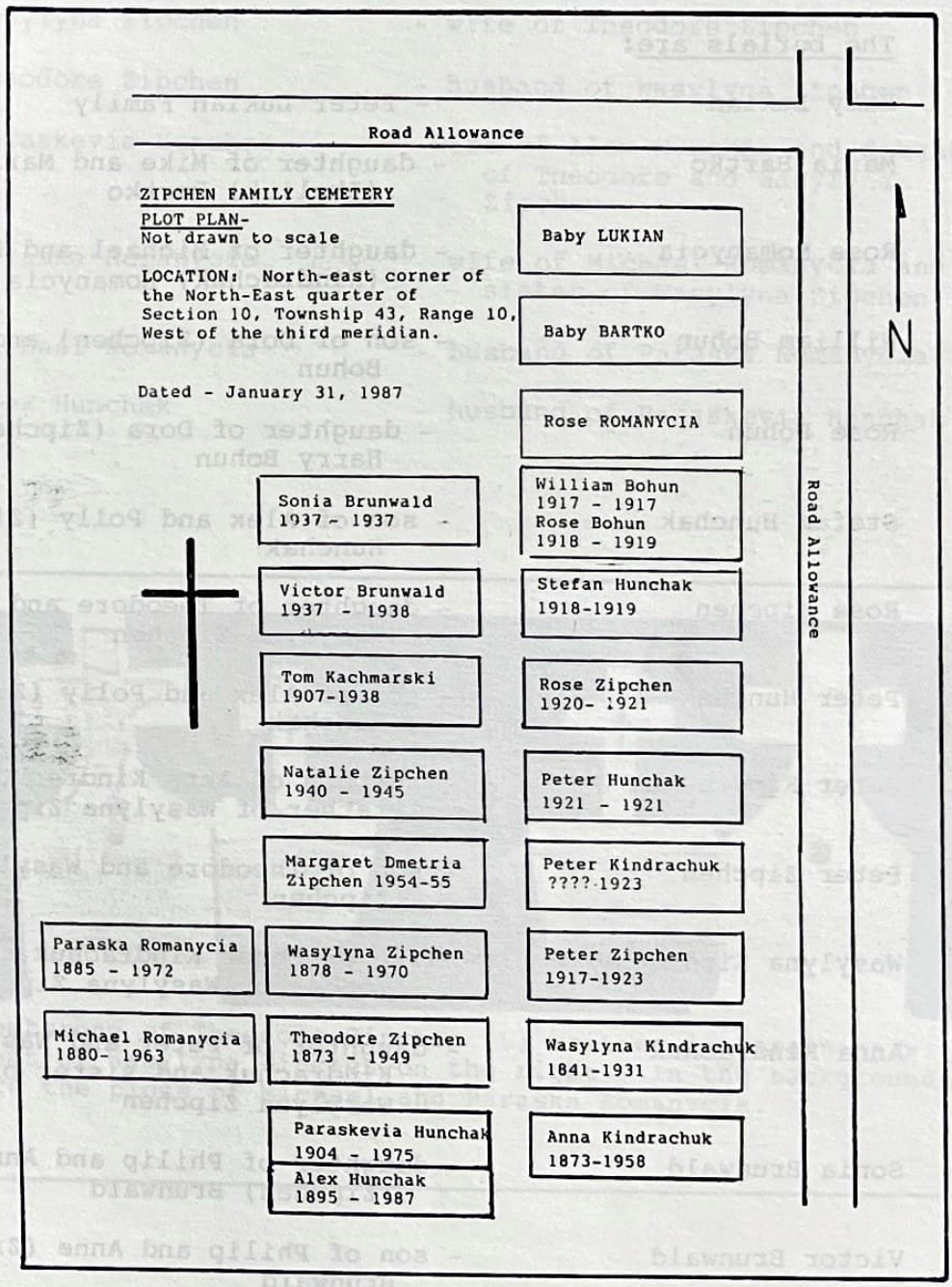


PLATE P-30


Road Allowance
ZIPCHEN FAMILY CEMETERY
PLOT PLAN-
Not drawn to scale
LOCATION: North-east corner of the North-East quarter of Section 10, Township 43, Range 10, West of the third meridian.
Dated - January 31, 1987
N
Road Allowance
Baby LUKIAN
Baby BARTKO
Rose ROMANYCIA
William Bohun 1917 - 1917
Rose Bohun 1918 - 1919
Stefan Hunchak 1918-1919
Rose Zipchen 1920- 1921
Peter Hunchak 1921 - 1921
Peter Kindrachuk ????-1923
Peter Zipchen 1917-1923
Wasylyna Kindrachuk 1841-1931
Anna Kindrachuk 1873-1958
Sonia Brunwald 1937 - 1937
Victor Brunwald 1937 - 1938
Tom Kachmarski 1907-1938
Natalie Zipchen 1940 - 1945
Margaret Dmetria Zipchen 1954-55
Wasylyna Zipchen 1878 - 1970
Theodore Zipchen 1873 - 1949
Paraskevia Hunchak 1904 - 1975
Alex Hunchak 1895 - 1987
Paraska Romanycia 1885 - 1972
Michael Romanycia 1880- 1963

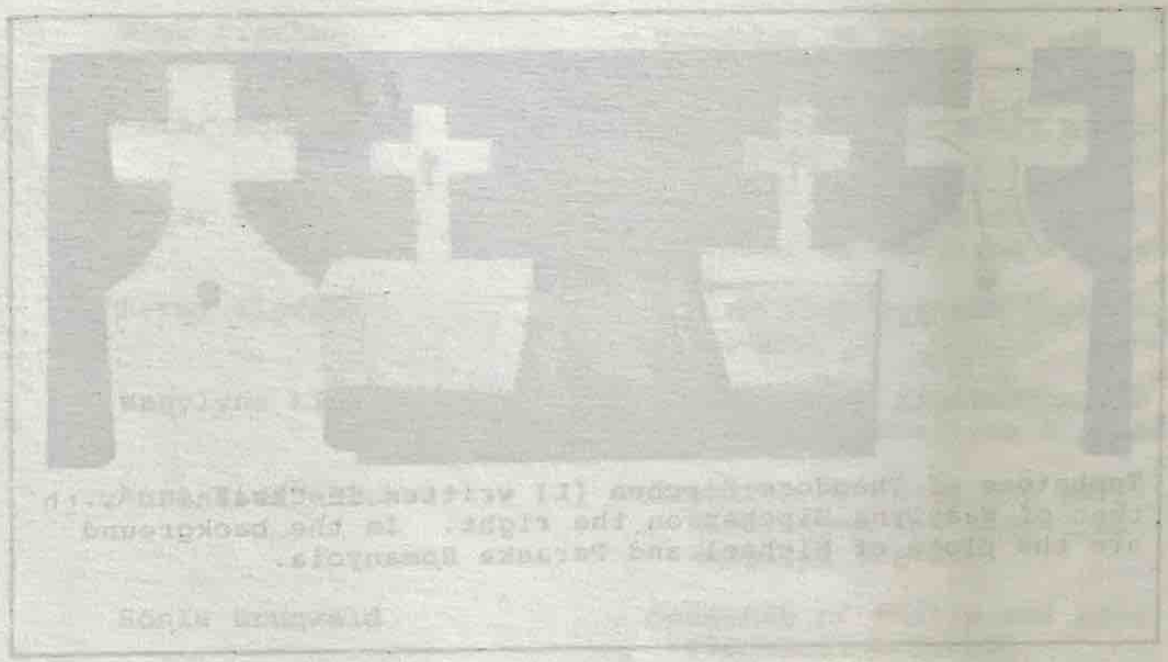
One corner of the cemetery is marked by a survey pit still visible today. This pit, next to the survey mound in the northeast corner of the cemetery, marks the corner of the section of land. It was dug in 1884 by the survey party. It is the same pit that Theodore Zipchen, Peter Kindrachuk, Michael Romanycia, and John Hawrysh all used in 1906 to locate their property, and was still evident in 1986.

The burials are:

Baby Lukian	- Peter Lukian Family
Maria Bartko	- daughter of Mike and Maria (Ikaliuk) Bartko
Rose Romanycia	- daughter of Michael and Paraska (Kindrachuk) Romanycia
William Bohun	- son of Dora (Zipchen) and Harry Bohun
Rose Bohun	- daughter of Dora (Zipchen) and Harry Bohun
Stefan Hunchak	- son of Alex and Polly (Zipchen) Hunchak
Rose Zipchen	- daughter of Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen
Peter Hunchak	- son of Alex and Polly (Zipchen) Hunchak
Peter Kindrachuk	- husband of Anna Kindrachuk and father of Wasylyna Zipchen
Peter Zipchen	- son of Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen
Wasylyna Kindrachuk	- wife of Peter Kindrachuk and mother of Wasylyna Zipchen
Anna Kindrachuk	- daughter of Peter and Wasylyna Kindrachuk and sister of Wasylyna Zipchen
Sonia Brunwald	- daughter of Philip and Anne (Zipchen) Brunwald
Victor Brunwald	- son of Philip and Anne (Zipchen) Brunwald
Tom Kachmarski	- husband of Kathleen (Zipchen) Kachmarski

Natalie Zipchen	- daughter of Dmytro F. and Mary (Maksymiuk) Zipchen
Margaret Dmetria Zipchen	- daughter of Dmytro F. and Mary (Maksymiuk) Zipchen
Wasylyna Zipchen	- wife of Theodore Zipchen
Theodore Zipchen	- husband of Wasylyna Zipchen
Paraskevia Hunchak	- wife of Alex Hunchak and daughter of Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen
Paraska Romanycia	- wife of Michael Romanycia and sister of Wasylyna Zipchen
Michael Romanycia	- husband of Paraska Romanycia
Alex Hunchak	- husband of Paraskevia Hunchak

Tombstone of Theodore Zipchen (L) written in Ukrainian with that of Wasylyna Zipchen on the right. In the background are the plots of Michael and Paraska Romanycia.



CHAPTER FIFTEEN

Nauka School

The first years on the homestead gave Wasylyna an opportunity to teach Dora, William, Polly, and Dmytro the rudiments of the Ukrainian language. Soon, the children were able to understand the world around them, and to express their ideas and feelings. The boys learned English too, but Ukrainian was their mother tongue.

As the farm population increased, the settlers had a meeting early in 1913 to discuss the education of their children. It was an historic moment for the community. The decision was reached to proceed with the organization of a school district. Nauka School District No. 3059 was formally recognized by the Provincial Department of Education, thus enabling the community to proceed with the construction of a one room structure. A two acre site on the southeast of Section 8-43-10-W3 was secured. The settlers chose this site because it was at the centre of approximately fifteen sections of land that pupils would be drawn from. A teacher was engaged in 1914 and classes commenced in the homes. Completion of the school house in the summer of 1915 heralded the start of formal classes. Students ranged in age from five to sixteen years, and the classes spanned grades one to eight.

At first, the teacher boarded in farm homes nearby, and it was only after several years that a residence, called a teacherage, was constructed to accommodate the instructor. In time, a barn was constructed to shelter horses. In summer the children would walk to school, but in winter, they used a horse to pull a covered sleigh called a caboose. Some cabooses offered modern comforts including a small metal heater complete with chimney, in which a fire would be lit to keep the occupants warm.

The school building was painted white and in its heyday had a peak enrollment totaling over 50 students. The school was heated by a large wood burning pot-belly heater situated at one end of the room, at the opposite end of the building from the chimney. The heater and the chimney were connected by a long pipe extending the entire length of the room so as to gain the maximum heat value. Tables and later desks were used by the pupils. The Nielson Chocolate Company donated a large map of the world to be hung on the wall, provided that at all times the name of the company be kept in view.

The administration of the school was conducted by a three-member Board of Trustees comprised of a Chairman, a Board Member,

and a Secretary. One of the requirements, as stipulated by the School Act, was that Board Members must be able to read and write in English. The Board was responsible to produce a budget to pay for current operating expenses, mainly teachers' salaries, upkeep, and the purchase of firewood to heat the building. The education syllabus was patterned on that of the Province of Ontario. The only financial assistance available from the Provincial Government was an operational grant of $1.14 per pupil - for the entire year. The balance of the funds were levied by the Rural Municipality of Redberry, No. 435 against land in the school district. At the start, this was about $5.00 per quarter.

The semi-annual visit of the provincially appointed school superintendent was an occasion of great anticipation both for the teacher and the pupils. The superintendent would, in making his report, comment on the condition of the school building and its yard. He sat in on class while school was in session and, on occasion, would teach a class or two as a test of the level of pupil and teacher competence.

Text books were passed down from older to younger members of the same family. Finally, when they became so tag eared, the school would issue a replacement. Of the oldest children in the family, only William and Dick attended formal school. Their classes were in Nauka for part of their schooling, and in Hafford Village School for the rest.

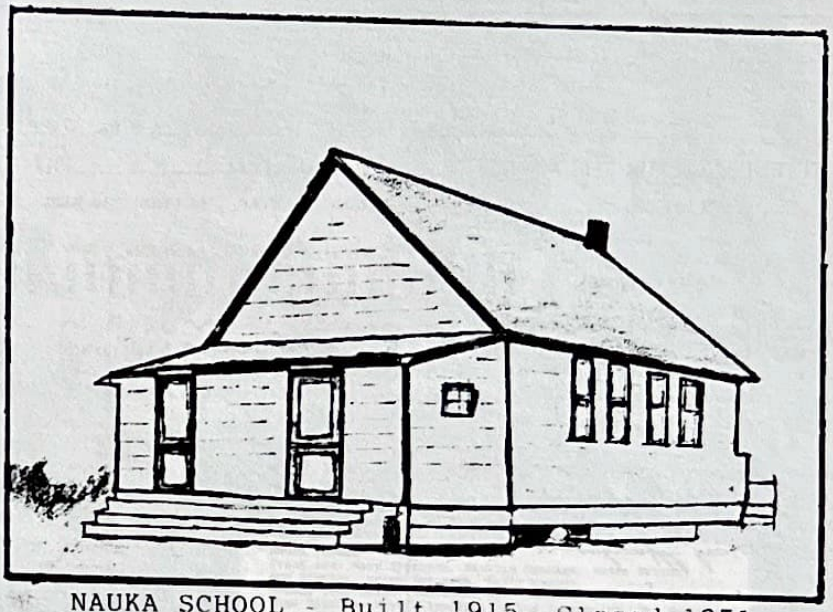
Dick was taught in the Hafford School by Edward L. Diefenbaker, an uncle of John Diefenbaker, the man who was later to become a Prime Minister of Canada. The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker was raised on a homestead in the Halcyonia (Borden) District--Southeast 8-41-8-W3--which was six miles northeast of the Alex Hunchak farms.

In summer, Mary, Annie, Kathleen, and Nettie would walk barefoot to school, sometimes carrying their shoes with them to prolong their usefulness. Theodore made a short cut, a narrow roadway, for his children and his neighbours' children to use to get to school. This short and direct route went along the south side of the north half of Section 9-43-10-W3.

In winter, Kay, Annie, and Nettie were the appointed janitors. They were responsible to attend to the general maintenance of the school, and especially the heating of the classroom. This meant that in winter, they had to arrive early. While one of the children was bedding the horse in the barn, the other two would quickly start a fire in the heater in preparation for classes.

Insulation in the walls of the building was virtually non-existent, thus many cords of wood were required during a winter season. Fortunately, the source of supply was near at hand.

PLATE P-31



NAUKA SCHOOL - Built 1915- Closed 1951

Mr. & Mrs. L. Tomaschuk at Nauka School 1934-36 Later Mr. Tomaschuk was a Professor at McGill University-Montreal

1935-1936 Class-Nauka School- Front- L to R. Johanne Kozak, Elizabeth Pesklivets, Pauline Lazarowich, Olga Hunchak, Mary Kindrachuk.
Back: Dick Oschipok, Walter Smetaniuk, Steve Gabrysh, Fred Tokaryk, Joe Brown, Wm. Sulatysky, Bill Rebeyka, Walter Lazarowich, Sam Yaremowich

PLATE P-32

Nauka

S. D. No. 3059

ATTENDANCE FOR THE MONTH OF October 1917

J. C. Rebchook
Teacher

Pupil's Register No.	Age	Grade	NAMES OF PUPILS	1st WEEK					2nd WEEK					3rd WEEK					4th WEEK					5th WEEK					TOTAL
			Day of the Month.	1 MON.	2 TUES.	3 WED.	4 THU.	5 FRI.	6 MON.	7 TUES.	10 WED.	11 THU.	12 FRI.	13 MON.	14 TUES.	15 WED.	16 THU.	17 FRI.	18 MON.	19 TUES.	20 WED.	21 THU.	22 FRI.	23 MON.	24 TUES.	26 WED.	27 THU.	28 FRI.	
10	12	V5	Row Lazorowich	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^				18
1	11	V5	Smytro Zyfchyn	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	19
15	9	V5	Nick Kindrachuk	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	20
16	11	V5	Wasyly na Kindrachuk	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	20
27	15	IV	William Zyfchyn						^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	20
20	8	II	Mike Smytanink	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^						16
11	10	II	Nicholas Lazorowich	^	^						^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^					^	^						11
17	9	II	John Lytwynec	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				22
2	9	II	Mary Zyfchyn	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				13
3	7	I	Annie Zyfchyn	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				2
4	9	I	William Lytwynec	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				20
5	8	I	Annie Lytwynec			^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^						16
6	7	I	Mary Lytwynec	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^						14
7	12	I	Mary Pychak	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^						14
8	10	I	Magda Pychak	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	22
9	7	I	Catherine Pychak	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	22
12	7	I	Annie Lazorowich	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	22
13	8	I	Annie Romanycia	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	14
18	8	I	Catherine Melnyk	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	19
17	7	I	Willie Melnyk	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	15
21	7	I	John Smytanink	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	19
23	10	I	Evdokia Hresa	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	17
23	7	I	Bill Evachmink	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	22
24	6	I	Nick Pyshlywec	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	21
25	4	I	Paraska Bartko	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	20
26	7	I	Willie Setyelyn	^	^	^	^	^			^	^	Moved to another district																	7
14	7	I	Mary Romanycia	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	20
			TOTAL DAILY ATTENDANCE	22	26	26	23	19	24	24	24	24	21	23	22	22	22	24	24	21	11	16	24	24	21				468
			NUMBER OF "LATES"																										

Number of pupils in attendance during the month 26

I hereby certify that the above record of attendance is correct and does not include any record of teaching on Saturdays or other holidays.

J. C. Rebchook
Teacher

No. of teaching days school was open during the month 22

Aggregate days' attendance for the month 468

Average attendance for the month 21.27

Percentage of attendance for the month 92.11

NOTE.—At the end of each month transfer each month's attendance to the "Summary of attendance for the term."

Nauka School- Daily Attendance Record- October 1917-J. C. Rebchook-teacher

PLATE P-33

Nauka School - Class of 1942-43
Front row: Mary Symchych, Natalie Hunchak, Nadia Babich, Ann Zipchen, Helen Smychych, Kathy Harbuz.
Second row: Orest Evanishen, Mary Evanishen, Jerry Evanishen, Olga Zipchen, Minnie Symchych, Alice Yaremovich, Olga Symchych, Elsie Yaramovich, David Evanishen.
Third Row: Billy Yaromovich, George Evanishen, Paul HUnchak, Tony Yaromovich, Nick Zipchen.
Fourth Row: Peter Zipchen, Alexander Babich, George Symchych, Julien Symchych, Mike Hunchak, Alex Symchych.

Nauka School - Class of 1943-1944
Front row - Jerry Evanishen, David Evanishen, Roman Zipchen, Orest Evanishen, Michael Lazarovich, Victoria Hunchak, Evangeline Harbuz.
Second row: Teacher John A. Evanishen, Tony Yaromovich, Nick Zipchen, Paul Hunchak, Vera Koteiko, Natalie Hunchak, Kathy Harbuz.
Third Row: Billy Yaromovich, George Evanishen, Mary Evanishen, Ann Zipchen.
Back Row: Mike Koteiko, Alexander Babich, Mike Hunchak, Bill Tkatchuk, George Symchych, Alice Yaromovich, Olga Symchych, Minnie Symchych, Olga Zipchen.

PLATE P-34

1945- Roma Ryhorchuk and friends
In Hafford

Homestead log residence
occupied by Dmytro Zipchen
family - 1948

HAPPY TIMES IN HAFFORD- L to R- Mike and Kay HOLLICK,
Anne BRUNWALD, Nettie and John HORBAY- June 1986

In extreme cold, the Board would suspend classes, with the lost time to be made up during the summer. Likewise, the annual harvest season would bring about a closure, as all students, young and old, were required to assist at home.

Summer was a joyful time for the pupils, as they were able to take their homemade lunches outside and eat. No doubt they hurried their lunch to make time for a game of hopscotch or softball during the lunch break.

As the district prospered, the School Board was able to afford coal to heat the school. This resulted in a more even temperature in the class room, and less time lost tending the fire.

The teacher imposed several rules: the speaking of Ukrainian in the school yard was forbidden. This rule was designed to help the children develop a more fluent knowledge of the language of instruction--English. Sling shots were also prohibited on the school yard.

In time, a separate room for the teaching of grades nine and ten was added. This classroom, formerly the kitchen of the teacherage, was also used as a meeting place for political rallies, and for dances.

The School Board and the teacher encouraged the pupils to take part in sports activities. The school attended the annual sports meet in Hafford, and usually won awards in several events.

The school became a concert hall for the annual Christmas concert, an event attended by each family in the school district. The program, carefully planned and rehearsed by the teacher, consisted of traditional carols sung in both English and Ukrainian, recitations, and plays. All pupils participated, much to the pride of the parents. The finale of the concert was the arrival of St. Nicholas, resplendent in his crimson robe, holding his curved staff, and distributing small gifts of candy to the children.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

Ukrainian-Jewish Relations

In the first two or three decades after their arrival in Canada, the Ukrainians preferred to deal with the Jewish peddlers and merchants rather than those of Anglo-Saxon or other origins. This was not surprising, as many Jews, especially those who settled in western Canada, were migrants from the Ukraine. They were familiar with the Ukrainian language as well as with other ethnic particularities of these people. Likewise, the Ukrainians were accustomed to dealing with the Jews in the old country. Thus they communicated with ease.

Another important factor in this propitiousness of Ukrainian-Jewish relationship was that when the Ukrainians began to arrive in Canada at the turn of the century, the Jews were already established in their businesses, both large and small. Among them were a few professional people such as medical men and lawyers. It was like second nature for Ukrainians to patronize them. Jewish farmers in close proximity to Theodore's holdings included the Caplans, who later moved to North Battleford.

Jewish merchants who located in Hafford Village in the early days of 1912 to 1925 included Leon Goldstein, Ed Grobman, and the Reider family.

Svij Do Svoho

In time, the role and function of the rural and urban Jewish peddlers and merchants diminished as Ukrainians and other ethnic groups began to open businesses of their own. As far as the Ukrainians were concerned, they were compelled, at first, to rely on their own kinsmen for support in their new ventures.

There were a number of reasons for this. In their strivings to better their economic and social position in the new country, they wanted to prove to themselves, and to their co-citizens of other ethnic backgrounds, that they were capable of becoming a stratified society, not limited exclusively to agricultural and manual skills. However, before this came about, they had to rely on their own people; other citizens would not patronize them. Thus, in the early stages of their endeavours toward economic self-realization in Canada, the phrase "svij do svoho" (patronize your own) was often employed in the Ukrainian press, in public speeches, or whenever reference was made to Ukrainian business ventures.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

Asiatic Flu -- 1918-1919

The Asiatic Flu that ravaged western Canada during late 1918 hit Hafford and District with a vengeance. It struck swiftly. Men and women working at noon would be laid low by a heavy fever, unable to rise for the evening meal. Few families escaped this scourge. High fever, lasting about a week would, if the victim survived that long, finally break. Interestingly, the falling fever was often heralded by a nose bleed.

Left in a weakened condition, the patient was open to other illnesses. Medical attention was beyond reach: the closest doctor was at Radisson. The populace was left to their own resources. Various remedies were tried. Some people were treated with a heavy diet of garlic, supplemented by strong alcoholic drink. Others used strong tea.

The Council of the Rural Municipality of Redberry No. 435, concerned for the welfare of their approximate population of over 5,000, ordered large quantities of lemons to be distributed by each of six Councillors in his own division. The household of Theodore and Wasylyna was not spared this demon usurper of strength: several children took ill. Word was received that Dora was ill. Immediately, a team of horses was dispatched with Wasylyna at the reins, to attend to the illness. Dora, now grown up and living with her husband, was found to be very ill and was taken back to her maternal home where she was attended to. Her recovery period was protracted, and it was seven weeks before she was able to again join her husband. As the winter wore on, it was a time of neighbour helping neighbour. Often the men were unable to do their chores and tend their animals. A caring neighbour or a relative took over until the need passed.

As the end of winter approached into 1919, the flu seemed to play itself out and finally waned into oblivion. Several deaths were reported in the district, but by the Grace of God, the Zipchen family was spared.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

The Telephone

There was great excitement in the Zipchen family home in the spring of 1920 when Theodore announced that very soon a telephone would be installed in the log house.

The Hafford Rural Telephone Company was incorporated in 1917 with the sale of share capital. The system consisted of a telephone central where a manually operated switchboard received all calls from subscribers. After requesting the number desired, the operator proceeded to make the connection.

The telephone was a partial antidote to isolation. At first, only the village and a few farm homes were connected. As the advantages of the service became known, customer demand increased, resulting in a program of expansion. The year previous had seen the telephone line constructed to a point two miles north of the homestead. Eagerly, Theodore applied for service. The telephone company engaged a contractor to construct a line on the edge of the road allowance to a point near the farm residence. From there, a lead-in line was constructed. The two mile addition consisted of two wires set on glass insulators on poles about 20 feet high.

Eventually there were twelve phones on the circuit that served the Zipchen family, on what otherwise was known as a "party line", meaning that anyone or all of the other eleven subscribers could listen into your conversation, and at times, even join in the conversation. Today we call this a conference call. Theodore's number was "10 RING 4".

A telephone was also installed in the teacherage next to the school for the convenience of both teacher and pupils. Many times the phone would signal the closing of classes due to the ravages of a winter storm. At other times it might bring a call for assistance to an emergent situation at home.

The telephone network was vulnerable to breakdown. The main villain of the telephone was the vicious electrical storms of summer and the blizzards of winter. High winds would sometimes snap the wires, and lightning would sometimes burn them. Lightning arresters near each telephone helped, but not always. After a severe storm subscribers and neighbours would effect repair service in order to reopen the lines of communication.

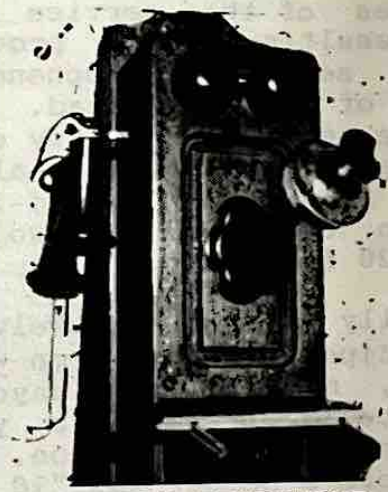
The telephone was a real boon to farm life as now one could communicate with anyone subscribing to the Company without

charge, including the merchants in the village. This service was invaluable as the age of farm machinery developed and repairs were sometimes quickly required, especially at harvest time.

The telephone brought welcome respite from the daily chores of farm life, especially for the woman of the house who could now take a bit of time to talk things over with a neighbour or close friend without having to leave her own residence.

Calls to neighbouring villages, mostly for machinery repairs, were charged a toll fee. Long distance charges were expensive, so calls out of town were infrequent. Long distance calls beyond the neighbouring villages were almost unheard of.

1920
DESK MODEL
PHONE



MODERN TELEPHONE
WALL MOUNTED
1920 MODEL

ZIPCHEN FAMILY NEWS

R. J. BRUNWALD- EDITOR

THIRD EDITION – FILE # 2020 – 08 SEPEMBER 2012.

CARLTON TRAIL

WHAT IS THE CARLTON TRAIL AND WHAT DOES IT HAVE TO DO WITH THE ZIPCHEN FAMILY HOMESTEAD JUST SOUTH OF HAFFORD, SASKATCHEWAN ?

THE CARLTON TRAIL WAS ORIGINALLY AN OVERLAND TRANSPORTATION ROUTE CONNECTING FORT BATTTLEFORD AND PRINCE ALBERT DURING THE 19 TH CENTURY AND THE LATTER DAYS OF THE FUR TRADE IN THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

WHAT MAKES IT INTERESTING TO THE STUDENT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE HAFFORD DISTRICT IS THAT THE TRAIL STARTED IN FORT BATTLEFORD AND PROCEEDED NORTH EAST TO PRINCE ALBERT. THE TRAIL WAS ACTUALLY TWO GROOVES IN THE PRAIRIE SOD. AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE IT FOLLOWED THE HIGHER TOPOGRAPHY WHICH MADE IT EASIER FOR HUMAN TRAFFIC USING OXEN, HORSES, WAGONS AND THE LIKE TO TRAVERSE DURING THE EARLY SPRING TO LATE FALL. THE TRAIL WAS FIRST PLOTTED BY THE EARLY LAND SURVEYORS SEEKING THE SHORTEST ROUTE AND LATER FOUND ITS NEMENSIS IN LAYING OUT THE ROUTE OF THE RAILROAD THAT FOLLOWED. THE TRAIL WAS NOT FORMALLY SURVEYED OR REGISTERD AND IS NOW ONLY A DISTANT MEMORY OF THE PAST. IT IS NOTED ON THE LAND SURVEYORS FIELD MAP OF AUGUST 27, 1906.

IN 1906 WHEN THEODORE AND WASYLINA ZIPCHEN TOOK POSSESSION (JULY 1906) OF THE HOMESTEAD ON THE SOUTH WEST QUARTER OF SECTION TEN, TOWNSHIP FORTY-THREE, RANGE TEN, WEST OF THE THIRD MERIDIAN, THE TRAIL WAS ALREADY A PERMANENT NOTCH ON THE PRAIRIE SOD. IT TRAVERSED ABOUT ONE-HALF MILE NORTH (IN A EAST- WEST DIRECTION) OF THE SOD SHACK. THE TRAIL WAS USED BY SETTLERS, INDIANS AND METIS AND ANY OTHERS, IN THE COURSE OF TRANSPORTING GOODS IN TRADE.

THE TRAIL FELL INTO A SLOW COURSE OF DECLINE WITH THE COMING OF THE RAILROAD TO HAFFORD IN 1913 AND OVER THE YEARS FINALLY SUCCUMBED TO THE PRAIRIE SETTLERS PLOUGH. ALL THAT REMAINS TODAY IS A DISTANT MEMORY-NO MARKERS-LITTLE EVIDENCE OF IT EVER HAVING BEEN IN PLACE.

CARLTON TRAIL – PAGE TWO

WILLIAM (BILL) ZIPCHEN, OLDEST SON OF THEODORE AND WASYLYNA ZIPCHEN, MARRIED MARY SENKUS OF THE HAFFORD DISTRICT IN 1926 AND SETTLED ON THE FARM JUST NORTH-WEST OF THE FAMILY HOMESTEAD.

THE YOUNG COUPLE WERE COGNIZANT OF THE FACT THAT THE CARLTON TRAIL (SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS THE INDIAN TRAIL) WAS NEARBY AND CROSSED THEIR LAND IN AN EAST-WEST DIRECTION. THEY NOTICED THAT FROM TIME TO TIME THERE WOULD BE PERSONS USING THE TRAIL IN MID-SUMMER.

AFTER THE ZIPCHEN FAMILY HISTORY BOOK WAS PUBLISHED IN 1987 INQUIRIES WERE RECEIVED FROM THE BILL ZIPCHEN, ALEX HUNCHAK AND DICK ZIPCHEN (MLA) FAMILIES AS TO THE VERACITY OF THE LEGEND THAT BILL ZIPCHEN HAD BEEN KIDNAPPED (AS A YOUTH) BY THE INDIANS
AND THEN RETURNED ABOUT FIVE DAYS LATER. THIS CAUGHT MY ATTENTION AND THE SEARCH WAS ON.

OVER THE INTERVENING YEARS INQUIRIES WERE MADE OF SEVERAL PARTIES BUT NO DEFINITE PATTERN EMERGED. FINALLY, THE MOMENT WAS SEIZED AT THE 2012 ZIPCHEN REUNION TO PLACE THE QUESTION TO A JOINT SESSION WITH PETER ZIPCHEN, NICK ZIPCHEN AND GEORGE ZIPCHEN, ALL BROTHERS WHO WERE RAISED ON THE FARM.

GEORGE TOLD HOW HE REMEMBERED THAT HIS MOTHER REFERRED TO THE INDIAN TRAIL AND A CLOSE ENCOUNTER NEAR IT. HE WOULD RESEARCH AND REPORT.

CARLTON TRAIL - PAGE THREE

GEORGE ZIPCHEN REPORTED:

" YOU MENTIONED THAT MY DAD WAS KIDNAPPED BY NATIVES AT FIVE YEARS OF AGE. AFTER SOME RESEARCH I WAS INFORMED THAT GYPSYS FOLLOWED THE INDIAN TRAIL AS THOSE PEOPLE WERE NOMADS AND SOMETIMES OF QUESTIONABLE CHARACTER.

MY MOTHER TOLD HOW MY SISTER ANN, WHO WAS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND WAS PLAYING ON THE ROADSIDE NEAR THE HOUSE, HAD LAID DOWN FOR A NAP. MY MOTHER WALKED OUT OF THE HOUSE TO
CHECK ON ANN AND SAW A GYPSY NEARBY THAT WAS CREEPING UP ON HER. ANN WAS AWAKENED AND MOVED INTO THE HOUSE. THE GYPSY FLED.

IT SEEMS THAT THIS STORY OR VERSIONS OF IT HAVE BEEN REPEATED OVER THE YEARS, BUT THE ABOVE IS THE TRUTH. "

EDITORS NOTE:

MY SINCERE AND GRATEFUL THANKS TO GEORGE ZIPCHEN FOR TAKING
THE TIME TO COMMIT THE ABOVE TO THE ANNALS OF HISTORY.

.....

CHAPTER NINETEEN

Social Events

Dmytro Zipchen ordered a violin from the T. Eaton Company in Winnipeg, early in his teen years: the total order including shipping charges was $5.00. Without ever having taken a lesson, he was soon playing all the favourite pieces that he had listened to so intently at social events. He knew the wedding dances and the music for sports days, and he soon formed a dance orchestra of his own, inviting John Gall (accordion) and Steve Kereluk (drums) to join him.

Many good times were had by this trio. Their favourite engagement were wedding dances where there would be food served and the guests, in appreciation of the fine quality of music, would proffer gifts of money on them.

Dmytro taught his sister, Annie, to play the violin. Other members of the family took up playing the mandolin, an instrument very popular at the time. Soon Mary, Kathleen, and Nettie were playing at school concerts and social events. Not all of the music was for "work". There were times at home when the children would play for the enjoyment of their parents, and also when the grandparents came to visit.

Close neighbours Theodore and Wasylyna visited with included: Wasyl Kalyn Southwest 15; Mike Romanycia Northwest 10; Onofrey Prechak Southeast 10; Wasyl Tkachuk Southeast 9; Hryhor Lazarowich Northwest 3; D. Smytaniuk Northeast 3; Hawrylo Letwinits Northeast 4. They were all in Township 43, Range 10, west of the third meridian.

CHAPTER TWENTY

A Time for Everything

There is a time for everything, and a season for every activity under heaven
A time to be born and a time to die, a time to plant and a time to uproot,
A time to kill and a time to heal, a time to tear down and a time to build,
A time to weep and a time to laugh, a time to mourn and a time to dance,
A time to scatter stones and a time to gather them, a time to embrace and a time to refrain,
A time to search and a time to give up, a time to keep and a time to throw away,
A time to tear and a time to mend, a time to be silent and a time to speak,
A time to love and a time to hate, a time for war and a time for peace.

Ecclesiastes 3:1-8

Theodore and Wasylyna took their responsibilities very seriously, tending to the tasks of maintaining their family and household. Of equal importance was that of conducting his farm with proper time and attention.

Feeding his family prompted him to expand his dairy herd so that by 1916 he owned a total of 15 milk cows. The family was assured a steady stream of milk. It also had an income from the sale of cream to the dairies. Milk would be separated by the family members, and the cream was cooled "down the well". The cream was hoisted out of the well in time for the weekly trip to town. There, it would be shipped either to Speers, North Battleford or Shellbrook.

. . . .

Gradually, the number of cultivated acres increased on the home quarter and with the increased yield came sufficient funds to consider expansion. In 1912 Wasylyna purchased the Northeast 10-43-10-W3 from her father, Peter Kindrachuk, for $800.00. The next parcel purchased was the Northwest 16-43-10-W3 from the Canadian Mortgage Corporation for $882.00 in 1916. 1920 saw the purchase of the Northwest 9-43-10-W3 from the Canadian Pacific Railway for $1,600.00. Further expansion took place in 1934 with the purchase of the Southwest 16-43-10-W3 from Jean Baptiste

Gingrass for $3,200.00. In 1935, Dick Zipchen purchased the Northeast 9-43-10-W3 from the Canadian Pacific Railway for $1,000.00. All purchases were paid in cash.

The later purchase of a quarter section south of Speers brought the Zipchen landholding to seven quarters, a total of 1,120 acres. The large acreage required the purchase of a second binder in the early '20s.

The increased price being paid for wheat--Number One Northern--at the elevator, greatly enhanced the expansion of the farm and the purchase of machinery. The price of a bushel of wheat in 1908 brought 85 cents, $1.12 in 1915, and $2.01 in 1918. The peak was $2.43 in 1920. The price of wheat averaged $1.25 per bushel in the period 1926 to 1930.

. . . .

Urged by his sons, William and Dmytro, who were now taking an active interest in the farm operation, Theodore, in 1922, purchased a new Case tractor, Model 1527. The designation being a horsepower of 15 on the flywheel and 27 on the drawbar. At the same time, he decided to purchase a new Case separator (threshing machine), Model 2236. The "22" indicated the width of the cylinder and "36", the feeder. The pressure of increased acreage under cultivation forced the purchase of a new Rumely tractor, Model 2540, in 1928. This machine has indeed stood the test of time. With careful maintenance, it is still in the family, and is now owned by Dmytro. On rare occasions his son, Roman Theodore, uses it when he farms the land.

The Model 2236 Case Separator was traded in during 1928 on a larger model, a 2844. Sensing an opportunity to assist his neighbours, Theodore and his sons, William and Dick, with the aid of other men, formed a "threshing crew" and took on custom jobs.

This made for a busy season come fall, and with it, the need for the older girls, Mary, Annie, Kathleen, and Nettie, to assist with chores at home. Mary worked for a brief period on the road crew organized by the Rural Municipality, working near the homestead. The pay was applied against the land tax account for the year.

Crop yields, aided by good moisture conditions, averaged 20 bushels per acre in the period 1915 to 1920. The years 1921 to 1925 improved with an average of 35 bushels per acre. 1925 to 1930 saw an average of 30 bushels per acre, which continued throughout the term to 1935. The average yield dropped to 25 bushels in the period 1936 to 1940. This drop was brought on by the almost complete crop failure of 1937. The highest crop yield per acre was in 1925: then, an average of 40 bushels per acre was harvested.

PLATE P-35

DORA ZIPCHEN (age 14) and her young sister, Paraskevia (Polly) (age 10)- Photo taken in 1914

Hafford Youth String Ensemble 1930

PLATE P-36

1928 Pool
WHEAT

SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS, LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

GROWER'S MEMORANDUM
of Wheat Delivered to Saskatchewan 1928 Pool
DUPLICATE—FOR GROWER'S RECORDS

No 650805

DATE Oct 10 1928 SHIPPING POINT

NAME OF GROWER IN FULL Fred Zypchyn CONTRACT No.

NET WEIGHT (IN WORDS) Fifty Six 40 BUSHELS

This memorandum is duplicate of Grower's Certificate bearing the same number and should be carefully preserved by the grower until all payments are made on the Grower's Certificate.

ISSUED BY North Star Grain Co. ELEVATOR COMPANY PER J J Kraasert AGENT

	BUSHELS	LBS.
NET WEIGHT	56	40
GRADE	6	WHEAT
INITIAL PRICE	38	PER BUSHEL
INITIAL PAYMENT	$ 21.55	
CASH TICKET NUMBER	4405	

NOTE.—This memorandum is intended as a receipt to the grower to enable him to preserve a record of his deliveries to the SASK. WHEAT POOL, 1928, and to verify the accuracy of payments made.

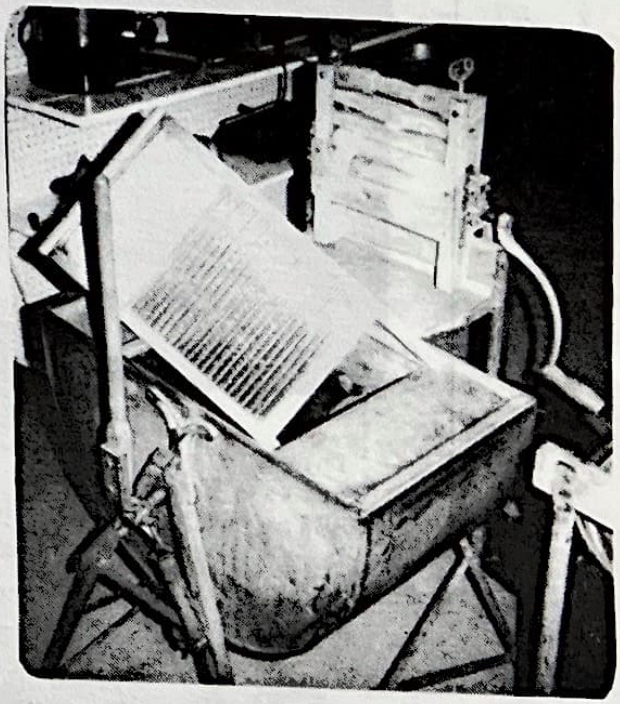
THIS MEMORANDUM IS NOT TO BE SENT TO THE POOL OFFICE

WHEN WRITING ABOUT YOUR ACCOUNT QUOTE NUMBERS OF CERTIFICATES

BE SURE TO SEE THAT AGENT WRITES YOUR NAME AND INITIALS CORRECTLY, ALSO CONTRACT NUMBER

Cheque paid to Fred Zypchyn for 56 bushels of wheat-grade No. 6 Initial price $ .38 cents per bushel- total $ 21.55 - Issued by the North Star Grain Company-Hafford - October 10, 1928

Coal and wood fired stove used by Wasylyna Zipchen - Fire box is on the left, oven in the centre and water closet on the right.

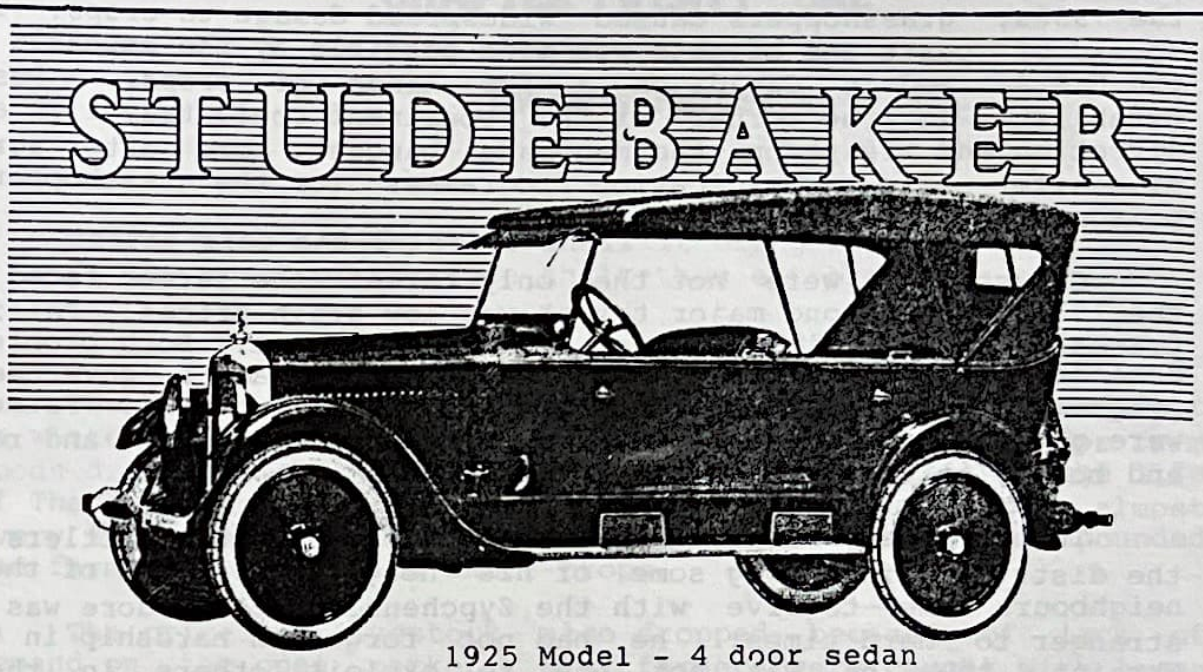


1920 hand operated wash tub and clothes wringer, complete with clothes scrub board

PLATE P-37

Three Zipchen Sisters- LR- Annie Brunwald,
Nettie Horbay, Mary Ryhorchuk.
Enjoying their hobby of making comforters.
Photo taken - January 1987

PLATE P-38



1925 Model - 4 door sedan
First Automobile purchased by Theodore
Price $ 1500. -- 119 " Wheelbase
50 Horsepower - six cylinder-

Studebaker advertisement stated - " Studebaker maintains quality standards that are second to none. Materials and craftmanship are unexcelled. " It had a modern one-piece windshield and a builtin, 8 dayclock on the dash. It offered an ignition lock in addition to a transmission lock. One key opened either lock. Two spare tires were included. Upholstered in brown velvet, with built in heater and a courtesy light. Hydraulic four-wheel brakes were optional. There was an " umbrella handle " handbrake under the dashboard.

Double deck ADAMS grain wagon, horse drawn, capacity 90 bushels of wheat. 1920 sale price $ 125.00. Note the hand operated brake system

Risk of failure on the homestead diminished with each passing year, but life on the farm was not without challenge: in the 1930s, grasshoppers caused widespread damage to crops. The spread of pests and blights was made possible by the emphasis in the U.S.A. and in Canada on a few kinds of crops. Pests established in one corner of the continent could travel in any direction and feast on the man-made banquet, acre after acre, mile after mile. Eradication programmes for the grasshopper, poisoned sawdust, were almost futile.

Grasshoppers were not the only threat the farmer faced in the 1930s. A second major threat was low grain prices. Falling prices coincided with times of high unemployment. Both problems demanded innovative solutions, and so began a government programme to help the farmer, and unemployed workers. Farmers were given a grant of $5.00 per month to provide work, and room and board, to an unemployed labourer.

Theodore was better off than many of the other settlers in the district, including some of his neighbours. One of those neighbours came to live with the Zypchens. But Theodore was no stranger to hard times: he had not forgotten hardship in the Ukraine, thus he was not one to exploit others in their misfortune. Theodore gave his neighbour room and board, and the government grant--five dollars monthly.

Farm buildings were constructed in response to need. As the homestead developed, the supply of grains and vegetables increased, and so did the need for suitable places to store them. So, the basement of the log house was burrowed out to make room for a root cellar. Into this cellar went all of the storable produce from the large family gardens. The excellent keeping qualities of the root cellar and the abundant produce from the gardens yielded a steady supply of vegetables from one harvest to the next.

Before the advent of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool in 1925, Theodore kept his grain in his own grain storage facilities. He and William and Dmytro squared the logs, logs from trees that they felled on their own property, and the other family members helped lift them in place. Clay and straw were packed into the spaces between the logs, and willow sticks were nailed on as an outer clodding. The material and workmanship were of such sturdy quality that these grain storage buildings are still standing. In 1925 Theodore joined the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, but no doubt he still used the grain sheds for temporary storage.

Farmers did not live by vegetables and grain alone, so Theodore built up a herd of Shorthorn cattle, and Yorkshire hogs. Thus the Zipchens enjoyed the finest beef and pork (ham and bacon) in the district. Since there were no refrigerators, Theodore cured the pork with smoke, salt, and honey, using recipes he learned as a boy in the Ukraine.

CHAPTER TWENTY- ONE

The Dirty Thirties

Thorns also and Thistles shall it bring forth to thee . . .
In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread

Genesis

The crash of the stock market in New York in 1929 was felt in western Canada and, in particular, Hafford. Prices for farm goods dropped along with the commodities. The effect on the life of Theodore and Wasylyna was not unlike that suffered by almost every farm family of that time. Vagaries of nature compounded the farmer's plight with short crops.

The price of livestock also dropped because of lack of demand on the open market. Many farmers were caught with large loans outstanding to the banks, but Theodore was fortunate: in 1919 he had retired his two mortgages, and he never again borrowed or encumbered his land title.

The rapid expansion brought on by high grain prices and good crops in the '20s was not to be experienced again during Theodore's lifetime. The '30s proved to be a time of holding one's own and existing as best one could.

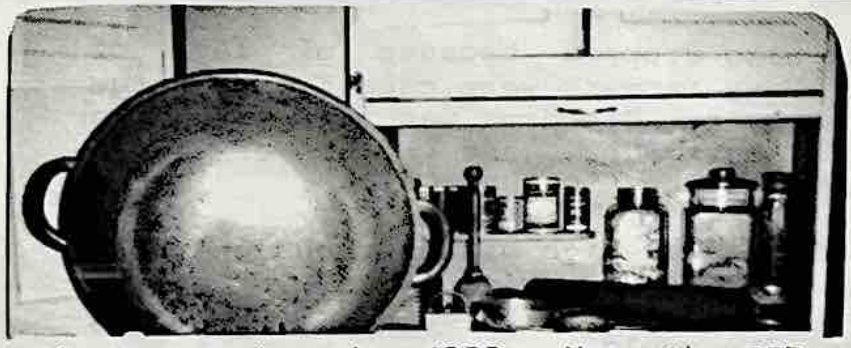
Clouds of dust swept over the farm from time to time in the '30s. The profound drought caused farmers to question their methods of summer-fallowing large areas of land.

Farmers like Theodore might have been poor, but they had sufficient food to keep their families well-nourished. With prudent management, Theodore was even able to set aside small savings. The sale of cream to the city dairies brought a pittance, as did the sale of cattle and hogs; but this small return was better than nothing.

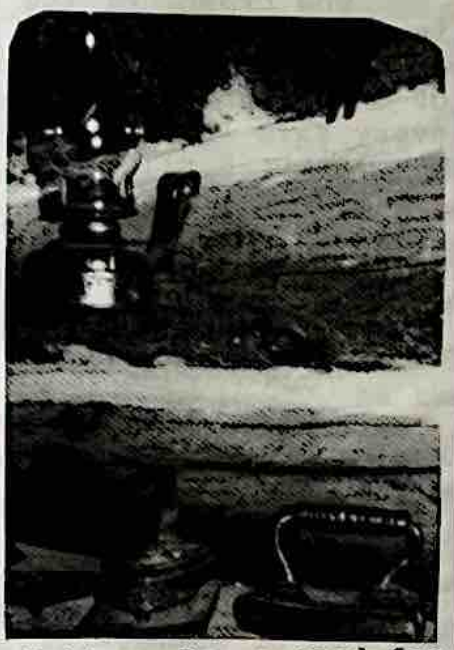
The year of the greatest crop failure proved to be 1937. Many farmers were unable to harvest even enough seed to plant the following year. The municipalities were hard-pressed to provide seed grain advances. Luckily, Theodore had sufficient seed put away to tide him into the following season and was able to continue on. It was a time of neighbour helping neighbour, with offers of vegetables to those whose gardens had failed, and hay for those whose hay fields had withered under the heat of the scorching sun. It was the height of retrenchment, but they survived. Divine providence and hard work saw them through.

PLATE P-39

DORA BOHUN (extreme right) stooking grain - late 1930's



Kitchen cupboard - 1920 - Note the pan used for making 12 loaves of bread at one time.



Bottom- Irons used for pressing clothes.
Top- Coal oil lantern used in 1910

STOOKS of grain- a familiar harvest scene all through Theodore Zipchen's farming career= 1906 to 1940

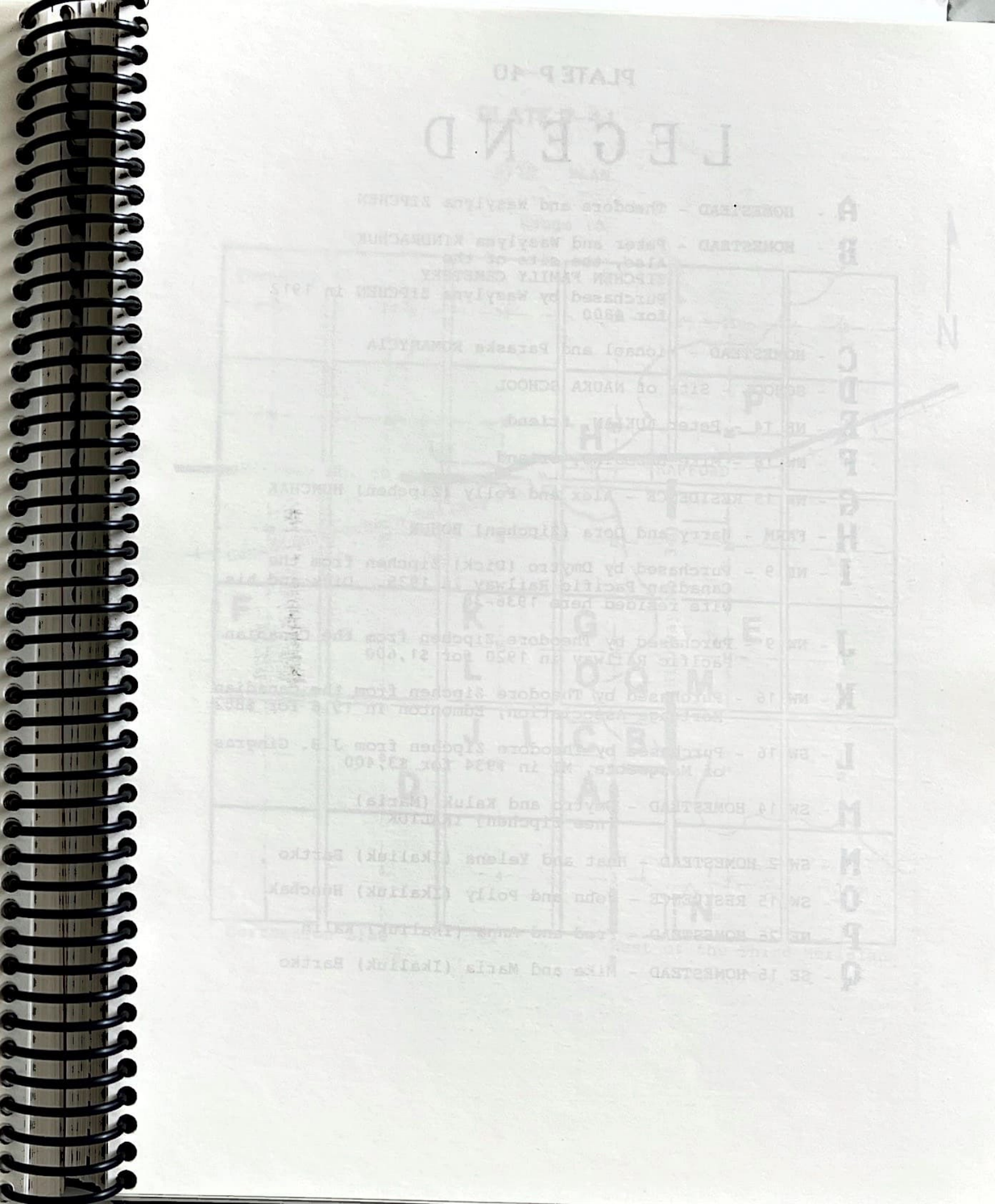


PLATE P-40

LEGEND

A - HOMESTEAD - Theodore and Wasylyna ZIPCHEN

B - HOMESTEAD - Peter and Wasylyna KINDRACHUK
- Also, the site of the ZIPCHEN FAMILY CEMETERY
- Purchased by Wasylyna ZIPCHEN in 1912 for $800

C - HOMESTEAD - Michael and Paraska ROMANYCIA

D - SCHOOL - Site of NAUKA SCHOOL

E - NE 14 - Peter LUKIAN, friend

F - NW 18 - Mike BEZMUTKO, friend

G - NW 15 RESIDENCE - Alex and Polly (Zipchen) HUNCHAK

H - FARM - Harry and Dora (Zipchen) BOHUN

I - NE 9 - Purchased by Dmytro (Dick) Zipchen from the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1935. Dick and his wife resided here 1936-38

J - NW 9 - Purchased by Theodore Zipchen from the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1920 for $1,600

K - NW 16 - Purchased by Theodore Zipchen from the Canadian Mortgage Association, Edmonton in 1916 for $882

L - SW 16 - Purchased by Theodore Zipchen from J.B. Gingras of Marquette, MI in 1934 for $3,400

M - SW 14 HOMESTEAD - Dmytro and Kaluk (Maria) [nee Zipchen] IKALIUK

N - SW 2 HOMESTEAD - Hnat and Yelena (Ikaliuk) Bartko

O - SW 15 RESIDENCE - John and Polly (Ikaliuk) Hunchak

P - NE 26 HOMESTEAD - Fred and Anna (Ikaliuk) Kalin

Q - SE 15 HOMESTEAD - Mike and Maria (Ikaliuk) Bartko

PLATE P-41

SITE PLAN

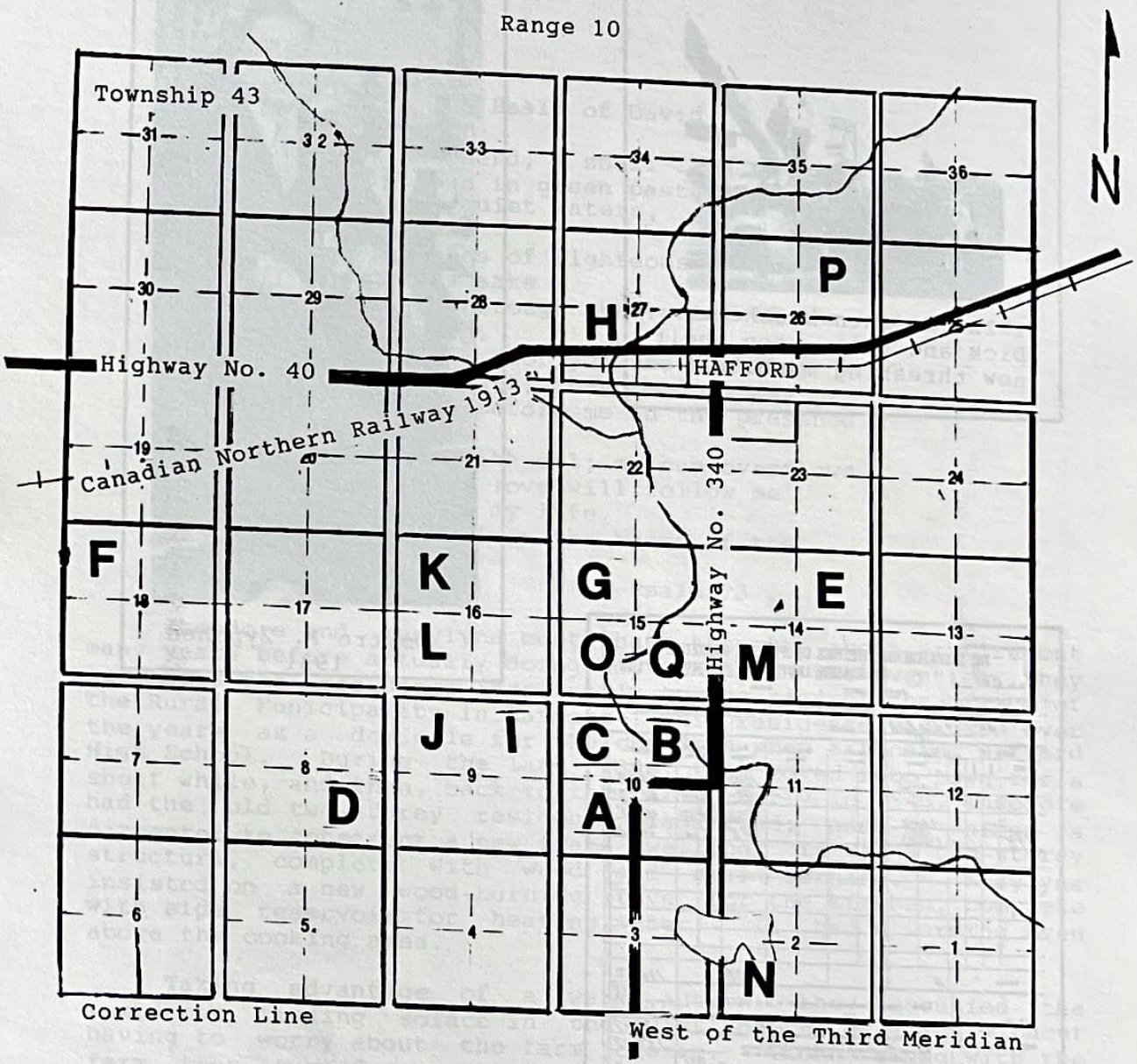
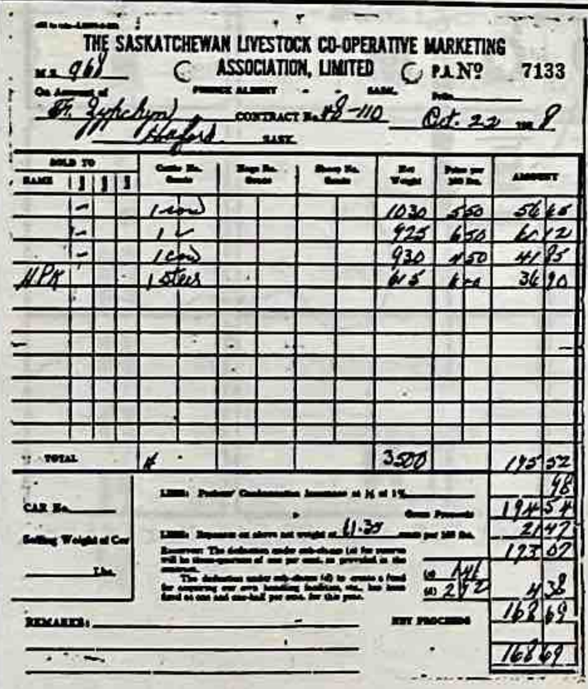


PLATE P-42

1922- Zipchen brothers, Dick and Bill- atop their new threshing machine

Dmytro P. Zypchen
1931



THE SASKATCHEWAN LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

M.S. 968 P.A. Nº 7133

On Account of Fr. Zypchyn, Hafford, SASK.

CONTRACT No. #8-110 Oct. 22 192 8

SOLD TO (NAME)				Cattle No. Grade	Hogs No. Grade	Sheep No. Grade	Net Weight	Price per 100 lbs.	Amount
	-			1 cow			1030	5 50	56 65
	-			1 [illegible]			925	6 50	60 12
	-			1 cow			930	4 50	41 85
HPK				1 steer			615	[illegible]	36 90
TOTAL							3500		195 52

LESS: [illegible] 48

Gross Proceeds 194 54

LESS: [illegible] 11.30 [illegible] 21 47

173 07

(c) [illegible] (d) 2 [illegible] 4 38

NET PROCEEDS 168 69

168 69

REMARKS:

Cash receipt statement-1928 for livestock sold to the Co-operative Association.

CHAPTER TWENTY- TWO

Retirement

A Psalm of David

The Lord is my shepherd, I shall lack nothing,
He makes me lie down in green pastures,
He leads me beside quiet waters,
He restores my soul.
He guides me in paths of righteousness
For his name's sake
Even though I walk through the valley of the
Shadow of death,
I shall fear no evil, for you are with me;
Your rod and your staff, they comfort me.
You prepare a table before me in the presence
Of my enemies.
You anoint my head with oil; my cup overflows.
Surely, goodness and love will follow me
All the days of my life,
And I will dwell in the house of the
Lord forever.

Psalm 23

Theodore and Wasylyna must have thought about retirement many years before actually doing so. Early in the twenties, they purchased the residence immediately to the rear of the office of the Rural Municipality in Hafford. This residence was used over the years as a domicile for the children when attending Hafford High School. During the late '30s, they moved into town for a short while, and then, back to the farm. Early in 1940, Theodore had the old two-storey residence dismantled; and he hired a carpenter to construct a new frame dwelling. It was a two-storey structure, complete with wood and coal furnace. Wasylyna insisted on a new wood-burning stove for the kitchen, complete with side reservoir for heating water. It had a warming oven above the cooking area.

Taking advantage of a warm autumn, they occupied the residence, finding solace in the quiet of the dwelling without having to worry about the farm chores. These, along with the farm, they turned over to their son, Dmytro. They spent their time in taking life at a slower pace. Now they could relax with visitors when they called--for the first time in their lives. Wasylyna, always an active worker at the Church, devoted most of her time to Church work. Weather permitting, Theodore and Wasylyna would rise early and walk to the Church to attend daily

Mass. Theodore continued his work on the Board of Trustees of the Church.

On many a warm, sunny day Theodore would sit on his wooden bench at the rear of his residence. He soaked up the warm sun and reflected on the life they had enjoyed on the farm. As he sat on his bench looking into the future, he could never have foreseen how his life, would unfold. Now an elderly man looking back over his life Theodore must have been at peace with himself.

His children and grandchildren remember Theodore's cheerful disposition and always looked forward to visiting him.

In October, 1949, Theodore's condition deteriorated and, on October 21st, he passed away.

Wasylyna continued to reside in the house with her incapacitated sister, Hania. It was Wasylyna who had acted as a guardian for Hania when her mother passed away in 1931. Together, they attended to the chores of running a house. Electricity was installed in the dwelling in 1950 along with the other village residences. No longer did they have to heat with wood. 1962 saw the installation of sewer and water in the dwelling.

Ever faithful to the Church duties, Wasylyna continued to attend to the task of changing the altar linens and general cleanliness of the structure. In her declining years, John Horbay would attend to transporting Wasylyna to daily celebration of Holy Mass. Her eyesight deteriorated but was partially restored surgically.

The Federal Government Old Age Pension in 1940 was $20.00 per month. In 1943, it was increased to $25.00; 1947 saw it increased again to $30.00 and in 1949, it reached $40.00. In 1952 the Means Test was eliminated. It is very doubtful that either Theodore or Wasylyna were eligible for such a pension: both had landholdings at the time.

Wasylyna passed away, after a short illness, on July 18, 1970 in her 92nd year.

Well done thou good and faithful servants,
You have been faithful over a few things,
I will make you rulers over many things:
Enter thou into the House of the Lord.
Matthew 25:21

PLATE P-43

Wasylyna Zipchen
1965

Province of Saskatchewan
The Land Titles Act

I, Fred Zebchin of the Village of Hafford, Saskatchewan

being registered owner of an estate in fee simple in possession in that piece of land described as follows:

The South West quarter of section ten (10) in township forty three (43) in range ten (10) West of the third Meridian...

This certificate is cancelled as 3.93 acres of land, for a roadway taken off this land under title GL 199 issued to His Majesty the King and registered to him from the named registered owner dated the 11th., day of October 1919, and registered at 10.45 A.M. on the 20th day of March 1920 as No 81958 Regina

be hereby in consideration of the sum of One ($1.00)..... paid to me by Wasylyna Zypchyn my wife ..... dollars the receipt of which sum I hereby acknowledge, transfer to Wasylyna Zypchyn my wife / of the Village of Hafford Saskatchewan

and interest in the said piece of land. wife all my estate

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name the 31st day of July A.D. 1945.

The contents were interpreted from the English to Ukrainian Language to him.

Signed by said Fred Zebchin by means of a cross his
Fred + Zebchin
mark

In the presence of

Witness

J.W. Evanishen
Witness

I, Wasylyna Zebchin wife of the above named Fred Zebchin do hereby declare that I have executed this transfer for the purpose of relinquishing all my rights to said homestead in favour of myself being his lawful wife.

Wasylyna Zypchyn

TRANSFER OF TITLE- SW 10-43-10-W 3
From Theodore To his wife, Wasylyna
1945

TOWN RESIDENCE -HAFFORD - of Theodore and Wasylyna on their retirement in 1940. Located immediately adjacent to the Rural Municipal Office.

PLATE P-44

PETER BOHUN delivering water to the Hafford Village residence of THEODORE and WASYLYNA ZIPCHEN - 1946

One horse drawn-open air buggy of the type used by Wasylyna Zipchen to transport her ailing daughter, Dora Bohun, home, when she was ill with Influenza-1918.

CHAPTER TWENTY- THREE

Family Lineage

JOHN AND EUDOXIA ZIPCHEN

Theodore's parents were John Zipchen and Eudoxia (Dora) Petri Sowyk. They were small landowners (5 acres) and lived their entire lives in Horodenka, Galicia, Ukraine.

ANDREW ZIPCHEN

Andrew was born in 1868 and lived his entire life in the Ukraine. He married and raised four children. None emigrated. His first wife died and soon after, he remarried. There were no children from this second marriage.

THEODORE ZIPCHEN

Theodore was born in 1873.

PROTZ ZIPCHEN

Protz (also known as Prokip), was born in 1880. He married Maria Betzkal and had two children, Dmytro and Paraska. Protz was an enlisted soldier in the Polish Army in the First World War and was killed in action in 1915.

WASYLYNA KINDRACHUK

Wasylyna's parents were Peter Kindrachuk and Wasylyna Andrene Katerynych. Wasylyna Andrene was a widow, age 30, when she married Peter. There were three children from her first marriage: one boy and two girls. They remained in the Ukraine. The oldest child from the second marriage was Hania, born 1873.

Wasylyna was born in 1878.

Paraska was born in 1885. In 1905, she married Michael Romanycia.

The following is contributed by Mervyn Hunchak:

JOHN AND EUDOXIA IKALIUK

John and his wife Eudoxia (nee Zipchen) Ikaliuk were peasants during the last years of serfdom (slavery) in the Ukraine (while under Polish rule). Eudoxia was the daughter of

Gregory and Ahapia Zipchen. John and Eudoxia had a son, Dmytro, born in 1853.

Dmytro married a sister of Theodore's, Kaluk (also known as Maria) in 1880. Dmytro often spoke of his childhood and boyhood years and how he and his parents worked for the landowners. His recollections were vivid of these landowners ("lords", as they were called) and of the hardships he and his family endured. Life in the homeland was hard, and with the immigration of many of his fellow Ukrainians to Canada, Dmytro also ventured out. He went to Canada where arable land was next to free, and where Ukrainians were guaranteed their human rights.

Dmytro and his family came to Canada in the winter of 1909-1910 on an ocean liner to Halifax, Nova Scotia. From there they went to the Hafford-Radisson area. Initially they stayed with Maria's brother, Theodore Zipchen. Their two older daughters, Yelena and Maria, had preceeded them in the spring of 1909. Both girls later worked for George Bilyk and Theodore Zipchen. Later in 1909, Yelena married a young homesteader, Hnat Bartko.

Dmytro's and Maria's two younger daughters, Anna (Hania) 12, and Paraskevia, 10, came to Canada with their parents. At the time Dmytro arrived in Canada he was already 57 years of age and Maria was 49. In spite of their ages, Dmytro and Maria applied and gained entry to their homestead--SW 14-43-10-W3--in September 1910. In May 1911, they had already built a mud plastered log house with a thatched roof; and they began building the ancilliary buildings and digging a well. In 1911 they had cleared 25 acres, in 1912, 35 acres, and in 1913, 15 acres. Dmytro was granted title in November, 1913.

Their four daughters all grew to be young women, and were soon married. Maria married Mike Bartko in 1910; Anna married Fedor Kalyn in 1913; and, Paraskevia married John Hunchak in 1915. They all lived near by. Maria was only half a mile away for many years; later she moved to Prince, Saskatchewan. The other three lived no further than seven miles away. Dmytro and Maria always visited the children and grandchildren with a one-horse buggy for two. The children were their pride and joy, and they helped them as long as their health allowed. There were 43 grandchildren. Dmytro and Kaluk (Maria) were members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hafford from its very beginning.

YELENA AND HNAT BARTKO

Yelena and Hnat Bartko had seven children--Pearl married Anton Bidulka, Ann married William Tkachuk, Doris married Dick Lazarowich, Katherine (Sklar) married Harry Romanchuk, Marie married Peter Stoyka, Belle married W. Bezenar, and Joseph.

PLATE P-45

Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen - 1940

PLATE P-46

FAMILY

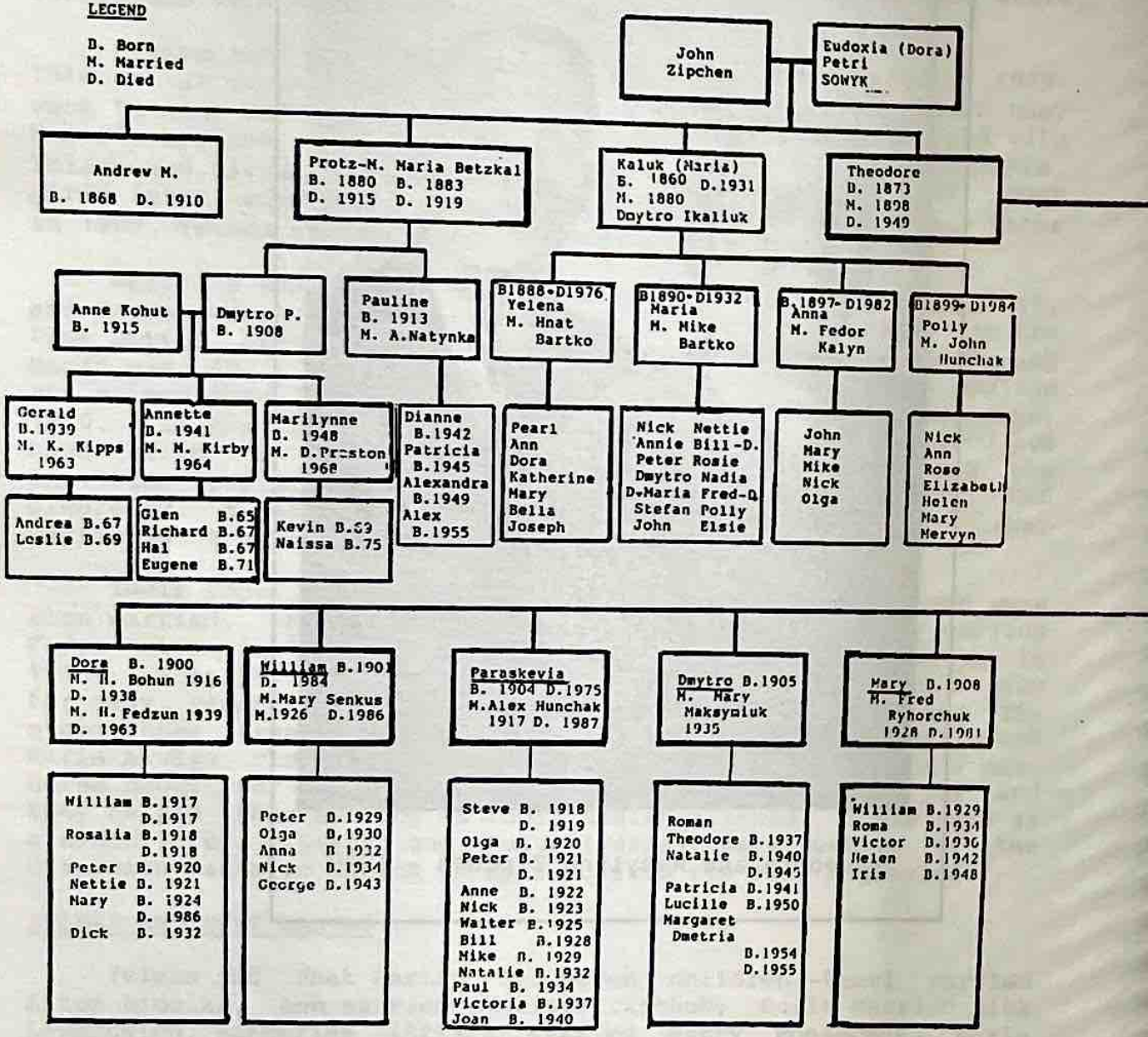


PLATE P-47

LINEAGE

Researched and drawn by R. J. Brunwald
Dated April 15, 1987

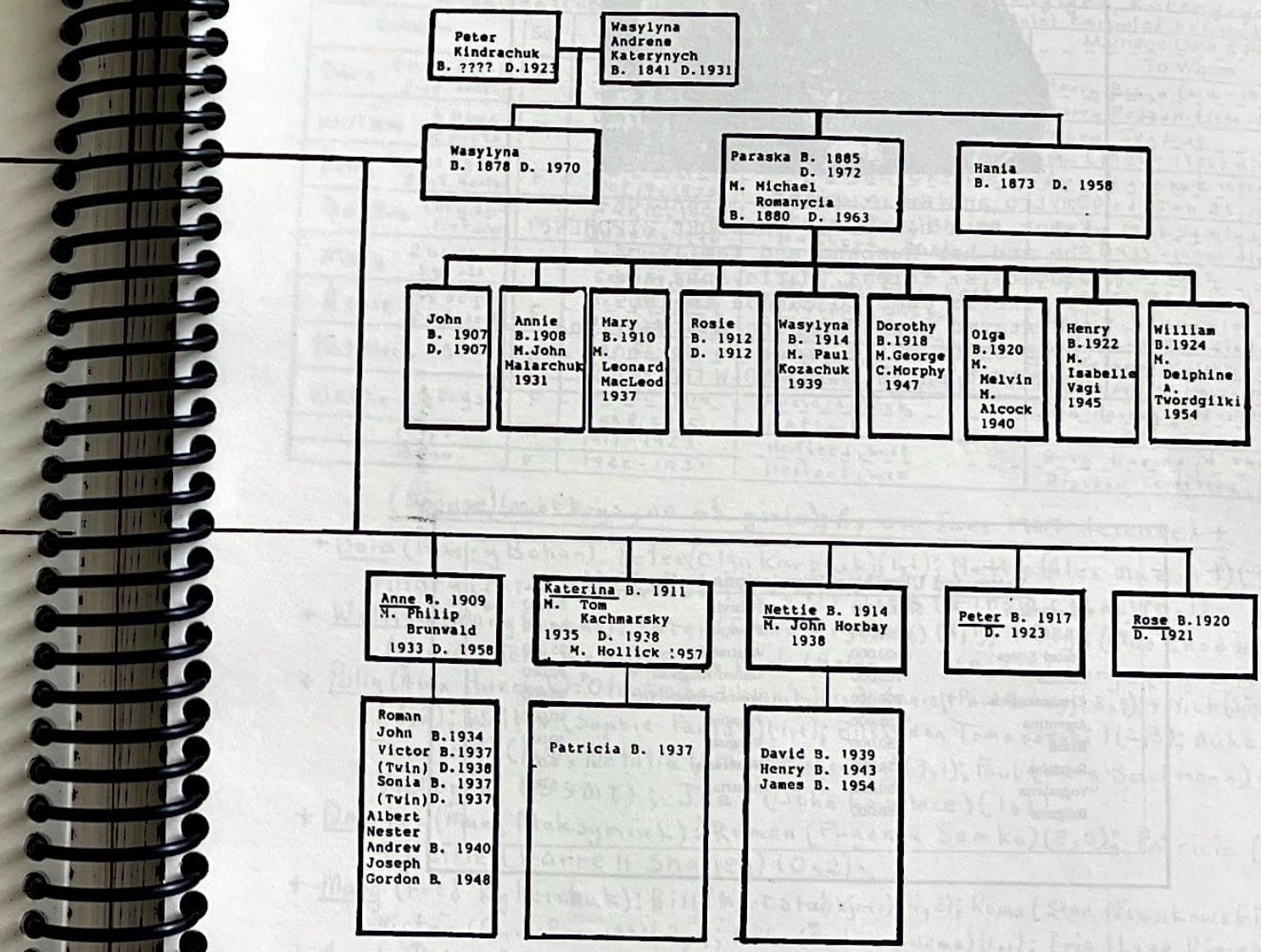


PLATE P-48

Dmytro and Kaluk (Maria) IKALIUK-Kaluk is a sister of THEODORE ZIPCHEN. She and her husband and family of daughters, Yelena, Maria,Anna and Paraskevia came to Canada in 1909 and stayed with Theodore and Wasylyna for a short while,prior to taking a homestead on SW 14-43-10-W 3.

Estimated Ukrainian Populations in the World - 1980

The Ukraine	50.000.000	Poland	50.000
U.S.S.R.	8.000.000	France	50.000
United States	1.500.000	Australia	35.000
Canada	700.000	United Kingdom	30.000
Czechoslovakia	200.000	West Germany	25.000
Argentina	150.000	Paraguay	10.000
Brazil	150.000	Uruguay	10.000
Rumania	150.000	Venezuela	5.000
Yugoslavia	150.000	Austria	5.000
Bulgaria	60.000		

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

HUSBAND ZIPCHEN, THEODORE (FRED) Occupation Farmer

Born	Feb 16, 1873	Place	Horodenka, Galicia, Ukraine
Chr.	Greek Catholic	Place	Horodenka
Marr.	1898	Place	Horodenka
Died	Oct 21, 1949	Place	Hafford, Sask.
Bur.		Place	Zipchen Cemetery, Hafford, Sask
Father	John Zipchen	Mother	Eudoxia (Dora) Sewyk
Other	In 1906, Theodore and his wife and four children and wife's father Peter Kindrachuk, and wife's sister + husband Paraska and Michael Romanycia emigrated to Canada		
WIFE	Wasylyna Kindrachuk	Occupation	
Born	Feb 2, 1878	Place	Horodenka
Chr.	Greek Catholic	Place	Horodenka
Died	July 18, 1970	Place	Hafford, Sask.
Bur.		Place	Zipchen Cemetery, Hafford, Sask
Father	Peter Kindrachuk (Died 1923)	Mother	Wasylyna Kateryaych (D. 1931)
Other	Wasylyna (Peter's wife), and daughter Annie (adult male) emigrated to Canada in 1908		

Children	Sex	When Born / When Died	Where Born / Where Died	Marriage Date & Place / To Whom
Dora 2 boys 2 girls 2 inf. deaths	F	July 7, 1900 / Nov, 1989	Horodenka, Ukraine / Hafford, Sask	Harry Bohun (1916-1938) died / Harry Fedzun (1934-1963) died
William 3 boys 2 girls	M	Dec 27, 1901 / Dec 30, 1984	Horodenka, Ukraine / Hafford, Sask	Mary Senkus (1926-1986) died
Polly 5 boys 5 girls 2 inf. deaths	F	Apr 26, 1904 / Oct 19, 1975	Horodenka, Ukraine / Radisson, Sask	Alex Hunchak 1917-1975 died Jan 25, 1987
Dmytro 10 boys 3 girls 1 inf death	M	Aug 10, 1905 / June 25, 1996	Horodenka, Ukraine / Hafford, Sask	Mary Maksymiuk (1935-1990) died
Mary 2 boys 3 girls	F	Mar 10, 1908 / Sept. 29, 2001	Hafford, Sask. / N. Battleford, Sask	Fred Ryhorchuk (1928-1981) died
Annie 3 boys 2 inf deaths	F	Dec 25, 1909 / July 25, 2008	Hafford, Sask / N. Battleford, Sask	Philip Brunwald (1933-1958) died
Kathleen 1 girl	F	Apr 2, 1911 / Jan 9, 1997	Hafford, Sask / Saskatoon, Sask	Tom Kachmarsky (1935-1938) died / Mike Hollick (1957-1991) died
Nettie 3 boys	F	Jan 22, 1914 / Aug 8, 2005	Hafford, Sask / Hafford	John Horbay (1938-1989) died
Peter	M	1917-1923	Hafford, Sask	Both buried in the Zipchen Cemetery, Hafford.
Rose	F	1920-1921	Hafford, Sask	

(Spouse) (no. of boys, no. of girls); As on June 1997 deceased +

+ Dora (+Harry Bohun): +Peter (Olga Karpluk) (1,1); Nettie (Alex Mazun+) (1,2); +Mary (Peter Chuhaniuk+) (1,4); Dick (+Zinnia Choma) (0,1).
+ William (+Mary Senkus): Peter (Irene Drysdale) (1,1); +Olga (+Joe Chodziki) (2,0); Annie (John Kelly) (2,1); Nick (Helen) (0,2); George (unmarried).
+ Polly (+Alex Hunchak): +Olga (+Mike Wolanik) (1,1); Annie (+Paul Babey) (2,5); +Nick (Sophie Nasewich) (3,2); Walter (Sophie Pawluk) (1,1); Bill (Edna Tomaszeski) (2,3); Mike (Donna Tarasoff) (1,0); Natalie (+Mike Kishensky) (3,1); Paul (Marg Boschmann) (2,1); Victoria (SSMI); Joan (John Loveclace) (1,1).
+ Dmytro (+Mary Maksymiuk): +Roman (Eugenia Semko) (2,0); Patricia (1,0); +Lucille (Darrell Shalley) (0,2).
+ Mary (+Fred Ryhorchuk): Bill (Myrt Stubkjaer) (4,2); Roma (Stan Nowakowski) (3,0); Victor (Gwen Bassett) (2,1); Helen (+Andrew Adams) (1,1); Iris (Lynn Riese) (0,1).
+ Annie (+Philip Branwald): Roman (Joyce Bottomley) (3,0); Nester (Vida Bulbeck) (2,0) Joseph (Wendy Cary) (2,2).
+ Kathleen (+Tom Kachmarski): Patricia (+Louis Hughes) (1,4).
+ Nettie (+John Horbay): David (Lucy Nowicki) (2,1); Henry (Irene Chow) (1,1); Jim (Pat Kindrachuk) (1,1).

Note: 34 grandchildren, and 65 great grandchildren

Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen Grandchildren (First Cousins)

Grandchild	Parent	Birthdate	Spouse	children	married	Died
* Olga Hunchak	Polly	Mar. 12/20	**Mike Wolanik	2	Feb 5/42	* * Jan 02/81
			* *Paul Swyptun	0	Oct 12/85	* * Oct 12/06
* Peter Bohun	Dora	Sept. 23/20	Olga Karpluk	2	Jun 22/46	* Dec 07/08
Nettie Bohun	Dora	Sept. 24/21	**Alex Mazyn	3	/47	* *?
Anne Hunchak	Polly	Sept. 27/22	* *Paul Babey	7	Sept 29/42	* *Dec 5/86
*Nick Hunchak	Polly	Dec. 17/23	* * Sophie Nasewich	5	Nov 5/50	*Apr 21/91 * *May 01/11
*Mary Bohun	Dora	?? /24	* * Peter Chuhaniuk	5	Oct 01/46	* Jun 10/86 * * Mar 12/86
Walter Hunchak	Polly	Nov. 25/25	Sophie Pawluk	2	July 16/60	
Bill Hunchak	Polly	Jan. 16/28	Edna Tomaszeski	5	July 13/55	
Peter Zipchen	Bill	Mar. 06/29	Irene Drysdale	2	Jun 11/58	
Bill Ryhorchuk	Mary	Oct. 23/29	Myrt Stubkjaer	6	Aug 29/59	
Mike Hunchak	Polly	Nov. 29/29	Donna Tarasoff	1	Apr 06/67	
*Olga Zipchen	Bill	Aug. 30/30	* Joe Chodzicki	2	May 30/64	* Oct 08/96 * *?
Anne Zipchen	Bill	?? /30	John Kelly	3	/54	
Dick Bohun	Dora	Aug. 05/32	* *Zinnia Choma	1	Oct 21/56	* * Mar 12/98
			* * Sally Shawarski		Aug 14/99	* * May 28/08
Natalie Hunchak	Polly	Oct. 12/32	* *Michael Kishensky	4	Oct 25/52	* * Mar 27/94
Nick Zipchen	Bill	Feb. 15/34	Helen Senetza	2	/66	
Roman Brunwald	Anne	Mar. 05/34	Joyce Bottomley	3	June 7/58	
Paul Hunchak	Polly	July 22/34	Marg Boschmann	3	July 28/62	
Roma Ryhorchuk	Mary	Sept. 02/34	Stan Nowakowski	3	July 21/53	
Victor Ryhorchuk	Mary	May 03/36	Gwendolyn Bassett	3	Aug 17/63	
* Roman Zipchen	Dick	Feb. 14/37	Eugenia Semko	2	/59	May 21/08
Victoria Hunchak	Polly	Aug. 29/37	Single	0	July 01/54	
Patsy Kachmarski	Katherine	Dec. 13/37	* *Louis Hughes	6		* * Jan 10/95
David Horbay	Nettie	?? /40	* * Lucy Novicki	3	May 18/63	* * May 21/12
Patricia Zipchen	Dick	?? /40		1		

over →

Grandchild	Parent	Birthdate	Spouse	# Children	Married	Died
Joan Hunchak	Polly	July 04/40	John Lovelace	2	Nov 15/69 (div.)	
Nester Brunwald	Anne	Dec. 07/40	Vida Bulbeck	2	Aug 17/63	
Helen Ryhorchuk	Mary	Aug. 19/42	Andrew Adams	2	June 19/65	
George Zipchen	Bill	?? /43		0		
Henry Horbay	Nettie	?? /43	Irene Chow	2	/65	
Iris Ryhorchuk	Mary	May 26/46	Lynn Riese	4	/70	
Joseph Brunwald	Anne	April 26/48	Wendy Cary	4	Aug 5/72	
*Lucille Zipchen	Dick	Nov. 05/50	Darrell Shalley	2	Sept 11/71 *	Oct 22/04
James Horbay	Nettie	July 26/54	Pat Kindrachuk	2	July 9/83	

Note: Children who died at an early age are not included.

* Deceased

Descendants of Joannes(Ivan) Zybczyn

by Bohdan Andrew Bayda
2009

Generation No. 1

1. JOANNES(IVAN)[2] ZYBCZYN *(DEMETRIUS[1])* was born 1831 in #457 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria), and died 15 Dec 1881 in #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria)[1]. He married EUDOXIA SOWYK 10 Mar 1861 in #457/819 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria)[1], daughter of PETRUS SOWYK and MARIA ROMANKOW. She was born 1837 in #819 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria), and died 07 Feb 1886 in #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria)[1].

Notes for JOANNES(IVAN) ZYBCZYN:
Joannes passed away at the age of 51 years. Priest: Michael Nawrocki.

More About JOANNES(IVAN) ZYBCZYN:
Burial: 17 Dec 1881, Horodenka, Ukraine
Cause of Death: tuberculois

Notes for EUDOXIA SOWYK:
Eudoxia passed away at the age of 49 years. Priest: Stephanus Nakohonski.

More About EUDOXIA SOWYK:
Burial: 09 Feb 1886, Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria)
Cause of Death: tuberculois

Marriage Notes for JOANNES(IVAN) ZYBCZYN and EUDOXIA SOWYK:
Joannes age 30 years married Eudoxia at the age of 23 years. Priest: Demetrius Bodrug; Witnesses: Basilius Tkaluk, farmer, and Petrus Dubkoweckla, farmmer.

Children of JOANNES(IVAN) ZYBCZYN and EUDOXIA SOWYK are:

2. i. MARIA(KALUK)[3] ZYBCZYN, b. 1862, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 27 Jan 1931.
3. ii. PARASCEVIA ZYBCZYN, b. 01 Nov 1863, #457 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).
   iii. ANNA ZYBCZYN, b. 03 Mar 1865, #819 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).
4. iv. ANDREAS ZYBCZYN, b. 29 Nov 1866, #457/1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 1910.
   v. BARBARA ZYBCZYN, b. 08 Feb 1870, #457 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 18 Sep 1875, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria)[1].

   Notes for BARBARA ZYBCZYN:
   Barbara passed away at the age of 5 1/2 years. Priest: Meletius Lotocki.

   More About BARBARA ZYBCZYN:
   Cause of Death: tuberculois

5. vi. THEODORUS(FEDOR) ZYBCZYN(ZIPCHEN), b. 16 Feb 1873, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 21 Oct 1949, Hafford, SK.
6. vii. PROCOPIUS(PROKIP) ZYBCZYN, b. 18 Jul 1877, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 1915.

Generation No. 2

2. MARIA(KALUK)[3] ZYBCZYN *(JOANNES(IVAN)[2], DEMETRIUS[1])* was born 1862 in #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria), and died 27 Jan 1931. She married DEMETRIUS IKALIUK(TKALUK) 16 Nov 1880 in #950/1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria), son of JOANNES TKALUK and EUDOXIA ZYBCZYN. He was born Oct 1853 in #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria), and died 25 Oct 1932.

Children of MARIA(KALUK) ZYBCZYN and DEMETRIUS IKALIUK(TKALUK) are:

7. i. ANNA(HANIA)[4] TKALUK, b. 25 Mar 1882, #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).
   ii. EUDOXIA TKALUK, b. 18 Jan 1884, #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

iii. GEORGIUS TKALUK, b. 13 Apr 1887, #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 08 May 1887, #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

8. iv. HELENA(YELENA) TKALUK, b. 23 May 1888, #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

v. BARBARA TKALUK, b. 04 Nov 1890, #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 1890.

vi. DEMETRIUS TKALUK, b. 25 Oct 1891, #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 16 Sep 1893, #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

9. vii. MARIA TKALUK, b. 03 Dec 1892, #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

viii. PETRUS TKALUK, b. 27 Apr 1895, #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 15 Jun 1905, #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

10. ix. PARASCEVA IKALIUK, b. 29 Jul 1899, #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

x. BARBARA TKALUK, b. 26 May 1902, #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 19 Mar 1903, #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

xi. JOANNES TKALUK, b. 11 Feb 1906, #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

3. PARASCEVIA[3] ZYBCZYN *(JOANNES(IVAN)[2], DEMETRIUS[1])* was born 01 Nov 1863 in #457 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria). She married MICHAEL BYCKALO 13 Nov 1884 in #736/457 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria), son of DEMETRIUS BYCKALO. He was born 1858 in #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

Children of PARASCEVIA ZYBCZYN and MICHAEL BYCKALO are:

11. i. ANNA[4] BYCKALO, b. 27 May 1886, #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

ii. ANDREAS BYCKALO, b. 04 Dec 1887, #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 31 Oct 1889, #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

iii. STILLBORN BYCKALO, b. 14 May 1889, #736Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 14 May 1889, #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

iv. MARIA BYCKALO, b. 29 Jul 1890, #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 1890.

v. BASILIUS BYCKALO, b. 13 Jan 1892, #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

vi. MARIA BYCKALO, b. 17 Sep 1894, #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 11 Nov 1895, #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

vii. NICOLAUS BYCKALO, b. 11 Nov 1896, #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 20 Nov 1896, #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

viii. JOANNES BYCKALO, b. 17 Jan 1898, #736Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

ix. HELENA BYCKALO, b. 28 May 1900, #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 27 Jul 1901, #736Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

4. ANDREAS[3] ZYBCZYN *(JOANNES(IVAN)[2], DEMETRIUS[1])* was born 29 Nov 1866 in #457/1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria)[2], and died 1910. He married (1) ANNA CALYN, daughter of JOANNES CALYN. She was born 11 Oct 1877 in #980 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria). He married (2) BARBARA ROMANSKI 12 Nov 1889 in #1283/881 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria)[3], daughter of JOANNES ROMANSKI and ANNA PIDWERBECKA. She was born 1869, and died 12 Dec 1897.

More About ANDREAS ZYBCZYN:
Baptism: 30 Nov 1866, Priest: Theodorus Lewicki; Godparents: Petrus Sowyk, farmer, and Maria wife of Theodorus Calyniuk, farmer; Midwife: Anastasia Gulak

More About BARBARA ROMANSKI:
Cause of Death: pneumonia

Marriage Notes for ANDREAS ZYBCZYN and BARBARA ROMANSKI:
Andreas age 23 years married Barbara age 21 years. Priest: Severinus Lewicki; Witnesses: Joannes Romankow, farmer, and Demetrius Gramiak, farmer.

Children of ANDREAS ZYBCZYN and ANNA CALYN are:

i. BASILIUS[4] ZYBCZYN, b. 09 Feb 1899, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 15 Mar 1899, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

More About BASILIUS ZYBCZYN:
Cause of Death: delibity

ii. GEORGIUS ZYBCZYN, b. 08 Jun 1900, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

iii. MARIA ZYBCZYN, b. 02 Aug 1902, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

iv. EUDOXIA ZYBCZYN, b. 11 Aug 1904, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

Children of ANDREAS ZYBCZYN and BARBARA ROMANSKI are:

v. ANNA[4] ZYBCZYN, b. 12 Nov 1890, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 29 Dec 1890, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

More About ANNA ZYBCZYN:
Cause of Death: pneumonia

vi. THEODORUS ZYBCZYN, b. 07 Mar 1892, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

vii. PETRUS ZYBCZYN, b. 07 Jul 1894, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 23 Jul 1894, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

More About PETRUS ZYBCZYN:
Cause of Death: delibity

viii. ANNA ZYBCZYN, b. 05 Oct 1895, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

ix. MARIA ZYBCZYN, b. 12 May 1897, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 25 Jun 1897, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

More About MARIA ZYBCZYN:
Cause of Death: delibity

5. THEODORUS(FEDOR)[3] ZYBCZYN(ZIPCHEN) *(JOANNES(IVAN)[2] ZYBCZYN, DEMETRIUS[1])* was born 16 Feb 1873 in #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria)[4], and died 21 Oct 1949 in Hafford, SK. He married BASILISSA(WASYLYNA) KINDRACHUK 19 Feb 1899 in #1283/1486 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria)[5], daughter of PETRUS KINDRACHUK and BASILISSA(WASYLYNA) KATYRYNYCZ. She was born 02 Feb 1878 in #669 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria)[6], and died 1970.

Notes for THEODORUS(FEDOR) ZYBCZYN(ZIPCHEN):
Emigrated to Canada in 1906.

More About THEODORUS(FEDOR) ZYBCZYN(ZIPCHEN):
Baptism: 16 Feb 1873, Priest: Michael Nawrocki; Godparents: Michael Dubkowocki, farmer, and Maria wife of Theodorus Calyn, farmer; Midwife: Maria Dudczyk
Burial: Zipchen Cemetery, South of Hafford, SK

More About BASILISSA(WASYLYNA) KINDRACHUK:
Baptism: 02 Feb 1878, Priest: Melatius Lotocki; Godparents: Michael Wintonyk, farmer, and Maria wife of Michaelis Nikieforuk, farmer; Midwife: Basilissa Rawlyk
Burial: Zipchen Cemetery, South of Hafford, SK

Marriage Notes for THEODORUS(FEDOR) ZYBCZYN(ZIPCHEN) and BASILISSA(WASYLYNA) KINDRACHUK:
Theodorus age 26 years was in the militery reserve when he married Basilissa age 21 years. Priest: Severinus Lewicki; Witnesses: Demetrius Dyrbawka, farmer, and Elias Tuczak, farmer.

Children of THEODORUS(FEDOR) ZYBCZYN(ZIPCHEN) and BASILISSA(WASYLYNA) KINDRACHUK are:

12. i. EUDOXIA(DORA)[4] ZYPCHYN, b. 09 Jul 1900, #1486 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. Nov 1989, Hafford, SK.
13. ii. BASILIUS(WILLIAM) ZYPCHYN, b. 27 Dec 1901, #1486 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 30 Dec 1984, Hafford, SK.
14. iii. PARASCEVA(PARASKA) ZYPCHYN, b. 21 Apr 1904, #1486 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 19 Oct 1975, Radisson, SK.
15. iv. DMYTRO(DICK) ZYPCHYN(ZIPCHEN), b. 10 Aug 1905, Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 25 Jun 1996, Hafford, SK.
16. v. MARY ZYPCHYN(ZIPCHEN), b. 10 Mar 1908, Hafford, SK; d. 29 Sep 2001, North Battleford, SK.
17. vi. ANNE ZYPCHYN(ZIPCHEN), b. 25 Dec 1909, Hafford, SK; d. 27 Jul 2008, North Battleford, SK.
18. vii. KATHLEEN ZYPCHYN(ZIPCHEN), b. 02 Apr 1911, Hafford, SK; d. 09 Jan 1997, Saskatoon, SK.
19. viii. NETTIE ZYPCHYN(ZIPCHEN), b. 22 Jan 1914, Hafford, SK; d. 08 Aug 2005, Hafford, SK.

ix. PETER ZYPCHYN(ZIPCHEN), b. 1917, Hafford, SK; d. 1923, Hafford, SK.

More About PETER ZYPCHYN(ZIPCHEN):
Burial: Zipchen Cemetery, South of Hafford, SK

x. ROSE ZYPCHYN(ZIPCHEN), b. 1920, Hafford, SK; d. 1921, Hafford, SK.

More About ROSE ZYPCHYN(ZIPCHEN):
Burial: Zipchen Cemetery, South of Hafford, SK

6. PROCOPIUS(PROKIP)[3] ZYBCZYN *(JOANNES(IVAN)[2], DEMETRIUS[1])* was born 18 Jul 1877 in #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria)[6], and died 1915. He married MARIA BYCKALO(BETZKAL) 25 Nov 1902 in #1283/1030 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria)[7], daughter of GEORGIUS(YURKO) BYCKALO and MARIA HAWRYSH. She was born 1880 in #1030 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

Notes for PROCOPIUS(PROKIP) ZYBCZYN:
Prokip was killed in WWI while serving in the Austrian Army

More About PROCOPIUS(PROKIP) ZYBCZYN:
Baptism: 18 Jul 1877, Priest: Meletius Lotocki; Witnesses: Michael Srajczuk, farmer, and Maria wife of Michael Dubkowecki, farmer; Midwife: Maria Dudczyk

Marriage Notes for PROCOPIUS(PROKIP) ZYBCZYN and MARIA BYCKALO(BETZKAL):
Procopius was 26 years of age when he married Maria, 22 years of age. Priest:

Children of PROCOPIUS(PROKIP) ZYBCZYN and MARIA BYCKALO(BETZKAL) are:

20. i. DMYTRO P.[4] ZYBCZYN, b. 15 Aug 1908, Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).
21. ii. PARASKA(PAULINE) ZYBCZYN, b. 18 Mar 1913, #1283 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 25 Nov 1902.

Generation No. 3

7. ANNA(HANIA)[4] TKALUK *(MARIA(KALUK)[3] ZYBCZYN, JOANNES(IVAN)[2], DEMETRIUS[1])* was born 25 Mar 1882 in #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria). She married FEDOR KALYN 1913.

Children of ANNA(HANIA) TKALUK and FEDOR KALYN are:

i. JOHN[5] KALYN.
ii. MARY KALYN, m. MIKE CIONA.
iii. MIKE KALYN.
iv. NICK KALYN.
v. OLGA KALYN, m. RAY NIKIFORUK.

8. HELENA(YELENA)[4] TKALUK *(MARIA(KALUK)[3] ZYBCZYN, JOANNES(IVAN)[2], DEMETRIUS[1])* was born 23 May 1888 in #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria). She married HNAT BARTKO.

Children of HELENA(YELENA) TKALUK and HNAT BARTKO are:

i. PEARL[5] BARTKO, m. ANTON BIDULKA.
ii. ANN BARTKO, m. WILLIAM TKACHUK.
iii. DORIS BARTKO, m. DICK LAZAROWICH.
iv. KATHERINE BARTKO, m. HARRY ROMANCHUK.
v. MARIE BARTKO, m. PETER STOYKA.
vi. BELLE BARTKO, m. W. BEZENAR.
vii. JOSEPH BARTKO.

9. MARIA[4] TKALUK *(MARIA(KALUK)[3] ZYBCZYN, JOANNES(IVAN)[2], DEMETRIUS[1])* was born 03 Dec 1892 in #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria). She married MIKE BARTKO 1910. He died 1972 in Edmonton, AB.

Children of MARIA IKALIUK and MIKE BARTKO are:

i. NICK[5] BARTKO.
ii. ANNIE BARTKO, m. POPOFF.
iii. PETER BARTKO.
iv. DMYTRO BARTKO.
v. MARIA BARTKO.
vi. STEFAN BARTKO.
vii. JOHN BARTKO.
viii. NETTIE BARTKO.
ix. BILL BARTKO.
x. ROSIE BARTKO, m. GRIPP.
xi. NADIA BARTKO, m. BILASH.
xii. FREDDIE BARTKO.
xiii. POLLY BARTKO, m. PETERSON.
xiv ELSIE BARTKO, m. ALOCIAN

10. PARASCEVA[4] IKALIUK *(MARIA(KALIUK)[3] ZYBCZYN, JOANNES(IVAN)[2], DEMETRIUS[1])* was born 29 Jul 1899 in #950 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria). She married JOHN HUNCHAK 1915. He was born 03 Mar 1892 in Pidhayce, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

Children of PARASCEVA IKALIUK and JOHN HUNCHAK are:

i. NICK[5] HUNCHAK, b. 1916.
ii. ANN HUNCHAK, b. Jul 1918; m. FRANK LUKOWICH.
iii. ROSE HUNCHAK.
iv ELIZABETH HUNCHAK, m. RAY KACHUR.
v HELEN HUNCHAK.
vi. MARY HUNCHAK, m. DAVID FAYE.
vii. MERVYN HUNCHAK.

11. ANNA[4] BYCKALO *(PARASCEVIA[3] ZYBCZYN, JOANNES(IVAN)[2], DEMETRIUS[1])* was born 27 May 1886 in #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria). She married DEMETRIUS(DMYTRO) KINDRACHUK in Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria), son of BASILIUS KINDRACHUK. He was born 1885 in #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

Notes for ANNA BYCKALO:
Godparents: Joannes son of Theodorus Zybczyn and Barbara wife of Theodorus Wintonyk.

Children of ANNA BYCKALO and DEMETRIUS(DMYTRO) KINDRACHUK are:

i. MICHAEL[5] KINDRACHUK, b. 24 Sep 1912, #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).
ii. MARIA KINDRACHUK, b. 16 Oct 1913, #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria); d. 29 Jan 1914, #736 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria).

12. EUDOXIA(DORA)[4] ZYPCHYN *(THEODORUS(FEDOR)[3] ZYBCZYN(ZIPCHEN), JOANNES(IVAN)[2] ZYBCZYN, DEMETRIUS[1])* was born 09 Jul 1900 in #1486 Horodenka, Ukraine (Galicia, Austria)[8], and died Nov 1989 in Hafford, SK. She married (1) HARRY BOHUN 1916. He died 1938. She married (2) HARRY FEDZUN 1939. He died 1963.

More About EUDOXIA(DORA) ZYPCHYN:
Baptism: 12 Jul 1900, Priest: Aemilianus Wesolowski; Godparents: Stephanus Romankiw, farmer, and Parasceva daughter of Petrus Kotyk, farmer; Midwife: Parasceva Sliwinska.

Children of EUDOXIA(DORA) ZYPCHYN and HARRY BOHUN are:

i. WILLIAM[5] BOHUN, b. 1917; d. 1917.

More About WILLIAM BOHUN:
Burial: Zipchen Cemetery, South of Hafford, SK

ii. ROSALIA BOHUN, b. 1918; d. 1918.

More About ROSALIA BOHUN:

Hourglass Tree of William(Bill) Hunchak

2012

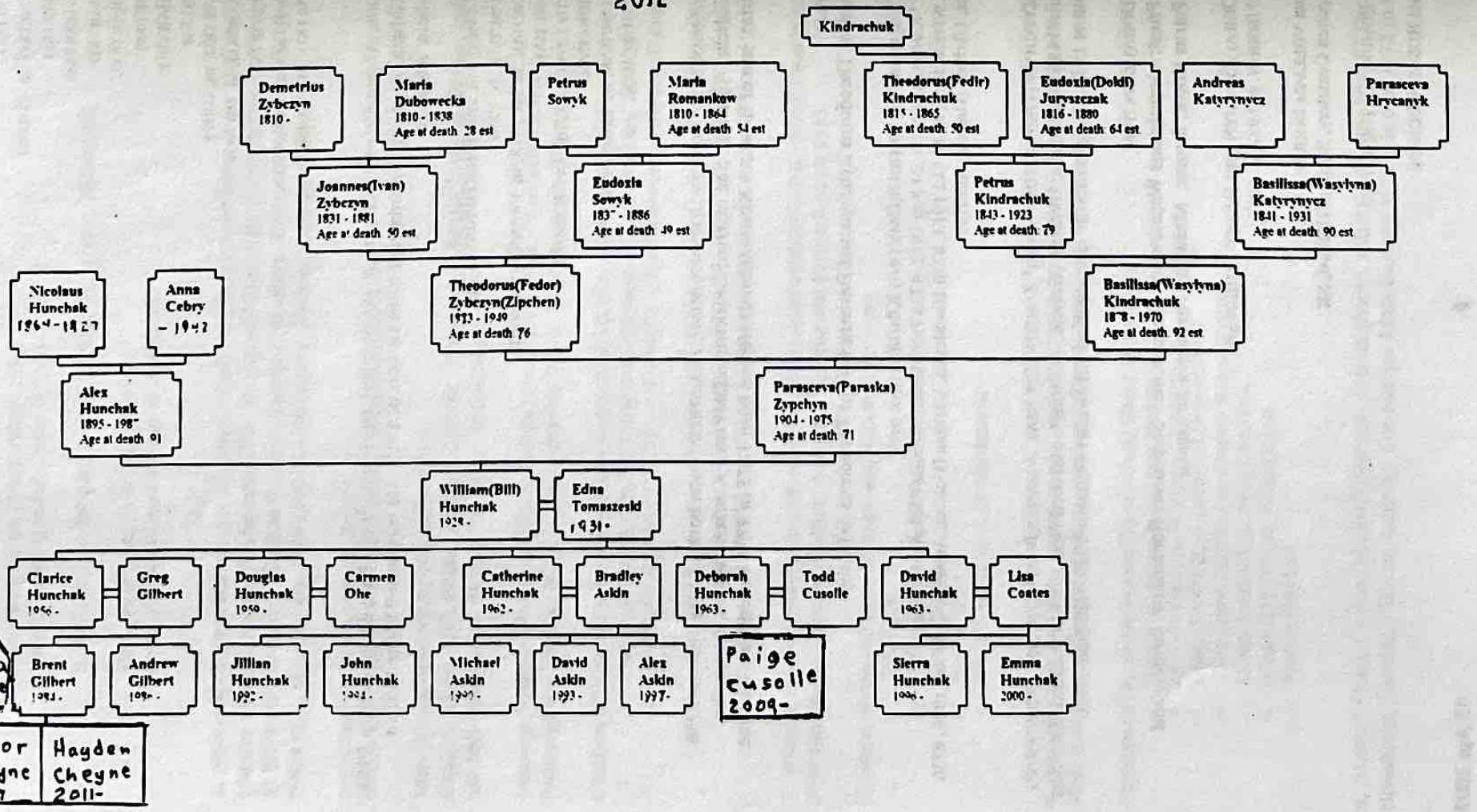


PLATE P-49

The four daughters of Dmytro Ikaliuk and Maria Zipchen, and their families.
1,2,10,11,12:Anna (Ikaliuk) and Fred Kalyn, John, Mary, and Mike.
3,20,13,14,15,16,17,18:Yelena (Ikaliuk) and Hnat Bartko, Dora, Pearl, Anne, Katie, Mary, and Belle.
4,19:Maria(Ikaliuk) and Mike Bartko. (children not in picture).
7,8,21,23:Polly (Ikaliuk) and John Hunchak, Anne, and Nicholas.
5,6,9,22:Unrelated friends are Mrs. Lazarowich, Mrs. Brown, Nick Lazarowich, and Harry Lazarowich.

--Picture taken approximately 1922.

PLATE P-50

1940- Front-LR- Mary Bohun, Kathleen Kachmarsky, Olga Hunchak.
Back: Ann Zypchen, Mary Zipchen, Dora Fedzun, Polly Hunchak

1944- Kathleen & Patricia Kachmarsky

1945 - Victor Ryhorchuk taking a photo of the First Communion Class- Hafford

MARIA AND MIKE BARTKO

Marie and Mike Bartko brought up 14 children. Unfortunately, their life was full of hardship because of Mike's illness. The farm home of Maria and Mike Bartko at Prince, burnt down in 1933. This misfortune was doubly compounded by the death of Maria shortly after. All of the children went into temporary care of a neighbour lady who already had three or four of her own. Shortly Yelena Bartko took Rose into her own home, and Anna Kalyn took Elsie into her home.

The only child whose name changed was Belle. My sister, Anne Lukowich (Hunchak at the time), arranged for an adoption by Mike and Catherine (Anto Bitulka's sister) who had no children of their own. They adopted Belle (a social worker came and made the arrangements) and rechristened her to Nadia Pietsoway (now Bilash). Rose, now Mrs. Gripp, is married to a Lutheran Minister. Nettie went to work for Mrs. Heidel at a very early age and eventually married Mrs. Heidel's son, Ernie. Mike Bartko lived in Edmonton for many years, and passed away there in 1972.

Their children were Nick; Annie (Popoff); Peter of Prince Albert; Dmytro of Edmonton; Maria, deceased; Stefan, Edmonton; John, Edmonton; Nettie, North Battleford, Saskatchewan; Bill, deceased; Rosie Gripp, Winnipeg; Nadia Bilash, Toronto; Freddie, deceased; Polly Peterson, Canora, Ontario; and Elsie Alogan, Kitimat, British Columbia.

ANNA AND FRED KALYN

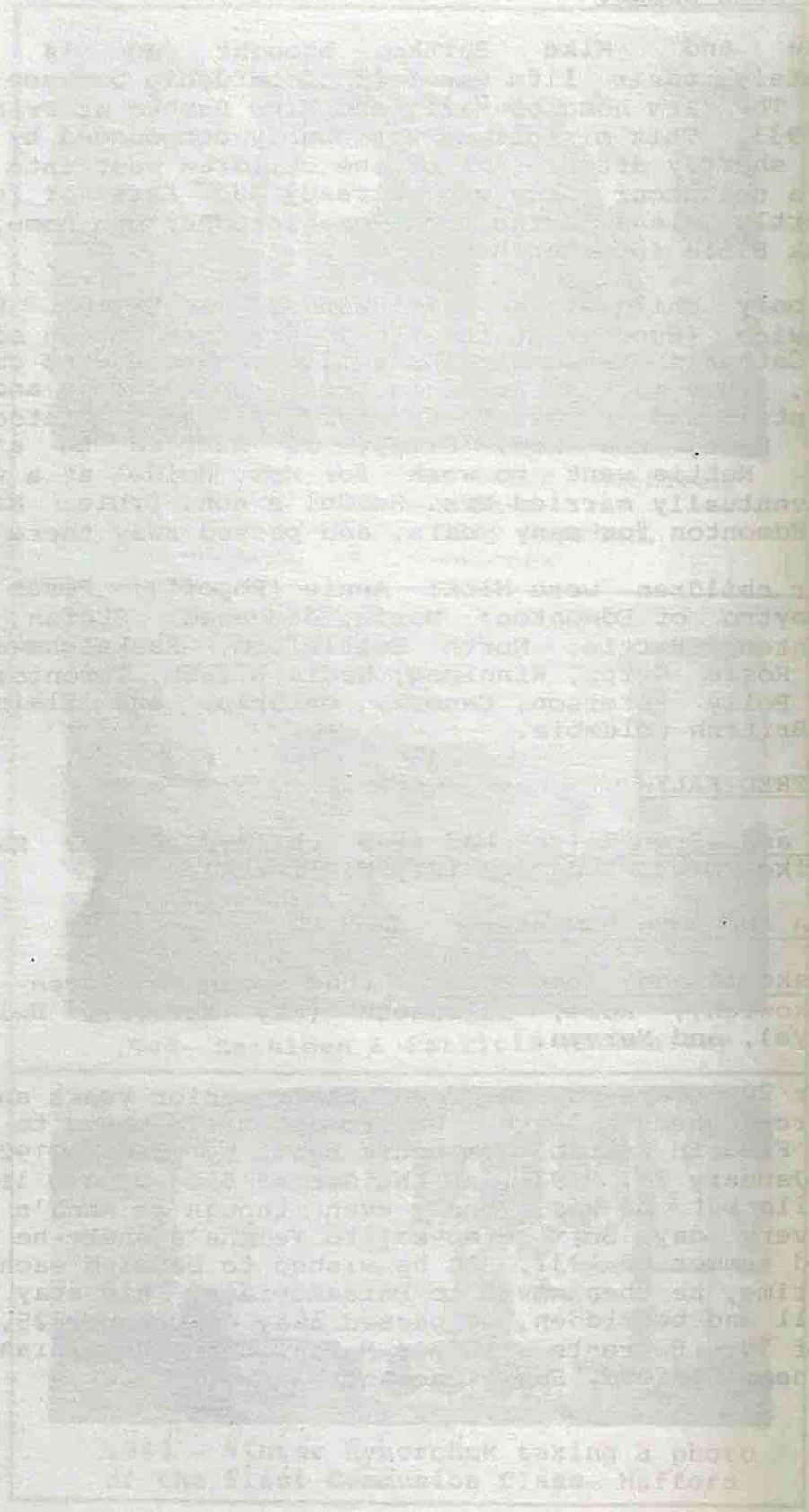
Anna and Fred Kalyn had five children--John, Mary (Mike Ciona), Mike, Nick, and Olga (Ray Nikiforuk).

PARASKEVIA AND JOHN HUNCHAK

Paraskevia and John Hunchak had seven children--Nick, Ann (Frank Lukowich), Rose, Elizabeth (Ray Kachur), Helen, Mary (David Faye), and Mervyn.

After 20 years on the farm, their senior years and failing health forced them to leave. Dmytro and Maria moved to live with Anna and Fred in a two-room house built by Fred in 1929. Maria died on January 27, 1931, at the age of 69. Dmytro lived alone for a while but he was lonely even though Anna's children visited every day. So, he moved to Yelena's where he spent the winter and summer of 1932. As he wished to be with each daughter for some time, he then moved to Paraskevia's. His stay there was brief: ill and bedridden, he passed away on October 25, 1932, at the age of 79. He rests with his Maria in the Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery near Hafford, Saskatchewan.

PLATE P-50



Anna Lynchuk taking a photo
of the First Communion Class, Hafford

CHAPTER TWENTY- FOUR

D.P. Zypchen and Polly (Zypchen) Natynka

Dmytro P. Zypchen is a nephew of Theodore Zipchen. Dmytro's father, Prokip, was a younger brother of Theodore's. Dmytro, who was orphaned at an early age, learned the shoe-making trade in the Ukraine. Together, with his only sister, Pauline (Polly), they emigrated to Canada in 1928, coming to live with a relative in the Cudworth, Saskatchewan District, Mrs. Yurko Derbowka.

Later that year they both came to Hafford to visit their Uncle Theodore. Theodore invited them to stay, but Dmytro decided to work out at neighbouring farms while his sister took employment as a domestic helper in the Speers district.

Gaining a sense of financial stability, Dmytro, in 1932, opened a shoe-making and repair business in a building on the main street of Hafford. He shared part of the floor space with a tailor, another newly arrived immigrant from the Ukraine, Philip Brunwald. This arrangement served both of them well, having living quarters at the rear of the building. Dmytro later expanded into selling shoes and a line of work clothing. In the meantime, his co-tenant, Philip Brunwald, acquired his own building down the street and expanded into drycleaning.

In 1948, Dmytro sold his shoe repair business and devoted his time to plumbing and heating installations.

Dmytro married Anne Kohot of Hafford in 1938. Their three children, Gerald, Annette, and Marilynne, were considered as close as first cousins, being one in the family.

Pauline (Zypchen) Natynka

Polly, at the age of 15, took employment on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Miner at Speers. She assisted with the housework and tended to the needs of the children. She was indeed fortunate to be treated very kindly by her employers. They taught her the English language and Canadian customs.

Later she took employment in North Battleford, Toronto, and Montreal. She emigrated to the U.S.A. in the early '30s to seek employment in Chicago, Illinois. In 1941, she married Alex Natynka of Chicago, a machinist. They continue to make their home in Chicago. They have three married daughters, one son, five grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. Their children

PLATE P-51

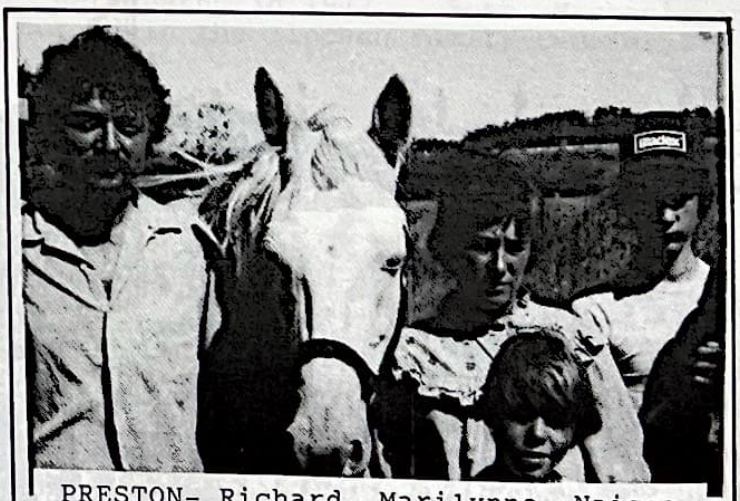
Protz (Prokip) Zypchen
father of Dmytro and
brother of Theodore

Dmytro and Anne
(Kohut) Zypchen
May 24, 1938

Alex and Polly NATYNKA - 1986

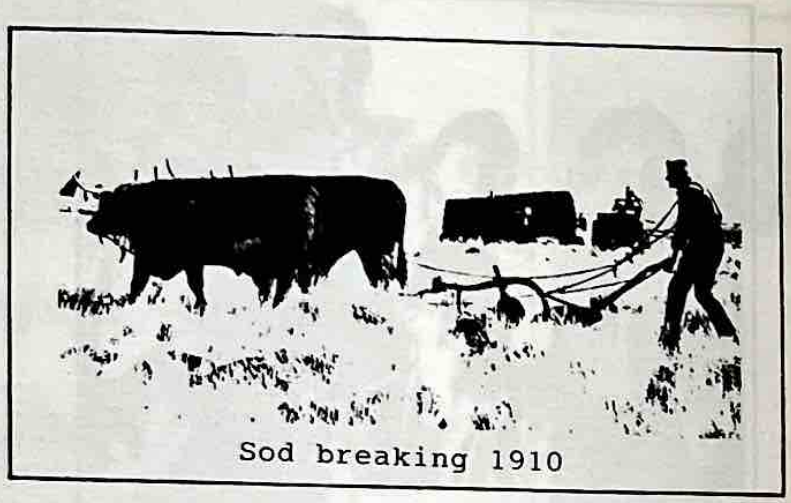
PLATE P-52

Front: Richard, Gene KIRBY
Back: Hal, Glen, Maurice, Annette.
October 1986



PRESTON- Richard, Marilynne, Naissa, Kevin

are: Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Nelms (Diane), Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Szeszol (Patricia), Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones (Alexandra), Rogers, Arkansas; and Alex Natynka, Chicago.



Sod breaking 1910

Prairie threshing scene - 1925

CHAPTER TWENTY- FIVE

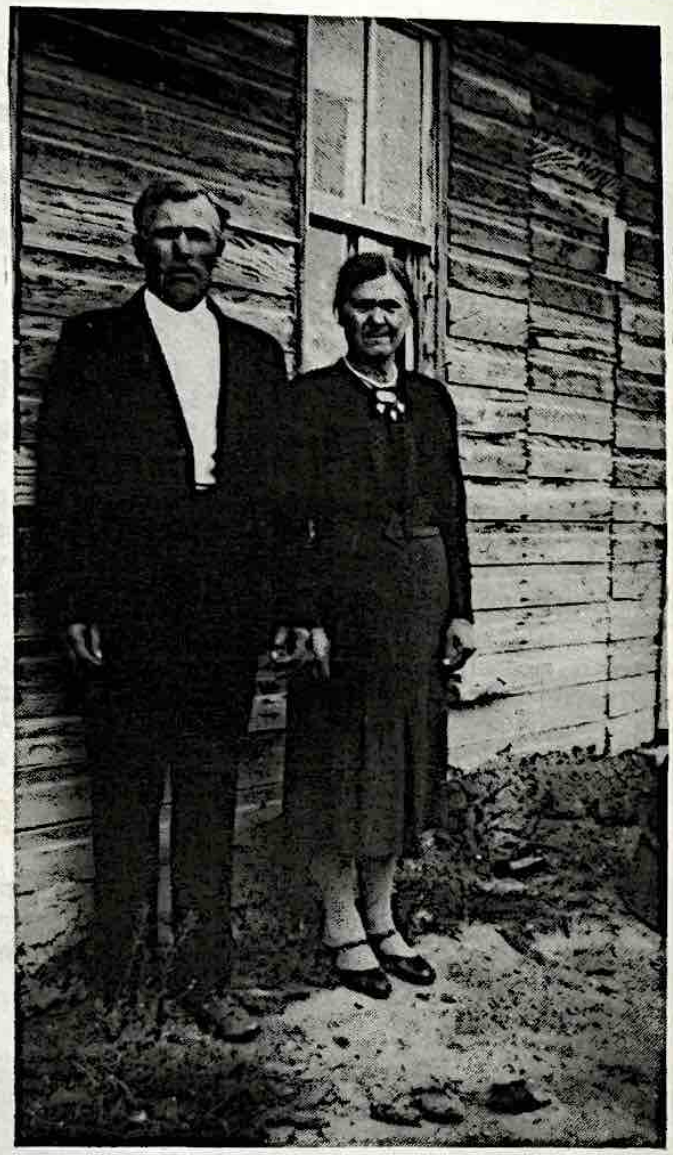
The Romanycia Connection

Paraska Kindrachuk was the youngest sister of Wasylyna Zipchen. She and her husband, Michael Romanycia came to Hafford with the Zipchens in 1906, settling on the land immediately north of Theodore (Northwest 10-43-10-W3). During the ensuing years, they were very closely bonded to the family of Theodore and Wasylyna, visiting back and forth. Their children, Annie, Mary, and Wasylyna attended Nauka School, often walking or riding with Theodore and Wasylyna's children.

A combination of very poor soil and poor crop conditions caused them to move to the Keatley District in 1922. They settled on the Southwest of 19-44-10-W3. It was here that their younger children, Dorothy, Olga, Henry, and William, were educated in Langley School. While this move took them some 25 miles from their former residence, they nevertheless maintained contact with the family. They turned their land over to their daughter Mary and her husband, Leonard MacLeod.

Michael and Paraska moved to Saskatoon in 1958 together with Leonard and Mary MacLeod, who attended to their daily needs. Michael died in 1963, and Paraska continued to live with the MacLeods until her death in 1972. Both Michael and Paraska Romanycia are buried in the Zipchen Family Cemetery.

PLATE P-53



Michael and Paraska Romanycia

PLATE P-54

Annie & John Malarchuk

Mary & Leonard McLeod

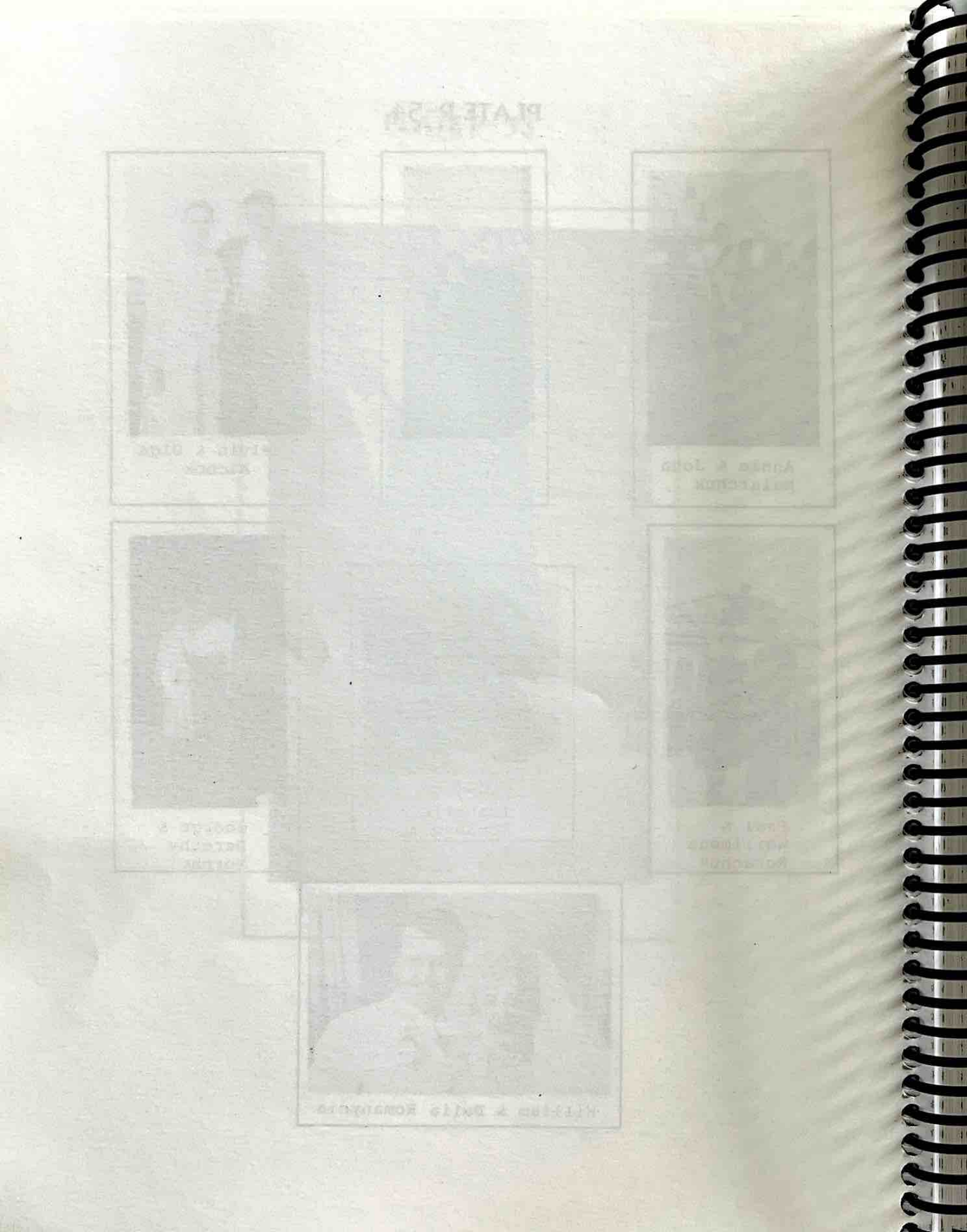
Melvin & Olga Alcock

Paul & Whilimena Kozachuk

Henry & Isabelle Romanycia

George & Dorothy Morphy

William & Delia Romanycia



CHAPTER TWENTY- SIX

The Kindrachuk Connection

Dmytro Kindrachuk and his wife, Anna Hawrysh emigrated from Horodenka, Galicia, Ukraine to Hafford in May 1909. They homesteaded the Northeast 18-42-9-W3, which was located about 10 miles southeast of the village of Hafford. They had seven children, Andrew (1899-1949), George (1901-1969), Paraska (Pauline), born in 1906 and married in 1918 to Nicholas Sadowsky, Mike, (1908-1967), Fred (1910-1950), William (born 1912, now retired and residing with his wife Anne in Yellow Creek), and John (born 1914, retired and residing in Vermilion, Alberta).

Their neighbours were Dmytro Barabash, Dmytro Boklaschuk, John H. Hawrysh (brother to Anna), and John Semko.

Dmytro Kindrachuk,whose birthdate is unknown, passed away in 1914. This was a real blow to the young family, as the mother Anna and oldest children struggled to keep the farm going. Andrew and George withdrew from school to work full-time on the farm.

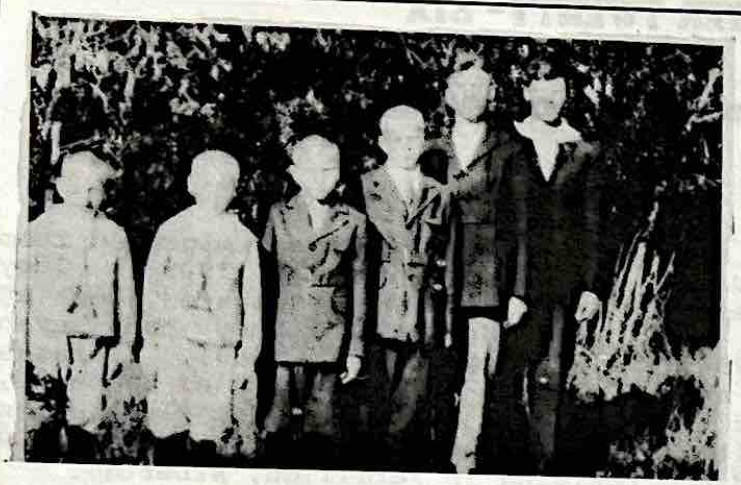
Nicholas Sadowsky farmed in the Redfield District and retired to live in North Battleford in 1953. There were 10 children born to this couple: Walter, Marvin, Ben, Tony, Nick, Helen, Alice, Stephanie, Sophie, and Paulette. They all attended Tuberville School and some of the family attended Redfield country school after Tuberville closed. Nicholas was born in 1891 and passed away in 1969. Paraska now resides in Edmonton.

William Kindrachuk writes that his father, Dmytro, and Wasylyna Zipchen were considered first cousins. This was borne out in 1926 when William Zipchen was to be married. He called on Andrew Kindrachuk to be his best man. Likewise, in 1935, Dmytro (Dick) Zipchen invited Fred Kindrachuk to be his best man.

William Kindrachuk goes on to relate:

> After the death of our father, Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen came to visit us often, to advise and bring comfort to our family. I well remember those early years 1916-1917 and January 7, being Ukrainian Christmas. Travelling on a cold winter day, with horses and an open sleigh. As soon as they came, the horses were put in a warm stable, fed, watered, and bedded down for the night. Coming into the house, with Christmas greetings, pretty soon we were all sitting

PLATE P-55



KINDRACHUK - 1923- L to R -All brothers John,William,Fred, Mike,George,Andrew. Missing- Paraska -only sister

William & Anne KINDRACHUK 1981

Front: LR: Sophie Sadowsky, Helen Pidwerbeski Mrs. Pauline Sadowsky, Pauline Lehman, Alice Barber, Stephanie Young. Back: Marvin, Sid, Ben, Walter, Nick Sadowsky (1977)

PLATE P-56

LR- Hafford
Mrs. Isabelle Hawrysh-wife of Harry Hawrysh and her daughter, Mrs. Anna Kindrachuk-wife of Dmytro Kindrachuk.

1919-Wedding at Hafford
Nykolay B. Sadowsky and Paraska Kindrachuk, daughter of Dmytro and Anna Kindrachuk-Hafford.

around the table with our guests, visiting and feasting, sharing food what the house could provide.

Again, sitting around the table and singing all the old Christmas carols, for hours and hours, 'til the early hours of the morning. They knew so many of them by heart. Even today when I open a book of carols, I recall some of them we sang on that memorable Christmas day. Some fresh hay was brought into the house on a blanket and some of us would be sleeping on this, as an extra accommodation was provided for the guests. They came to visit overnight and left for home the next day. They were our closest relatives in Canada on my father's side.

The remainder of the children all attended Rus School No. 2584, which was located just a 1/2 mile south of the farm. Anna and the children sometimes attended Welechko Greek Catholic Church located on Northwest 2-42-9-W3. It is in this cemetery that Wasylyna and Hryhori Hawrysh, grandmother and grandfather, are buried, as is Dmytro Kindrachuk. Anna was a member of the St. Mary (Belyk's Church) Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, which was located on Northeast 24-42-10-W3.

Dmytro Kindrachuk left two brothers in the Ukraine. One was Nykola; the name of the other brother is obscured by time. Nykola was to come to Canada later.

Anna Kindrachuk is buried in the Ukrainian Orthodox cemetery at Hafford.

William Kindrachuk writes that he left home in 1928, and worked for his brother Andrew, at Wilkie, for two years. During the 1930s he worked for John H. Hawrysh. In 1936 he moved to Yellow Creek and operated a Cockshutt Farm Agency until 1980, when he retired. He was a bachelor until 1966 when he married Anne Tkachyk. They now reside in the village of Yellow Creek.

William Kindrachuk writes that his mother, Anna Hawrysh, had a sister in the Ukraine who married Ivan Bartko. Their son, Wasyl, was ordained a Ukrainian Catholic priest in 1936 and served the parishes near Horodenka. In 1946, he was arrested by the communists and forced to work in the iron mines in Siberia. In 1952, he was released on the condition that he abandon his vocation. He was then relegated to work at menial labour in Horodenka. He is now retired.

William Kindrachuk states that he well remembers Peter Kindrachuk, father of Wasylyna Zipchen.

CHAPTER TWENTY- SEVEN

The Buziak Connection

Wasylyna Zipchen continued to write to her relatives in the Ukraine. As crop conditions improved and funds became readily available, she arranged, early in 1923, to pay the passage of her niece, Maria Nychyk, from Horodenka, Ukraine. Maria, born in 1900, eagerly accepted the generous offer and came to live on the farm with Theodore and Wasylyna, assisting in the household tasks in an effort to repay the favour. With William, Dmytro, Mary, Anne, Katerina, Nettie, and young Peter at home, the extra assistance was very much appreciated by Wasylyna. 1923 was a difficult year for the Zipchens. Wasylyna's father, Peter, suffered a stroke and was bedridden for a year. His daughter arranged for him to be in the same bedroom where she could attend to him. He passed away later that year.

Theodore and Wasylyna's son, Peter, born in 1917, took an attack of appendicitis and passed away suddenly in 1923.

Leon Buziak lived in the Whitkow district, some thirty miles north and west of Hafford. He came from a large family, having five brothers : John, Steve, Nick, Paul, and Peter; along with three sisters: Clara, Mary, and Katie. In 1911, he married Dora Spak. They had six children: Mike, Albert, Tom, Annie, Carl, and John. Dora died in childbirth in 1920.

Leon Buziak, early in 1924, came to the Zipchen household to court Maria Nychyk. They were married in the spring of 1924 and took up residence on the family farm, Southwest 24-45-14-W3, in the Whitkow District. In addition to raising the children of the first marriage, Maria gave birth to and raised Raymond, Elizabeth, Ludwig, Alex, Felix, and Eddy.

Raising twelve children kept Leon and Maria very busy. Leon, in addition to grain growing, raised cattle and hogs. Over the years, he acquired a total of six quarters of land. Leon was a pioneer of the district, farming with horses for many years.

Albert Buziak was a Councillor for the Rural Municipality of North Battleford, No. 437, serving his community for a total of 16 years.

While on the farm, Leon and Maria attended and took an active part in the Catholic Church at Redfield, just south of their residence.

In 1956, they retired to reside in North Battleford. They very much enjoyed visiting with their children. Membership in the Notre Dame Catholic Church was a must.

Leon passed away in 1969 and Maria in 1977. Both are buried in the North Battleford City Cemetery.

Maria (Nychyk) Buziak

Leon Buziak

CHAPTER TWENTY- EIGHT

Family Traditions, Tributes and Memories

Many family traditions were passed on to the younger generations. As memories fade with the years, a recollection was sought out with the following being committed to paper:

1. Theodore and Wasylyna's children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren would, on entering the residence, kiss their hand.

2. Visitors to their home were always welcomed by the serving of food.

3. Should bread fall to the floor, in the manner of picking it up, the bread would be pressed to ones lips, as bread is considered the staff of life.

4. Grandchildren visiting the home would always be given a gift of money.

5. A special welcome and arrangement of food would be planned for the visit of the Priest and/or Bishop to the home.

6. Braided bread and salt were always prominent on the table during the Christmas holidays.

7. A crucifix made of hand-melted wax was placed over each inner doorway during the Christmas holidays.

8. Sacred pictures were conspicuously displayed in the home.

9. A pot of chicken noodle soup was readily available to be served visitors. Invariably, a pot of pea soup would be ready to be served to the children.

Nettie Horbay writes, "A few hints our parents used instead of doctors, pills, and the like:

1. Cook onions gently in milk, feed it to a person with a bit of brown sugar whenever a chill was coming on; after some fuss and complaint, it always seemed to help.

2. Pneumonia was a serious illness. Onions were cooked until soft, mixed with vinegar and linseed meal, wrapped in layers of red flannel, placed as hot as could be tolerated on the

chest. After several fresh hot poultices, the fever broke and the patient was given some spirits and hot water.

3. Boils and abscesses and whitlows were treated with a slice of raw onion or the juice from a baked onion, which has been reduced to an ointment and applied, very hot, to the boil hourly. Either method would bring the abscess to a head more quickly and reduce the pain.

4. People prone to boils and abscesses were encouraged to eat such foods as raw onions, figs, radishes, and oranges because of the high sulphur content, which helped reduce the recurrence. Onions were used as a germicide in the cholera epidemics.

5. Onions were used to cure dog bites and stings of venomous worms, or wasps.

6. Tests show onions and garlic have ingredients that thin the blood at least as effectively as aspirin to prevent heart attacks and strokes, lower blood pressure and also to reverse hardening of the arteries.

7. From my own experience, when a horse kicked me in the eyebrow, my Grandmother put a poultice of soft bread soaked in milk, to draw out infection. Then I picked certain broad leaves growing on alkali soil, applied it to the cut, and a healing took place. When I stepped on a rusty nail (barefoot), the above remedy was used and all was fine.

8. Also, my own experience, when a child was frightened of something or of someone, or had nightmares, during day or night, there was the egg white used to pour from one glass to another, saying a special prayer, wash the child with the water, then spill the water out where no one would walk. (The forms in the water-egg solution was what frightened the child and the nightmares stopped.)

9. I also remember mother pouring melted pure bees' wax on water for problems of fear and nightmares. The procedure was similar as with egg.

10. For colds, mother used to put hot pieces of charcoal on feathers to make it smoke. Inhaling the smoke of the smoldering feathers was a cure for colds."

Anne Brunwald writes,

There was always an abundance of food - chicken soup with homemade noodles, pea soup, borsch, cabbage soup. Dried peas, beans, dried fruit, cabbage rolls, pyrohy, poultry, pork and beef, head cheese, homemade sausage, homemade sauerkraut, and home-grown vegetables. Baking: honey cake, honey cookies, poppy seed cake.

Quilts were made of light weight feathers or sheeps' wool. Clothes were sewn for the children. The children were never idle. They assisted with numerous jobs, such as turning the grind stone for sharpening the axe or blades for cutting hay. Bread was baked in the outdoor oven in the summertime. We had to milk the cows and put the milk through the separator for cream, and then also churn to make butter from the cream. Also, the unending task of herding the cows on the road allowance or unoccupied lands to take advantage of the luscious growth.

There was never a worry about food on the farm as there was a bountiful supply. Never would anyone be hungry.

And so it is that today, in 1987: the Zipchen family has grown and multiplied. Descendents moved from Hafford to far away places in the Yukon, Victoria, Los Angeles, Texas, Ottawa, and Toronto, North America and in Rome, Italy.

The Beatitudes

Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
Blessed are those who mourn, for they will be comforted.
Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the earth.
Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be filled.
Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy.
Blessed are the pure in heart, for they will see God.
Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called sons of God.
Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
Blessed are you when people insult you, persecute you, and falsely say all kinds of evil against you because of me.
Rejoice and be glad, because great is your reward in heaven, for in the same way they persecuted the prophets who were before you.

Matthew 5: 1-12

Author's Note:

This concludes the portion written by R.J. Brunwald. The remainder of the book has been contributed by family members.

FAMILY:

TRIBUTES, MEMORIES

and

STORIES

(as contributed)

MEMORIES OF THEODORE AND WASYLYNA ZIPCHEN by Anne Brunwald

From my youngest days, I remember Christmas. Gifts were not elaborate, but functional. Gifts of clothing were popular as the new clothing made us feel good. The supper on Christmas Eve was the most important one of the year. Traditional dishes included Kolachi (braided bread), and salt shaped in a cone; all dishes served were meatless. The candles would be lit, and Father would ask the blessing. The meal concluded with the singing first of the traditional carol, "Boh Predvichnyj" (God Eternal).

On Sundays, Mother would lead us in a hymn sing. She had several favourites, hymns still sung in Church today, that bring back happy memories.

Peter and Wasylyna Kindrachuk, our grandparents, lived in the same yard. They would join us for meals on special occasions. They would be the honoured guests at Christmas.

I remember my father serving by the altar in church on Sundays. He was responsible for carrying the incense holder and during the distribution of Holy Communion, he would ring the bells (3 light rings) for each Communicant. He also lit the candles on the altar. Father and Mother would make candles at home for church use. They were made from pure yellow wax and would be rolled long and smooth. During the church service, several candles would be passed out to senior members to hold.

I remember my father taking us in the buggy during the summer to attend catechism classes at the church. My parents also attended to the cleaning of the church.

I well remember working on the farm--stooking, threshing, and picking stones and roots. The stone boat would be piled high with stones, the labour of the day. Harvesting took a special effort, be it shovelling grain away in the log granaries or assisting in meal preparation or taking the endless number of lunches to the men in the fields.

TRIBUTE TO THEODORE AND WASYLYNA ZIPCHEN by Nettie Horbay

The survival of Theodore and Wasylyna was due to their strong faith. Their trust in God, and their attendance and support in the Church, was the highlight of their life. Wasylyna was the secretary of the Altar Society and Theodore was a trustee of the Church for many years. Dozens of candles out of real bees' wax or yellow wax were made at our home. These candles were about a metre in length and were held by older parishioners during Mass. How they found time to make these candles, I don't know.

I know that Dr. Rose, in the early thirties, told Wasylyna that she had high blood pressure. Neither Theodore nor Wasylyna took any medication until their dying days--not that they did not have problems. In spite of their problems, I know that their strong faith in the Supreme Being always pulled them through. They had a very positive outlook on life.

MEMORIES OF THEODORE AND WASYLYNA ZIPCHEN by Nettie Mazyn

My father and mother, Harry and Dora Bohun, had a caboose driven by a pair of horses. It was heated by a coal-burning box stove. In fact, they had two cabooses, a large one heated by a box stove, and a small one heated by foot warmers filled with red-hot coals. . . can't remember the name of this kind of heater. Even with the coals, we needed plenty of blankets and feather quilts. This smaller caboose was also driven by horses. We travelled in it from Hafford to the Zipchen farm. I was the bride's maid for Aunt Kathleen and Tom Kachmarsky and travelled in the caboose to the farm when their wedding took place.

I remember helping Grandmother mix clay, straw, and water with our barefeet and plastering the mixture where there were cracks on the outside of their home. We used the same kind of mixture to repair the chicken coop, and to patch the pietz (outdoor clay oven) which Mother used for baking bread. Mother would heat the pietz with burning stumps or tree roots, and then after removing the ashes, bake the bread for one hour or so. If anyone got married, my mother would bake bread for the weddings and all enjoyed the homemade bread from the pietz.

When my grandparents lived in town, my mother would take me to wash their house, especially before Easter.

Grandmother's birthday was February 2, same as my son, Anthony, and we always went to her place for her birthday. She always prepared a big meal and her favourite homemade Saskatoon berry wine. Most of her children, far and near--grandchildren and great-grandchildren--would come to her birthday.

They were very religious people. . . always saying the "Lord's Prayer" before a meal and greeting people in the name of the Lord and bidding them farewell in the Lord's name.

MEMORIES OF MY BABA AND GIDO ZIPCHEN by Olga Wolanyk Swystun

I remember by grandparents from the time when, at three years of age, I ran away from home to Baba's. Aunt Kathleen was looking after Anne and me, while mother and father were away to town. When they came to get me, mother brought my pink plush coat with which she playfully swatted my back, repeatedly scolding in Ukrainian, "And why did you run away?"

Their first two homes, the hole in the ground and the log shanty, were before my time. But it is their third home, the one that still stands, so lonely and forlorn, of which I have fondest recollections. This house, an "aristocrat" by the standards of the day, reflected the hard-earned prosperity of 10 years of pioneering. Even though of log construction, and walls clay-plastered and white-washed, both inside and out, it boasted a corrugated metal roof. The main floor was divided into two by a corridor, at the end of which was a door to the summer kitchen, and also the stairs to the attic. To the left of this corridor were the kitchen and dining room, with a big double bed, covered with a billowy goose down comforter, in each room. In the dining room also, besides the heater and large table, was a crude wooden chesterfield, called a "bombattel". The seat was removable, and the bedding inside the box-like frame provided sleeping space for one person. To the right of the corridor was "The Room", the exclusive domain of Baba and Gido. As they did no work in the wintertime, this was where they retired after each meal, sitting beside the heater, talking and planning. Uncle Bill came over often and spent time with them. This room also contained a bed and a large table. It was around this table that the family gathered around at Christmas and Easter. It was in this room that the weddings were held. And here, also, were the vigils for the deceased members of the family. The wooden coffin, placed in the middle of the room, was surrounded by mourners who sat around all evening, and some even during the night, until the funeral was held the following day. I might add that very prominent in Baba's home were the large, exquisite holy pictures, with their frames decorated with colorful crepe paper or tissue paper flowers. These were displayed on the wall above the table in "The Room" and above the one in the dining room.

During the winter of 1929-30, I went to school from Baba's, getting a ride with the Prechak children. Besides Baba and Gido, Uncle Dick and Aunts Anne and Kathleen were at home then. There was also a hired man, but it is doubtful that he was paid, as during the depression, men usually worked for just room and board. Also, there was Baba's sister Anna, who was deaf, but had a language of her own which sounded to me like a continuous

repetition of "Atooda, Atooda", which I never did understand, but seemed to be understood by the rest. Dressed in a heavy skirt, a sheepskin, and warm winter boots, she was always seen bustling around the barnyard. She is the one who slept in the "bombattel".

That winter Aunt Kathleen taught me to play the mandolin. The song I played was "Oy, ti kozache!" (Oh, you Cossack!). When Aunt Nettie, who was away going to school at Marcelin, came home for the weekend, she threatened to tie the mandolin to me and put me to bed with it if I didn't quit playing. . . can't say that I blame her!

It was Aunt Kathleen who treated me to my first movie, to my first train ride (to Alticane), and to the Ice Capades in Saskatoon, when she was taking her hairdressing course and I was working at St. Paul's hospital. (Ice Capades! The memory of the handsome couples gliding on the ice in time to the beautiful waltz music, has been forever imprinted on my mind.)

Baba's parents lived in the same yard in a one-room shack, and it was that winter that my Great-Grandmother passed away and whose vigil I recall. Great-Grandfather passed away in 1923, but I do not remember his funeral. But I do recall driving to the Zipchen cemetery, sitting up on the wagon seat beside him when my Uncle Peter, only six years old, died earlier that same year. And I can also remember Baba, for a long time after, crying sorrowfully, "Oy mee Petrunyo, Oy mee Petrunyo!" (Oh, my little Peter, Oh, my little Peter).

In the summertime the aunts helped out with field work, while Baba took over the housework. When there were more of our family going to school, we looked forward to dropping in at Baba's after school, when she would give us something to eat and usually play a record on the gramophone. One time when we stopped by, she took us to "The Room", and put a record on. Suddenly, she remembered that it was a Friday, a day when music was a no, no. But Baba was not going to let us down! She looked up reverently, crossed herself, and whispered, "Hospody prosty menee" (Lord forgive me), and cranked up the gramophone and the music was on.

Baba was very style-conscious. She always wore a special style of hat, one with a small brim. And when such hats were no longer in the current catalogue, the aunts had to send away for one made-to-order, with the description and picture from a previous catalogue. And for each of the weddings, she had a special tam-like cap crocheted out of silky rayon thread, which had to be just so.

Baba was a superstitious person. A woman, during pregnancy or menses, was not to be Godmother, was not to be a bridal attendant, was not to weave the myrtle wreath for the bride, and so on. On their wedding day, the bride and groom each had bread

and salt and a silver coin tied into a handkerchief and pinned to their undergarments below the left armpit. When leaving the house to take a baby to church to be baptized, the mother was to step over a sharp knife placed on the doorstep.

Baba was a midwife, and I know that she attended my mother during the births of her three youngest children. (Natalie's birth was attended by Dr. Rose at home. Mike and Bill were born in the hospital, but I don't know who attended mother when we six oldest ones were born.)

Baba always had to be first in everything, especially at Easter, when people placed their baskets around the church for the blessing of "paska"; Baba had to be first in line to get the blessing before anyone else did.

Baba was one of the "Sisterhood" of the church for many years, and one of her important duties was to take the horse and buggy and go into town. There, she and some other ladies made the long wax candles; a seemingly long and complicated procedure.

After Baba and Gido moved into town around 1933, I remember the priest and the bishop being in their home for dinner; Mrs. Anton Zuck was hired to cook a special meal. It was such a solemn and honourable occasion for my grandparents!

A custom prevalent in the Zipchen family, but seemingly rare in other families, was arranged marriages. My mother's marriage was arranged by a matchmaker, as was that of her sister, Dora. My own first marriage was no exception; it too was arranged. The marriages were always on a Sunday after Mass, and the receptions were held at home, usually during the late fall or winter. Uncle Bill's wedding was a three-day affair, but the others were just the one day.

When Baba and Gido first moved into town, they had Mr. and Mrs. Mysak, both teachers at Hafford School, living with them. They shared the kitchen facilities and used one of the three bedrooms upstairs. Later, Baba and Gido moved back to the farm, and Uncle Dick and Aunt Mary, Aunt Anne and Uncle Philip, and Aunt Kathleen and Uncle Tom lived in the house, sharing expenses, probably $5.00 a month per couple--this was at the height of the depression.

In 1940, when their new home was built in town, Baba and Gido retired for good. They acquired a boarder, Mike Chachula, who worked at Sokil's store, until he decided to move to Toronto. Their home was like Grand Central Station! Whoever came to town called on them, day or night, and always felt welcome. Baba and Gido were most hospitable! And since there was a barn in their yard in the town, their home was a convenient place to shelter the horses in the winter time when driving in from the farm.

Around 1935, Gido developed a breathing problem, so it was decided that he go to the Sanitarium in Prince Albert, for a checkup, with Uncle Fred driving him in my car. Mother thought that it was an opportunity for me to go in with them to get my hair permed. She gave me a $5.00 bill and prudently warned me that I was to bring some back. So I trudged the streets of Prince Albert, looking for a hairdresser who would do my hair for under $5.00, but could not find one. Several hours later, when I met up with Gido and Uncle Fred and told them of my dilemma, they each dug into their pockets and handed me a dollar or two, and told me to hustle and get that perm. Even though I was thankful for their generosity, that was an embarrassment which has remained with me all my life--that we were so poor that I had to accept money, because I knew that there was just none at home to be spared.

Even though Gido was a somewhat stern "patriarch" of the family, he worshipped Baba, and gave her a helping hand with the harder work. It was he who made the two huge barrels of sauerkraut, and he who made the "studenetz" (headcheese). After they moved to Hafford, Baba would usually get sick after attending a church meeting or other gathering, and Gido, hovering over her, would make such a fuss.

When Gido passed away in 1949, I was not able to be present at his funeral. But I was very pleased and thankful that I was able to come to Baba's funeral in 1970, because very few people still have a grandparent living when they reach the half century mark, but I did--with many pleasant memories.

MEMORIES OF GIDO AND BABA ZIPCHEN by Nick Hunchak

In the real early days we were fortunate to be living only a little over a mile from my grandparents. That always made it possible for us to get together to celebrate Christmas and Easter. We really looked forward to Christmas because as soon as Gido came in, and took off his fur coat, he would give each of us a nickel, and we felt very rich at least once a year. Another memory is of Gido when he bought me a new pair of shoes. I was very young, and it is possible that this was the first pair of shoes that I ever owned.

Another thing that we had to be thankful for was that one of our aunts always babysat us, or helped mother in other ways at threshing time. I remember Aunt Ann and Aunt Kay, in particular, when they came.

Occasionally, when I was walking home from school, I would stop to visit Baba. I thought that she was the most wonderful person because her first question was always: "Are you hungry?"

In the winter months of 1940 and 1941, I stayed with Baba and Gido in Hafford when I was taking Grade 10. Mike Chachula also stayed at their place as he was employed at the Western United Traders Store in Hafford.

Baba and Gido were true pioneers. They did not shirk their responsibilities but were determined to make the best of the circumstances. They hoped for better times to come, and strove for the generations that were to follow.

MEMORIES OF THEODORE ZIPCHEN by Sister Victoria Hunchak

Grandfather seemed to me to be a serious, kindly, upright individual. I can recall him quizzing us grandchildren on our "sums" and then rewarding us with a quarter if we were correct. From what I remember, he was more in the background, while Grandmother took centre stage.

MEMORIES OF WASYLYNA ZIPCHEN by Sister Victoria Hunchak

Wasylyna loved her children and their offspring immensely. At my last visit, she suggested I leave the convent and get married and provide her with yet more grandchildren, pointing to the numerous photos of them in the front room. She was hospitable and a good cook. She practically forced you to eat and always treated her visitors with some "spirits". I can recall that most of my five brothers wanted her approval for their "bride-to-be". She was intuitive and commanding. She aged graciously and did her own laundry (I saw her washing her clothing outdoors). She was a woman of faith. Prayer and Church were vital to her happiness. A cousin of hers, Eudoxia Tsalin, who lived near Chernivtsi, Ukraine SSR corresponded with her. When I visited Ukraine in July, 1970 (during my visit there, Grandmother died), I attempted to set up a visit with Eudoxia, but the Communists do all they can to discourage any interchange with "foreigners", thus I failed to see her. I later discovered that she had been at the hotel where I stayed just two hours before we had arrived.

My mother stated repeatedly how blessed she was that Grandmother had died in her arms. From this I concluded that hers was the death of a righteous person, prepared to meet her Creator. I loved Baba and Gido very much. Their best qualities were reflected in my mother, who, I feel, was a credit to the Zipchen name.

MEMORIES OF GRANDFATHER AND GRANDMOTHER ZIPCHEN by Nester Brunwald

I remember Grandfather--he was a tall, stately, kind man. He came to visit my parents after the birth of my brother, Joseph, in 1948. Many times, on coming to visit in Hafford via the Canadian National Railway and arriving at their residence, I would find Grandfather sitting on the bench just outside the back door in summertime, basking in the sunshine. He would be wearing his favourite wool sweater.

We would be served soup (of the most delicious kind). But we found it rather hard to get at, because the table had a distinct curve (depression) to the centre. We would sleep upstairs, using a pyrena to keep warm.

I remember the wood piled high both inside and outside, ready for use in the kitchen stove. Up until her last years, Grandmother would always go out and split the wood.

She had an operation for cataracts at an elderly age. Being hospitalized in North Battleford was not an easy thing to accept. She would repeatedly ask Dr. Bradley about going home. He would tell her "tomorrow". This went on for several days, and still she was confined to her bed. Finally in desperation she told us, in her broken English, "Tomorrow out, tomorrow I tout".

MEMORIES OF GRANDMOTHER AND GRANDFATHER by Patricia (Kachmarsky) Hughes

The following is a loosely collected account of the impressions and recollections of life "next door" to Grandmother and Grandfather, as seen through the eyes of a child--one who, I might add, seemed to always be hanging around, unnoticed at times, absorbing everything.

My recollections of Grandmother are that she possessed an unspoken, undisputed, understanding that she was matriarch of the Zipchen family and even Grandfather seemed comfortable with her in this role, which he either accepted or tolerated. Unlike Grandfather, she could read and write and taught me Ukrainian carols and wrote me several letters, which I still have. One expression I often heard her use and, since then have adopted, was "May you always give Glory to God and joy to your parents". To me, this sums up the meaning of life, and I have often reflected that Grandmother could probably have survived in any age.

At Easter and Christmas, she always added a blessing along with prayers before the meal.

My mother warned me not to drink the "joor" offered me. This was a concoction of mixed wines from nearly empty bottles. I don't recall ever refusing Grandmother.

A day never passed that I didn't visit her house. After supper, I was easily persuaded to have a bowl of soup. Then Grandfather and I, and sometimes Grandmother too, would play a card game called "pig" (very appropriate for someone who had eaten two suppers).

Grandmother had a red-cushioned chair which was referred to as the "Bishop's Chair" because it was carried to church for the Bishop's use at Mass whenever he visited. There were wealthier families, but only my Grandmother had "the Bishop's Chair".

I can't remember how old I was when I went into hospital for some ailment. But Grandmother was there too--reluctantly--to have a gall bladder operation. I think our operations took place at about the same time. But there, in the ward, after I awakened from the anesthesia was Grandmother, in her hospital gown, at my bedside. I felt she was acting as one who had just accomplished an impossible feat and was back in control again, quite comfortable in the hospital ward.

Only upon reading "Walk Down Memory Lane", was I able to put into perspective the memory of walking with Grandmother, hand in hand, down the street to the "English" church (St. Peters Anglican) to attend the funeral of Harold Ashcroft in 1942. We walked into the church amidst the mourners, and Grandmother went over to the casket and, standing, paid her respects to a fellow pioneer. Then we left and returned home. What an impact that quiet incident made upon a five year old!

Upon entering the house through the back porch, I recall a distinctive pungent aroma permeating my whole being and, after all these years, I am almost certain it was the smell of poultry dressing, although I used to think it was incense (and I could still be proven wrong on both guesses).

It was the usual order of the day for Grandmother to walk to Mass daily and, at times, she walked to the Zipchen cemetery. On Sundays, we attended Low Mass and then High Mass around 10 a.m.

Before electricity, I can still see Grandfather pumping a lamp and hanging it up in the living room where there was a family gathering.

One summer, a motorized saw buzzed continuously as wood was being cut and thrown in a heap. Aunt Dora worked with the others and, when the job was over, Grandfather piled it in a very methodical way.

When he was tired or just wanted to get out of the heat of the sun, he would sit on a wooden bench, in the shade facing our

house. A favourite question he frequently posed was "Well, Patricia, what are we going to do next year?" Even then, I understood this expression never required an answer and I loved Grandfather for including me in his philosophical thoughts.

Grandfather had asthma and tired easily. He seemed to be always trying to keep warm by wearing a cardigan but on Sundays he wore a suit to church. Grandfather couldn't always walk to church but after Uncle John Horbay arrived in Hafford, he always rode in Uncle John's car.

One afternoon, during lunch hour, I went over to my grandparents' house because Grandfather was ailing and, as I recall, no one confided this or any information to me, I just sensed an urgency that day. Entering their bedroom, I saw Grandfather lying in bed, and gasping rather than breathing, seemingly unaware of my presence. Grandmother was sobbing and praying, facing the window. She turned towards Grandfather, who showed no reaction and said, "Look, Patsy is here". I stayed a while in silence, then realized I'd be late for afternoon classes. I left and walked sadly to school. Just as I came to the alley facing the school gate, I heard the church bells toll and counted. I don't know if my understanding was correct that the number of times bells tolled indicated the death of either a man or woman. However, my count confirmed in me the fear of losing my Grandfather within minutes of seeing him still alive. Then, I met dear Andrew Baron hurrying to church to assist the priest. Amid tears, I told him it was my Grandfather and then turned towards Grandmother's house again. The living room mirror near the doorway was covered and Aunt Dora had just tied a kerchief around Grandfather's head and chin. The next scenario was around the open casket in Grandmother's living room. Tall, lighted candles were standing on either side of the casket. Roman Brunwald and I decided to pay our respects together. I always had a secret admiration for Roman because he attended a Catholic school and seemed more knowledgeable regarding religious matters than anyone else I had ever known. So, full of confidence, we walked by those standing in the room and instinctively knelt down and prayed. Then I remember kissing Grandfather's forehead. At the cemetery, Grandmother cried unconsolably and as the casket was being lowered, she repeatedly begged to die and be buried with him. Instead, she was to live for another twenty years.

I often wondered why Grandmother couldn't call David Horbay by a proper Ukrainian name. Instead, she called him "Day Day". Even my name wasn't that hard to translate, yet she called me "Passy".

I remember only one occasion of Grandmother coming into our kitchen and hitting me with a pussy willow branch, while saying, "The pussy willow strikes, not I. In one week, Easter!"

While growing through childhood, I was constantly reminded by a disappointed mother that I had inherited from Grandmother a Zipchen facial feature--thick eyebrows across my forehead. Not to disprove heredity, one daughter, Maureen, who most resembles me, has also carried on Grandmother's trait.

Along with my mother's story, Grandmother has also mentioned in one of her letters to me, that she fed me pap (soft bread) when I was an infant.

To this day, I uphold Grandmother's belief that food was sacred because it sustained life. So sitting on a table was unacceptable, as was complaining about food set before you.

MEMORIES OF CHRISTMAS (RIZDVO) by Roman J. Brunwald

The most beloved of all Ukrainian festivities is the Sviata Vecheria (Holy Supper). The supper differs from others in that twelve meatless dishes (symbolic of the twelve apostles) are prepared without animal fat, milk or milk products. This is done because Christmas is preceded by a period of fasting which ends on Christmas Day, after midnight or morning Church Service.

Respected and honoured customs pervade the house on Christmas Eve. The supper table is first strewn with a handful of hay (to remind us of the birth of Christ in a manger) then covered with an embroidered tablecloth. A braided round bread, kolach, symbolizing prosperity is placed in the centre of the dining table; a sheaf of grain (the didukh) is set in the corner of the dining room, as a symbol of the gathering together of the family; a lighted candle in the window invites those who are homeless; an extra place setting on the table is made for any member of the family who has deceased during the year; as soon as the children eagerly announce the appearance of the first star in the Eastern Heavens, the meal begins with the Lord's Prayer.

The eminently indispensable dish, Kutia, is raised in a spoon held by the head of the family. He asks for God's grace and greets all with the traditional Christmas greeting "Khrystos Rodyvsia!" (Christ is Born) to which the reply, "Slavim Yoho!" (Let us Glorify Him) is given.

After the Kutia, other delectable dishes are then served. Christmas Carols beginning with the oldest known koliady "Boh Predvichny" (God Eternal) are sung together. It is a night for family togetherness.

MEMORIES OF VELYKDEN (EASTER) by Roman J. Brunwald

The observance of the Great Lent six weeks before Easter initiates the duration of time which spiritual purification, personal retreat, and fasting are observed. Confession and Holy Communion are then partaken by the faithful so as to cleanse and purify the soul.

One of the most beautiful traditions of the Ukrainian people is the writing of decorated Easter eggs called "Pysanky". In pagan times, pysanky symbolized the release of the earth from the bonds of winter and the arrival of spring. They are associated with mythical beliefs and magical powers. After the coming of Christianity, the pysanky were then associated with the Resurrection, a symbol of eternal life. A customary exchange or gift of a pysanka at Easter is something to be cherished and loved.

At break of dawn on Easter Sunday a special Resurrection Service is held which includes a procession around the church. The most joyful aspect of the service is the heralding of the resurrected Christ in the singing of Khrystos Voskres (Christ is Risen). With the conclusion of the service, weather permitting, all exit to outside the church and form a circle. The embroidered covered baskets containing an array of meticulously prepared foods are proudly exhibited in front of each family. A candle is lit and placed in each basket. Anxious children peer from behind the colourful woven vessels to watch the priest bless the food with Holy water. We now extend the traditional Easter greeting "Khrystos Voskres"[Christ is Risen], to which the reply is "Voistyno Voskres" (Truly He is Risen).

Families return home to break the long fast with a delicious meal. After the Lord's Prayer and the traditional Easter salutation, a blessed egg is cut into pieces, one piece for everyone present, and then a little of each type of food from the basket is served to each person. Following this, larger portions are served from a variety of prepared dishes.

This observance not only expresses the family's unity but fulfills their religious aspirations and beliefs, preserving a glorious time-honoured ritual and tradition.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY BOHUN by Nettie (Bohun) Mazyn

My father, Harry Bohun, was born June 21, 1891. He and his brother John came to Canada from Prushinir, the Province of Sokil, Ukraine, in 1912. They settled in the Rosthern district and found work with German Mennonite people and earned enough money to bring their parents, Harry and Maryna, and brother Alex (Annie Grzybowski), sister Nettie (Mike Waselanko), and sister

Maryna (Yasko Osika). One sister, Katie Seluk, stayed behind. John's wife, Eva (moroz), also came from the old country, Ukraine.

They arrived in Canada just before the First World War, in 1914. They settled in the Klechkowski area, north of Hafford. They broke the land and farmed, raised chickens and hogs, and planted their own garden. They built stucco houses made of logs, mud, and straw. For extra money they picked seneca roots, dried them, and sold them for $1.00 a pound. Later, they received $2.00 a pound.

In 1916, Harry and my mother were married. They resided on the farm north of Hafford. In 1922 they moved south of Hafford, near the farm of Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen. Then, in 1924, they, with their three children, Peter, Nettie, and Mary, moved into Hafford Village. It was here that Dick was born. Two older children, Bill and Rose, died in infancy.

Harry and his brother Alex went into partnership and operated a butcher shop. They later sold it to the Kaplans (Caplans). Dad had the dealership for Oliver Farm Implements. He also had his own cartage business, hauled water to village residents--three pails for 10 cents.

We had an ice house in which we stored all our food and preserves. Dad would cut ice at 10¢ block, covered it with sawdust, and sell it to other village residents who had ice houses.

His first car was a Model T Ford. Later, in 1929, he bought a Plymouth car for $1,000.00. Mother baked her own bread--12 loaves at one time--in an outdoor oven made of sticks, mud, and straw. The homes were heated by box stoves; light was supplied by coal oil lamps and, later, gas lamps. In 1950, the Provincial-funded electricity came to town.

Dad served on the Village Council and was very active in the Ukrainian Catholic Church. In 1937, he took very ill and went to Rochester, U.S.A. for treatment but to no avail. He died on September 30, 1938 at the age of 47. He was a very kind and loving father.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY FEDZUN by Nettie Mazyn

In October of 1939, Mother married Harry Fedzun of Hafford. He came to Canada in 1912 from Lviv, Ukraine. He, too, was a very hard-working man. He worked for our neighbour, Joe Sherban, as well he owned a bowling alley, and a garage (stone).

He especially loved all animals. His favourite dog always followed him. Any time Mother needed Father, she would send us

children downtown to look for the dog and, sure enough, Dad would be in that store. The dog never let us down. Dad also took pride in looking after his horses.

Harry Fedzun was a good step-father who always took an interest in the welfare of the family. He passed away in 1963.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM AND MARY ZIPCHEN by Olga (Zipchen) Chodzicki

William Zipchen was born in Horodenka, Ukraine on December 27, 1901. He came to Canada with his parents, Fred and Wasylyna Zipchen, to homestead in the Hafford area in 1906.

When he became old enough, he helped on his father's farm. At that time work was done mostly with horses. The land had to be cleared and the soil broken to seed the first crop of grain. This was extremely hard work, but with patience, little by little, things were done.

William took his early schooling at Nauka School where he learned to read, write, and speak English well. He was a quick thinker and had the ability to do mathematical problems well, even without pencil and paper.

Mary Senkus was born November 25, 1908. As the oldest of five children, she also had to help out on the farm. She took her early schooling at Ukraina School, where she too learned to read, write, and speak English well.

Both William Zipchen and Mary Senkus knew how to speak Ukrainian before they started school, since this was the language spoken at home. They also knew how to read and write in Ukrainian as time went by.

William Zipchen and Mary Senkus were married on October 17, 1926 at the Ukrainian Catholic Church (St. Demetrius) near Krydor, Saskatchewan.

They settled in their newly built farm home, four miles southwest of Hafford, where the home still stands.

Here, they began their occupation which consisted of mixed farming. They did not start with the most modern machinery at first because all the field work was still being done with horses. Before long they were able to buy their first tractor and, in time, other machinery, to work the land.

Along with farming, at one time, Father also was a cattle buyer and shipper for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Association.

William and Mary Zipchen had a family of five children--three sons and two daughters. From the oldest to the youngest they were: Peter, Olga, Anne, Nick, and George. The first four children attended Nauka School on the farm and took their High School at Hafford. George took all his schooling at Hafford, since the farm school was already closed at the time.

Our parents taught us the Ukrainian language which gives us a chance to express ourselves in another language besides English. This was the first language spoken at home before we entered school.

Christmas and Easter were very special times in the lives of our parents. They observed all the traditions during these times, including the singing of Christmas carols and Easter hymns and, as children, we were able to sing along with them.

During farming, there were unpredictable years, as there are now, but the parents always persevered, their faith and hope carrying them through.

In the fall of 1972, our parents moved to their new home in the town of Hafford. This home was built for them during the summer on the lot they had held for many years, replacing the older home that was there before. They enjoyed their new home with the modern conveniences that the farm home did not provide.

While in town, they continued grain farming. While health allowed them, Mother grew a nice garden, in town and on the farm, with Father's help. It was a real pleasure to come and see their gardens growing.

Father always took interest in seeing another crop in the field and what it would bring in the fall. There was a real sense of satisfaction when the harvest was complete.

Our parents were lifetime members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church at Hafford. Mother was a member of the Ladies Altar Society for a number of years and Father, at one time, was on the Parish Council.

From time to time, Father and Mother looked forward to see us all visit with our children. They had nine grandchildren.

In the fall of 1984, we were shocked and saddened when both parents were stricken with terminal illnesses. Father passed away on December 30, 1984 and Mother, with a more lengthy illness, passed away in the summer of 1986 on July 8th.

We are grateful to our parents for who they were and what they taught us. They will always remain in our memories.

TRIBUTE TO ALEX AND POLLY HUNCHAK, MY PARENTS by Bill Hunchak

I was the fifth child and the middle of five boys of their family of ten children who lived. So, I am in a position to recall a great deal of what happened in our family--from the oldest to the youngest child. Our parents had a very difficult time in their younger years and we now have to marvel at how they managed without major mishaps.

Mother was a very, very kind person and I believe that it was she who made survival physically and mentally possible. I had many discussions with her during my young adult days and while I didn't always agree with her then, I now realize how wise she was. Hers was a wisdom born of the challenges she had faced in her eventful life. I am sure there were many times when the struggle for survival seemed too much for her. But struggle she did and survive she did. She saw us all mature and go out to make a life for ourselves.

It is a real pity that she died so young and took all her goodness with her. At times she had every reason to be real cross with us children, but she was patient and considerate in all the adversity. Her brothers and sisters were a frequent comfort to her. So I hope that she prays for us all in heaven--the home she deserves in every way.

TRIBUTE TO ALEX HUNCHAK by his daughter Sister Victoria, SSMI

Dad was a true pioneer. He loved to recall the early days, how he had travelled from Ukraine with his family by boat. . . how he ate soda crackers for the first time on the boat and developed a great liking for them . . . how he "fell in love with Mom at first sight" and knew he wanted to marry her and her only, although other girls had their eyes on him. He was an avid reader; he told me that he spent the entire day reading, whenever opportunity presented itself. He loved reading to the very end and listening to the radio--especially news.

Dad loved politics; he loved to discuss politics and took a keen interest in election results. He had, I believe, served as a school trustee in Hafford.

Dad loved being a Canadian. He repeatedly said that Canada was the best country to live in. He continued to love Ukraine, but realized that he would never have made as much "progress" there as he had made in Canada. I recall that "progress" was a favourite word of his. He often said that people should try to better their position--make "progress".

Dad worked hard to provide for us. He said he would much rather give money to the government than take money from it. The move from Hafford to Borden was a daring, courageous one. He was

almost proven wrong, for the first years were bad, harvest-wise. But, somehow, we managed.

Religion was important for Dad. He was attached to the Ukrainian Catholic Church, having served as Church Elder and President in Hafford. I witnessed that he said his morning and evening prayers and did the Lenten "poklony" faithfully. Church was a must and he was strict about getting there on time. He sang the Epistle in Borden/Radisson Parish, swallowing many raw eggs to make his voice smooth, and practicing for hours the night before. Toward the latter years of his life, Dad has come to value Holy Communion and frequently received the Body and Blood of Our Lord.

Dad was very pained and distraught by the untimely death of Mother. It was as though the centre of his being were taken from him. In more recent years he has born, patiently and silently, the sufferings of old age. It is my belief that Our Lord has asked him to suffer on behalf of his children and their progeny, to do penance for their sinfulness so that not a single member of the ALEX & PARASCEVIA HUNCHAK clan will be missing at our great reunion someday in Heaven. There we will rejoice in unending delight in company with all our relatives and friends and the angels and saints of the heavenly court.

To both Mom and Dad, I say, with my whole heart, mind, and soul -- THANK YOU.

TRIBUTE TO PARASCEVIA (ZIPCHEN) HUNCHAK by her daughter, Sister Victoria

Mother gave us an example of how we ought to love, respect, and care for our parents by the way she loved, respected, and cared for her parents. As a family, we visited them quite often. Mother was present to help take care of Baba when she was dying.

Mother was a strong believer. When we moved to a Protestant district, Borden, she made sure we did not eat meat on Fridays (even hotdogs on field days, which were always held on a Friday). However, she insisted that we support other Churches, going to their fowl suppers held on Fridays (not eating any meat, which to me, as a ten-year-old, was very embarrassing!). Mom and Dad also attended Protestant funerals, kneeling down and praying as they would in a Catholic Church, again much to my embarrassment. She was very friendly to all our neighbours, no matter what faith. She never turned down any travelling salesman, feeling she should buy several items to make his trip worthwhile. She also invited complete strangers to night over, if there were need (much to my consternation, since I was afraid they might attack and rob us when we were all asleep). She shared money and vegetables, cream, etc., with friends, relatives, and the poor. In fact, I used to find it annoying that everywhere we went, Mom insisted on

taking a jar of cream or some other item of produce. When Mother lived in Radisson, she loved all the people there, inviting them over for meals, especially those who lived alone, sharing food with them. The very last time I visited Mom at Radisson before her death in 1975, she struggled to the fridge to give a jar of borsch to me so I could share it with the Sisters. Truly, she lived by Our Lord's saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive". It is thus plain that Mom's religion was not confined to saying prayers, keeping the commandments and church laws, and doing penance. Yes, she did all of these as well as we sinful humans are capable, and it was this daily/weekly/monthly faithfulness that gave her the grace and generosity and love to see Christ in all--from the rich to the poor--and treat them accordingly. She loved the Church and was very distressed when we moved to Borden, where there was no Ukrainian Catholic parish. So, she and Dad worked hard with others in the area to found a Borden/Radisson parish and to crown their efforts with the construction and fitting decoration of the "Pokrov" Church in Radisson.

Moreover, Mother's deep faith was manifested in the support given me in my religious vocation. She wrote encouraging letters to me in the Novitiate, came to the Sacred Heart Academy to participate in my graduation from Grade Twelve as a Sister Servant of Mary Immaculate. Indeed, this was a prayer answered for she had begged and prayed I would go to Sacred Heart Academy for my Grade Eleven; but of course, I knew better and stubbornly refused to go. So what a special thrill it was for me to see that my Mother's prayers and sacrifices for me bore fruit.

Mother was the first in my family to travel by airplane; in 1967 she flew from Saskatoon to Toronto Malton Airport in order to come to Mt. Mary Ancaster, for my Final Vows. What a joy this was for me. Even more moving, was her desire to make absolutely sure that I really wanted to make my Final Vows, for she reassured me if this was what I did not want to do in my heart, she would take me back home and provide a university education for me. Yet, there was not the least bit of pressure exercised by her that I leave religious life; instead, she just wanted me to know that she and the family would stand by me no matter what decision I made--as long as I was happy and fulfilled. What better mother could one desire than this! And I am absolutely certain that I have persevered as a Sister Servant for over 32 years because of her example, prayers, sacrifices, and encouragement. She continues to watch over me from Heaven as I have obtained many great graces and blessings since her death eleven years ago.

I loved visiting Mom and Dad in Radisson. The home was peaceful, prayerful. The meals were on time (because Dad wanted them on time and Mom tried to please him) and were delicious. Mom refused to do dishes immediately after a meal; instead, we would sit and talk at great length. When she saw me yawning, I

would have to lie down on the chesterfield and she would cover me up with a blanket.

My parents spoiled me. I noticed that as soon as I entered the house, Mother was already packing a parcel for the Sisters in Saskatoon, and for Paul and Marg and the family. Mom loved gardening and freezing and packing her deep freeze. When I lived with Dad two years following her death, the freezer was still quite full. Her frozen perogies were a treat!

Mom suffered a great deal. Her entire life was difficult--pioneering, raising ten children, depression years, leaving her beloved Hafford and her relatives, and so on. Yet she never despaired. She got on her knees and prayed to the Lord. She trusted in His Providence, His Love. I witnessed her last painful months with us. All winter, although already quite weak, she made over 100 handmade floor throw rugs, which I helped her distribute to all her Radisson friends and relatives in Hafford and elsewhere. She entertained guests even though this cost her very much to cook, prepare, and visit with them. It was hard to see her have to give up all that she was accustomed to doing in her last weeks of life (cooking, cleaning, etc.). She had to surrender to being truly poor--helpless. Yet, the example of her patient suffering and her concern for each one of us and especially for Dad was a rich legacy, one we shall ever treasure. Her death was holy. She received the Eucharist that morning and I prayed with her minutes before she entered the Embrace of God.

TRIBUTE TO MY UNCLE FRED RYHORCHUK by R.J. Brunwald

My earliest recollection is that of visiting the Ryhorchuk family at Alticane. Then there was the vacation periods that I spent with my cousins when they lived at Speers. My Uncle Fred was a very kindly man. He always tried to please the children, such as taking them for a ride on the CNR motor car (jigger). One time I had a ride from Hafford to Speers in the middle of winter, bundled in huge buffalo coats and blankets. In the summertime he would tell us just where the good patches of wild strawberries were along the railway right-of-way. My Aunt Mary kept to the age-old habit of washing clothes on Monday. The engine (before electricity) would be vented out the window and the job would soon be complete.

Uncle Fred would take time to inquire about one's activities and progress in school. He would keep you on your toes with short quiz projects. I recall the building of a barn on the small acreage they owned and the accident when the scaffold fell (luckily, no one was hurt). It was a treat to go with him to the railway station to await the arrival of the train. One of the trains was a diesel and was named the "Skunk".

It was a big day when a portion of the CN bunkhouse was closed off and set up as my cousin Bill's radio repair shop. All radios were battery operated in those days.

Uncle Fred was very active in union affairs and would come to North Battleford several times a year to attend meetings. He would always make a point to call on my parents, bringing food, with special treats for the children. It would be a time to update the family news.

Those were good times, all the better because of my Uncle Fred.

TRIBUTE TO MY FATHER PHILIP BRUNWALD by R.J. Brunwald

I loved and respected my father greatly. He was a very caring individual, ever mindful to attend to the needs of his wife and family. He often stated that he adopted the Zipchen family and they adopted him. Coming from the Ukraine and losing his mother at birth, he well knew the meaning of a close family. He was raised by an Aunt and at the age of 12, was sent out to live and apprentice with a tailor. His father, who was a railway employee, could no longer attend to Philip's daily needs as he emigrated to Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. with his new wife. Philip later worked out as a tailor, and saw active service in the Polish Army during the First World War. He later tried to join his father but was advised that the border was closed to new arrivals. Undaunted, he sought out Canadian passage and came to the Krydor district to work on the farm of P. Scopyk, an immigration of necessity. Later, he moved to Saskatoon and opened up a shop there. The depression of 1929 dashed any hope of success. He then joined D.P. Zypchen, a shoe repair tradesman, in sharing shop accommodation in Hafford. He later opened a shop on his own just across the street from O. Sokil's General Store.

I remember those early days in Hafford . . . of moving a house onto the lot just next to Grandfather Zipchen's . . . the wooden sidewalks . . . the irons my father would heat to use in pressing clothes . . . the hi-test mantel-type gas lamps used in the evenings.

In 1939, my parents went to Saskatoon to see the King and Queen. I stayed at my grandmother's on the farm. Early in the afternoon, I decided that life was too slow and took off on foot across the pasture and home to Hafford Village. For a youngster of five years, the five miles to home did not seem all that far. Once, on the main road near the cemetery, I was offered a ride in a horse-drawn buggy, by a neighbour, Mr. Prechak. This was alright for a while, but I soon decided that the horse was too slow so I ran along side. Anyway, when I reached the village,

Grandmother was notified that I had safely reached my destination.

In Saskatoon, I recall how Peter Bohun came to visit us on his way to join the Army. My father had to vouch for him to the CNR policeman.

We attended church on Avenue M, at the time services were held in the Hall. My mother was active in the Ladies Group. It was a treat to attend the social gatherings at the Avenue G Hall.

On moving to North Battleford, my father was instrumental in having Father Shumay of Hafford come and offer Mass in the Hall on James Street. Later, as a direct result of this early organization, a new church was constructed. My father took an active part in the construction, as he loved to carpenter, working most evenings. He devoted his annual vacation to assisting in construction. He continued by serving on the Board until his passing.

Evenings and Saturdays, he would sew suits for both men and women. As a hobby, he made tobacco pouches for resale.

Bishop A. Roborecki called on my parents in 1953. This was considered an honour of the highest order.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HAIRDRESSING by Kathleen (Zipchen-Kachmarsky) Hollick

In my last month of training (May, 1941) as a hairdresser in Saskatoon, a salesman came to demonstrate this machine (as illustrated) for Permanent waving, and I thought, it would be just the thing for me for Hafford, as there was no electricity then, so I bought it--a "Modern Wireless Machine".

This "Modern Wireless Machine" was like a "gas lamp". It was first filled with gas, then the thumb was placed over a hole in the pump. You then pumped about 10-15 strokes or more, if needed, then closed it, turning to the right until tight. Then you lit it, holding a lighted match to the burner cap. After about one minute, the lighting lever was turned to the "burn" position and was left in that position to heat the "heaters" which would be put on the curls, to permanently wave the hair. There was a "thermometer" in the centre of the machine to show when the heaters were ready. They were hot, so there were special "clips" to pick them up with, one by one, and put on the ladies' curled hair, which had felts and clamps on them to protect the head from burns. The heaters had to stay on for a few minutes, then were taken off and put on the stove to reheat for the next lady. These heaters were lighter and safer than the electrical perms. The average head of thin hair takes twenty-

eight curlers, or if the hair is thick, thirty to thirty-two, so I had to take a longer time to do them.

Anyway, before I could give a lady a permanent, I had to wash her hair, so I kept my kitchen stove going all summer to keep the water hot. First, I washed her hair, then I'd send her outside, in the sun, to dry it. If it was a dull or cool day with no sunshine, I'd start a fire in my heater, which I kept all summer in the house, and have the lady sit beside it, lifting her hair now and then to help dry it. When it was dry, I would cut the hair shorter, then start dividing it into one-inch by two-inch sections and put clamps on it. I would then roll each piece of hair on a rod and clamp it, ready to be heated.

I started hairdressing in 1941-1942. There was no electricity or running water. For drinking water, Peter Bohun used to bring water once or twice a week and fill our tanks, but, for the shampoos, I used to catch all the rain water I could, or melt snow in winter. I would also put a large tank by the municipal building about half a block away. It would fill up, if it rained, and I would go with pails and bring a few pail-full every day to have for shampoos.

For lights, I had a gas lamp in the living room, which had to be filled and pumped every day. In the kitchen I had a coal oil lamp, which hung on the wall and gave us enough light. I had to buy enough coal and wood to last, summer and winter.

I was busy with permanent waving mostly in the spring and summer. Every year I was getting more and more customers, so I was glad when the new "Machineless Permanents" came in. Those were twenty-eight pads in a can, sealed, which did the steaming and heating the curls to make it permanent. I didn't have to use the wireless anymore. These new "machineless" permanents were very nice; I could do more in one day than when I had to use the first method.

The only hard job for me was, when I'd set their hair in pin curls, ladies in town would go home, then, in the morning they would come back to get their hair combed, even on Sundays, so I'd be late to church most of the time.

MEMORIES OF NAUKA SCHOOL by Olga Wolanyk Swystun

The English translation for "Nauka" is "education".

Only in one way did our one-room school differ from the proverbial "little red schoolhouse"--it was a weather-beaten white, not red. It was badly in need of a new coat of paint.

Nauka School, a wood and lumber structure, built just prior to the First World War by the pioneer families, most of whom were Ukrainian with a few French, was located 5 miles southwest of Hafford. The east and west walls had four windows. Built onto the outside of the south wall was an unheated porch. This porch was partitioned, one side for the girls and the other for the boys. Inside, on the north wall was the blackboard, in front of which, sitting on a raised platform, was the teacher's desk. At the back, just inside the two entranceways, stood the large, pot-bellied heater, around which everyone crowded to thaw out from the winter cold. The room was filled with rows of desks with aisles in between. Each desk was fitted with an inkwell. Ink came in a large bottle supplied by the school. (The students' text books were also supplied by the school.) Fountain pens gradually came into use, and were a great improvement over the straight pens and nibs. Straight pens were an equally great improvement over the slates and slate pencils which were first in use.

The school itself stood in the northeast corner of the large yard. The barn (for our horses) was in the northwest corner, and the teacherage was in the southeast corner. The teacherage had a garden close by, and in the spring, each family was allotted a plot to plant and look after. Also in the spring, on Arbor Day, pupils left their books at home and instead, brought rakes and spades, to rake and clean the schoolyard. A janitor kept the school clean, and carried our drinking water by pail from a neighbour, Mr. Babich.

The large school yard provided plenty of space for baseball, softball, football, and even basketball. Other popular games were pom-pom-pullaway, crack-goes-the-whip, and there was always hop-scotch, bouncety-bounce, tag, anty-anty-ay-over.

One teacher I recall being talked about by my aunts (before I started school) was a Mr. Christianson, who delighted in strapping his pupils mercilessly. Even though the straps were stolen and burned by the hapless victims, he replaced them readily. His supplier was Mr. D. Fouquette, a nearby farmer who owned a threshing machine and who had plenty of old machine belts around. Needless to say, the three Fouquette girls were never strapped.

I started school in the spring of 1927, at age 7. That summer I walked the 2 1/2 miles most of the time, but sometimes Father took me with his horse and buggy.

This was unfortunate for a number of reasons. Nauka School had served as a social centre, where numerous fund-raising functions, such as dances, pie socials, box socials, and Hallowe'en parties, were held.However, as soon as I was old enough to drive a horse, we took the horse and buggy in the summer, as our parents thought that it was just too far to walk. But as our numbers increased, father had a special two-wheeled buggy constructed which held up to six passengers, as in 1935-36 there were six of us attending school. However, one summer the pony we were driving became ornery and would not budge unless he was led. Therefore, it was usually Nick who led him, while the rest of us rode.

To fill in the time during this tedious twice-daily ride, we sang the "Our Father" and "The Creed", and all the Ukrainian religious songs we knew. I have always felt that the 2 1/2 mile route from our home to the school was somehow special, with the blessings from God we must have invoked with our prayers.

When winter set in, I stayed with the teacher and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Prokopiuk and their pre-school son, Marian. Into this three-room teacherage, they also took in the Orthodox priest, a Reverend Podolsky, whose parish was 1 1/2 miles south. Mrs. Prokopiuk had to be a very ingenious homemaker to make meals and keep house with the little she had. I recall her using a beer bottle to roll the dough when making pyrohy. Even we at home had a rolling pin!

The Prokopiuk family left Hafford at Christmas. Our new teacher was Miss Dorothy Werezak. I stayed with her that winter and the following one. It was Miss Werezak's first school, and even though she must have had her hands full, she took the trouble to teach embroidery to the girls. In June, 1929, when she left, she was replaced by her brother Mike. He was remembered mostly for strapping pupils for no apparent reason.

Miss Chepil followed in 1930, and it was she who taught the girls to cross-stitch. In June, I received a small sewing box from her for being first in class. It was the very petite Miss Chepil who was brave enough to line up in front of the class and strap the Grade 8 students who were twice her size. They had entered the teacherage when she was away, and had found and read her love letters. When she left Hafford in June to be married, Mrs. Horbay became our new teacher. She stayed for half a year. Mrs. Horbay was replaced by Mr. Navalkovsky, who came after Christmas. He had an old model Ford coupe and when the snow was gone, he often gave Anne, Nick and myself a lift home on his way into town. When he was leaving in June, all the girls cried.

Miss Basaraba, who stayed for two years, was the most ambitious of our teachers. Her Christmas concerts lasted at least four hours. It was during her time that I learned to

cross-stitch my first blouse. With Mother's help I made my own costume to wear when doing the Ukrainian dances at our concerts.

It was Miss Basaraba who checked our lunches and gave us recipes and helpful hints for more varied and nutritious lunch items. And it was she who taught us to mend our clothes and darn our socks and mitts. In all ways, Miss Basaraba had a motherly touch. Teachers of her quality are rare indeed.

One spring, she taught a five-act Ukrainian play which we staged in the town hall. I played the part of a servant and had to come on stage with a burning rag to show that something was on fire back stage. Since we had not done this during rehearsal, I was so terrified at holding this burning cloth that I forgot my lines completely.

Mrs. Korpan (nee Miss Dorothy Werezak) came back to our school after Christmas one year. It was during this term that Nauka School won the Cup and the Shield for the best marching and best uniforms at the local Field Day. The girls wore white blouses and black jumpers, the boys, white shirts and dark trousers. All of us wore white air-force style caps with the name of the school "NAUKA" cross-stitched in bold, black letters. We were living true to the words of the school cheer: "Nauka School is always on top!". The schools against which we competed were Slawa, Roseberry, and Russ.

Mr. Cybak, who came next, had the largest enrollment and the largest number of grades. There must have been at least 45 students, Grades 1 to 10, and even one student taking Grade 11 by correspondence. It is worthy of note that the Ukrainian language was forbidden during school hours, even though all the teachers were Ukrainian and taught Ukrainian reading and writing for one hour after 4 p.m.

Mr. Cybak, however, went one step further, delving into the history of the Ukraine, reading to us and explaining about its kings and about the country being continually overrun by the Turks and the Tartars. It was during Mr. Cybak's time that the red, white, and blue sweaters with the capital "N", worn by the male softball team, were a source of pride to the school and a symbol of awe and challenge to opposing teams.

In 1934, the school board decided to have a separate high school class. This class of nine pupils used the kitchen of the teacherage, which measured perhaps 10 feet square. Mr. Tomaschuk was the principal. Mrs. Tomaschuk taught the public grades.

The following year, the high school was enlarged to make room for fourteen students. (At the end of 1936, having completed Grade 10, I was forced to leave school due to financial difficulties.)

The high school continued for two more years, with Mr. Wawryniuk as principal, and Mrs. Wawryniuk teaching the junior grades. At the end of the 1930's the farmers' prosperity increased. With more disposable income, families chose to send their older children to the high school in Hafford. As enrollment at Nauka School declined, the high school there was closed.

Nauka School remained open for the lower grades until 1951. It was forced to close because families were moving to towns and cities. The teachers from 1938 to 1951 were: Mrs. Mary Zipchen, Mrs. A. Horboy, Mr. J.W. Evanishen, Jennie Coupka, Miss Mary Tokarek, Mrs. Mary Zipchen, and Mr. D.A. Hawrysh.

In 1955, when it was apparent that the young families in the district were not increasing, the buildings were sold, and the once literally bursting-at-the-seams Nauka School is no more. No young voices ring out in the frosty air as the bitter winds swirl across the prairie snow; no young eyes gaze across the fields of golden grain moving gently in the summer breeze.

The buildings are all gone now, and there is no monument to mark the spot where our little school house stood. No monument? Perhaps there is no granite marker, but there is a living one. All of us, scattered from coast to coast, are its monument. From immigrant to second generation Ukrainian Canadians, we now shoulder responsibility as citizens of Canada. We are the sons and daughters, the children and the grandchildren of the pioneers who had built Nauka School nearly 75 years ago. We are its living monument.

CHAPTER TWENTY- NINE

Harry and Dora Bohun
Harry and Dora Fedzun

DORA (BOHUN) FEDZUN by Dora Fedzun

I, Dora (Bohun) Fedzun, daughter of Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen, was born July 7, 1900, in Horodenka, Ukraine. I lived with my parents in the Ukraine until I was 6 years old. My parents, two brothers, sister, and I left the Ukraine the spring of 1906. When we came to Canada, there was no school, therefore, I have no education and cannot read or write.

I recall all the hardships of our family coming and settling first in the Rosthern district, then called Fish Creek, where families took us in as immigrants until our parents were able to find a homestead of their own.

Our parents bought a homestead three miles southwest of Hafford, where the Zipchen farmyard is today. I did a lot of housework and babysitting, while my parents cleared land by hand. We all worked from early morning until late evening, going to bed tired, but happy because some progress had been made. Trees were chopped down for firewood and for building a one-room log cabin that later was mud-plastered. The mud was mixed by all the family walking barefoot and mixing the mud till it was ready to plaster the logs of the house. Later, a horse was used to mix this clay. I also remember sleeping on the log floor which was covered with hay or grass and old-country heavy coats.

A small piece of land was cleared for the crop of wheat and for a garden. My dad hand-plowed the soil with the help of oxen. We were able to get seed--wheat--from our neighbours. The seed was hand-sown in the small plot that was cleared the first years, and a handmade rake was used to cover the seed. The wheat was cut by hand, and cut into sheaves to dry. Much later a scythe was used to cut the grain. A homemade hammer was used to thresh the wheat and sieve it on a sheet, or the wind would dry and clean it. The first crop of wheat was stored for next year's seeding, except for the sackful that my dad carried on his back to Rosthern to exchange for flour. The trip to Rosthern took two days.

Food was scarce the first years out, since we depended on the neighbours for help. They shared their eggs, meat, potatoes, and chickens with us. A gift of eggs would be saved for the hen to sit on so we could have more chickens, and that way we slowly advanced.

My mother sewed our clothes. I was very proud when I was given a new long skirt and a long-sleeved blouse. Mother got us a curling iron to curl our hair. It was heated on hot ashes or in the globe of a kerosene lamp. The tight curls of then are today's style.

At first, we had no lights, later we used wax to make our own candles. Much, much later we had kerosene lamps.

Girls the age of 14 and 15 were considered mature and could get married. June 1, 1916, I married Harry Bohun in the Roman Catholic church at Radisson. We took our vows in English. My bridesmaid was Marchee Kotelko, and the best man was Halas Kostynski. There were three marriages performed that day. There was no myrtle then so the wild bervenok was used to make a bride's traditional wreath for her head.

At home, after the marriage, a small meal was served, a violin provided music and only family were present. A week before the wedding festivities took place, my brother William drove me by team to invite all the friends, neighbours, and relatives to the wedding feast. Many of the guests donated 25 ¢ if we got one dollar that was very big money. Also, some guests donated kerchiefs. My mother gave me some lovely white material to sew some pillowslips. Our parents gave us a pair of horses and a cow. We also had music on our wedding day. The main part of the meal was chicken meat. There was no wedding cake, but it was the tradition to have a honey torte. The main fruit was dried stewed fruit. With the money we got, we bought two calves.

My wedding gown I still have, and I treasure it. It was a cream white muslin with a high lace collar and pleated lace yoke. The covered back buttons went from neck to waist. There was a full bottom flounce. My gown was made by Mrs. Marak.

Harry and I lived with my parents until we built our own home on our homestead. It was harder there as my parents were not around to help, but I supplemented our income by digging seneca roots and selling them in town. We were very poor.

Then we moved up north, as there was a place to pasture the cattle. We used to go visiting on Sundays and also attended church very regularly. We had to travel by horse and wagon, then later by buggy.

In 1917, I had a son, Vasylko, but he died within a month. A year later I had a daughter, Rosalia, but she only lived three months.

Our farm up north was not good for grain farming; there were only hills and rocks all around. Peter and Nettie were born in 1920 and 1921 respectively. In 1924, we moved to Hafford where Mary was born.

PLATE P-57

Harry, Dick and Dora
BOHUN - 1937

1938-L to R- Bohun Family- Mary, Nettie Harry, Dora, Peter. Front- Dick.

Harry and Dora
(Zipchen) BOHUN -1916

Note - Brides Sister- Polly - in the background

A HAPPY FAMILY GATHERING-1941
Hafford: L to R - Front
Dora Fedzun, Kathleen Kachmarski, Olga Hunchak.
Second row: Anne Zypchen, Mary Zipchen, Polly Hunchak.
Back: Dmytro Zypchen, Dmytro Zipchen, Alex Hunchak.

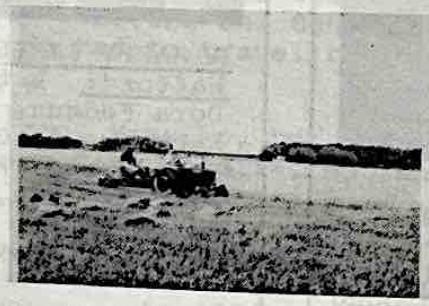
PLATE P-58

DORA BOHUN with her children, L to R - Mary, Peter & Nettie 1930

Front: Mary Chuhaniuk, Dick Bohun, Katie McFarlane(Osika).
Middle: Joe Kozak's mother, Polly Hunchak, Wasylyna Zipchen, Dora Fedzun, Eva Bohun(John).
Back: Olga Swystun(Hunchak), Ann Bacula (Bohun) 1940

Hafford- 1941- Front- Patsy Kachmarsky Dick Bohun, Victor & Roma Ryhorchuk. Second-Theodore & Wasylyna, Dora and Harry Fedzun, Mr. Naherny. Back- Kathleen Kachmarsky, Fred & Mary Ryhorchuk, Polly & Alex Hunchak.

PETER BOHUN
AND HIS STEP-FATHER
HARRY FEDZUN -1946



1960 - Nettie Mazyn driving the tractor - Harry Fedzun on the swather.

PLATE P-59

THRESHING TIME- 1947
L - Peter Bohun, and
Harry Fedzun

June 1986-Regina-
Cardinal Lubachinsky,
Father W. Kostiuk,
Nettie Mazyn

Five Generations - 1967
Front: Nettie Mazyn holding Shannon Couckuyt, Dora Fedzun holding Laura, Wasylyna Zipchen holding Lisa Couckuyt, Mary Chuhaniuk holding Shawna Vedress.
Back: Marriane Couckuyt, Sandra Vedress.

Dora Fedzun- 85 th birthday- July 7, 1985
L to R - Zennia, Dick, Donna, Dora, Nettie, Gordon
Peter, Mary Chuhaniuk,

PLATE P-61

Dora FEDZUN Birthday
1986 - Age 86
Front: Dick, Dora & Peter
Back: Zinnia, Nettie & Olga

Kim, Anthony, Leon, Joanna
Mazyn 1985

Seated: Peter & Olga Bohun. Back -Casey, Barb & Don Bohun. Pat, Carissa, Gordon, Kristin Kohut - 1986

PLATE P-60

July 6, 1986- Hafford- L to R - Donna Bohun, Bishop Basil Filevich, Dick Bohun, Dora Fedzun, Father Mazyn, Nettie Mazyn

1986- Anthony, Nettie, Frances, Marianne

PLATE P-63

Zennia, Donna and Dick Bohun

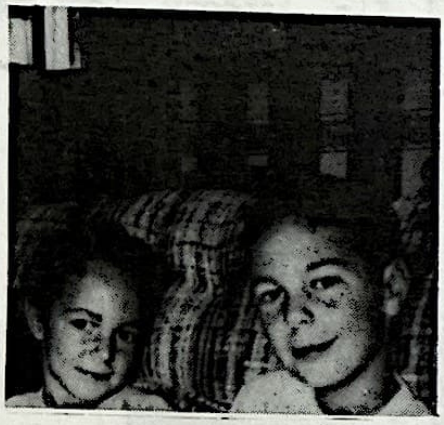
L to R- Laura, Marianne, Shannon, Carl and Lisa COUCKUYT -1983

PLATE P-62

May 1985 - Seated: Mary & Peter CHUHANIUK
L To R- Michelle & Chris Chuhaniuk,
Debi & John Fries, Vicky & Mel Connor,
Mona & Bob Morgan, Sandra & Florian
Vedress.

Alyssa Morgan

Age 9



Brianna & Josh FRIES
1986

Shawna & Shecky Vedress-1986

Harry worked on the dray. Dick was born in 1932 in the house where I presently live.

Our first car was a Model T Ford. In 1929, Harry bought a new Plymouth car for $1,000.00. I had a clay oven in the yard where I baked about a dozen loaves of bread at a time, sometimes sharing the loaves with my neighbours.

At first we had coal oil lamps in town; later, we had gas lamps. At first I washed clothes in a tub with a wooden washboard, but later got a hand-operated machine and clothes wringer, and then a gas-powered machine that I used until electric power came to town in 1950.

Harry helped build the Ukrainian Catholic church in Hafford and served on the village council. I was a member of the Hospital Auxiliary, the Lesia Ukrainka, and I am a life member of the Ukrainian Catholic Womens' League and the Altar Ladies' Society of the church in Hafford.

In 1937, Harry took sick and went to Rochester, Minnesota to have surgery. He returned home unable to work. My family and my brother Dick helped with the farm work and my husband's business. On September 30, 1938, at the age of 47, Harry died.

In 1939, I met Harry Fedzun, and that same year we were married. He, too, was a hard-working man, having worked for Joe Sherban, as well as owning a bowling alley in partnership with Steve Boyko. He also owned the stone garage, built where the present Post Office now stands. For 20 years, we worked very hard on the farm and with the dray business. In 1939, Peter signed up with the Army. Harry got quite sick and did not survive the necessary operation; Harry died in 1963.

I was left to look after myself. I live in my own home. My family looks after me and my affairs.

I have 11 grandchildren, 15 great-grandchildren, and 1 great-great-grandchild. Up until two years ago, I enjoyed gardening in the summer. I am proud to be a pioneer of the Hafford area.

CARL AND MARIANNE KAY (MAZYN) COUCHUYT by Marianne Couchuyt

Carl and I lived on a farm near the town of Montmartre Saskatchewan since July of 1973. Our children received their education here and have graduated and began their own lives. Shannon lives in Regina and works at the Interprovincial Pipeline Company. He plans on returning to the University of Regina in January, 1987. Laura is attending the University of North Dakota on a volleyball scholarship and is in her third year of a journalism program.

PLATE P-64

GROWING AND THRESHING GRAIN - early 1900's

GRAIN GROWING IN THE PIONEER DAYS

The hand methods in use down through the centuries until the introduction of animal draft machines about 100 years ago.

BROADCASTING THE SEED BY HAND

THE SICKLE OR REAPING HOOK

THE CRADLE

THE SCYTHE

BINDING THE SHEAVES WITH A BAND OF STRAW

THRASHING WITH THE FLAIL

WINNOWING THE GRAIN FROM THE CHAFF

Wintertime was another story. For lack of our own vehicle, transportation was always on foot. On Sundays, I would bundle up the children and walk with them 3/4 of a mile to Church. There was no indoor plumbing, a box stove for heating, and no electricity until 1960. Raising three children on my own under these conditions was difficult at the best of times but the children had needs that still had to be met. Across the tracks took on a new meaning, living behind the elevators just outside town. We could see the main street but were not considered part of the town.

I worked at the Credit Union (as a janitor), at the Hotel and Cafe, as domestic help in the community, and later, at the telephone office. In 1967, the Hafford Telephone Office closed. Dial service was delivered by Saskatchewan Tel and I was offered a position as an Information Operator in Saskatoon. I retired from Sask Tel in September, 1986.

Finally, in October 1985, I fulfilled my life-long dream: I toured Paris and Lourdes, France; Rome, Italy; and, the Holy Land of Israel. I presently reside in Saskatoon. My interests lie in embroidery, knitting, travelling, and in doing volunteer work.

FRANCIS (MAZYN) MARTIN by Francis Martin

I, Francis Christine Martin, nee Mazyn, graduated with Grade XII from Hafford High School in 1967. I received a diploma as a Certified Nursing Assistant from Kelsey Institute in Saskatoon in 1969, and began work at City Hospital. I moved to Edmonton to take a position at the University Hospital. Shortly thereafter, I met Brian Martin from Peterborough, Ontario. We were married in St. Paul's Cathedral in Saskatoon on July 1, 1972 and made our home in Edmonton.

We toured Europe in 1973 and, on February 21, 1975, our son, Christopher Harold James, was born. We moved to Regina where I worked at the Pasqua Hospital and later moved to Saskatoon where I am currently employed at the University Hospital. I enjoy macrame and paper tole and have travelled in Hawaii and the Caribbean. Summer holidays are often spent camping with my son.

ANTHONY AND JOANNA MAZYN by Anthony Mazyn

I, Anthony Harry Mazyn, was born on my Great Baba Zipchen's birthday--February 2, 1951. Each year the whole family would gather at Great Baba's to celebrate her and my birthday together. I would often run errands and shovel snow for her.

I was raised in Hafford and, from an early age, picked rocks, cleared breaking, stooked, fixed fences, made chop, grazed

With our children away from home, Carl and I are still kept busy running a 27 quarter grain farm. In the winter, we enjoy travelling and curling. I substitute teach in town quite often and am involved with the Church, the School Board and the Recreation Board. For the past 2 1/2 years we have enjoyed the addition of a grandson, Joshua, who of course is perfect and has added much happiness to our lives with his presence.

NETTIE(BOHUN) MAZYN by Nettie Mazyn

I, Nettie (Anastasia) Mazyn, nee Bohun, was born September 29, 1921 in Hafford, Saskatchewan to Harry Bohun and Dora Zipchen. I attended Hafford School.

In the early days, I recall horse-drawn cabooses in the winter, Dad's Model T Ford, helping mother bake bread in her outdoor clay oven (pyeatz), the ice house, the wells, making quilts and rugs, painting Easter eggs, singing in the Church choir, and helping in the Church. I took a job at the Hafford Hospital for $15.00 a month after Dad passed away to help pay for his hospital bills. During those days, sticking together and pitching in meant survival. It also meant hand-pumping water and collecting freight to and from the train station for delivery by horses to the community. Farmers' daughters were not exempt from stooking, threshing, picking stones, sawing wood, milking cows, and butchering pigs and poultry. Household chores included washing clothes by hand (scrub board style), canning, and gardening. Running water consisted of two pails on two fast legs.

I moved to Saskatoon and worked at the Bessborough Hotel as a food checker and switchboard operator. There, I met Alex Mazyn. We were married in Hafford and moved to Central Patricia Gold Mines in Ontario where Alex worked as a miner. Francis Christine was born December 8, 1948. We then moved back to Winnipeg. In the 1950 Red River Flood, we lost our home and most of our possessions. I and the children moved to Hafford and Alex stayed behind to salvage what he could. It soon became apparent that there was little left worth salvaging so he moved to Hafford, also. Anthony Harry was born February 2, 1951. Alex did carpentry work in the community. After struggling for survival, Alex left in search of better employment opportunity elsewhere and was never heard from again.

At that time, we had a wood and coal stove, so about three or four times a week, during the hot summer months, I would get the children up at 4:00 a.m. before the mosquitoes and black flies were bothersome, and we would go into the bush to haul out our wood. With the help of my step-father and mother, we would saw the wood in preparation for the long, cold winter months.

instructed accordion and piano, and can play the cymbale and other instruments. She is Past President of the U.C.W.L.C. and was an organizer of the Ukrainian Arts Program (Music Festival) held in March, 1987. She is active in community volunteer work.

PETER AND OLGA BOHUN by Peter Bohun

Peter was born on September 23, 1920 at Hafford, Saskatchewan. He is the oldest son of Dora and Harry Bohun (Fedzun). He attended elementary and high school in Hafford and enjoyed all sports, especially hockey.

As soon as he was able, he helped with the cartage business. He would fill a horse-drawn tank and then use pails to fill home water containers. Initially, water was drawn from a well, one mile east of Hafford.

On August 9, 1940, he enlisted into the 16/22 Saskatchewan Horse at North Battleford. He was transferred to the Military Police, and in 1942 he was sent overseas with the First Division. He served in England, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany.

In Italy, he was transferred to the Saskatchewan Light Infantry motor unit. He was discharged on December 29, 1945.

While in Glent, Belgium, one morning while shaving, someone tapped his shoulder and to his amazement, he was face to face with a fellow from the home town of Hafford. This fellow was Peter Chuhaniuk. Chuhaniuk was engaged to marry Peter's sister, Mary. It was a wonderful feeling to have a friend from home so close while being so far from home.

On January 22, 1946, Peter married Olga Karpluk, daughter of John and Mary Karpluk of Alticane. At that time, Olga was teaching at Lost Lake School.

Peter and Olga have two children, Patricia and Donald. Patricia is married to Gordon Kohut, and they live in Harrison Hot Springs, British Columbia. They have two children, Carriss and Kristin.Donald is married to Barbara Spiecss and they live in Langley, British Columbia. They have one daughter, Casey Rose.

After Peter married, he went back to the cartage business at Hafford. Peter and his brother Dick started the Sand and Gravel business known as "Bohun Brothers". Peter also was a Hafford town policeman from 1949 to 1966.

In 1967, Peter and Olga moved to beautiful Kelowna in British Columbia. There Peter worked as a school bus driver until he retired. Olga was a Learning Assistance teacher and English Second Language teacher until she retired in June 1986.

cattle, and much more. In 1963, I drove the tractor while my step-grandfather, Harry Fedzun, operated the binder. Even after an operation on my leg in 1964 and while still on crutches, I drove the tractor for bale gathering. I was always mechanically inclined and constructed a "bicycle-built-for-two" which everyone wanted to ride.

It was a learning experience to work for my uncle, Dick Bohun. I was kept busy harrowing, cultivating, disking, swathing, and harvesting; greasing, fueling, and operating various farm equipment; driving wheel loader, cat and gravel truck; and, working on the crushing plant and screener.

Leisure time was few and far between. Uncle Peter and Aunt Mary Chuhaniuk would take me fishing on weekends and Uncle Dick would take me to the Exhibition in Saskatoon or North Battleford. I was active in the Royal Canadian Army Cadets, U.C.Y., school drama and was president of the United Nations Club. In 1967, I was selected to go to Expo in Montreal with the Army Cadets.

From November 1967, I lived with my Baba, Dora Fedzun (Bohun) (Zipchen) in Hafford where I completed Grade 12 in 1969. During this time, as before, I worked for Dick Bohun on the farm, on the equipment or anywhere else that paid. Survival consisted of learning Ukrainian because Baba did not know much English.

On August 4, 1973, I married Joanna Hnatuk of Saskatoon (originally from Floral). Joanna's grandmother, Pearl Pawlovich, and Dora Bohun were neighbours on the old homestead north of Hafford. I completed a Commerce Degree with a major in Computer Science at the University of Saskatchewan while Joanna worked for Sask Tel.

I worked at National Farmers Union for about a year until I took a job with Sask Wheat Pool in Regina in October 1974. From there I went to work for Saskatchewan Government Insurance in 1977. In the fall of 1976 we travelled continental Europe and England. Joanna continued with Sask Tel in Regina. She left as Supervisor of Management Payrolls when our first son Leon Xavier was born on November 26, 1977. Our second son, Kim Julian, was born on May 24, 1979. Both attend Separate School and Ukrainian School and are active in Ukrainian dancing and soccer, and as Altar boys.

I am active on St. Athanasius parish Council, the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Canadian Information Processing Society, and the Walsh Acres Community Association. I have been a Separate School Board Trustee Candidate, Church Activities Director for the Knights of Columbus, and Red Cross Blood Donor Co-ordinator. I am currently employed as Technical Advisor for the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower.

Joanna obtained an Electronics Technician Certificate from Wascana Institute while the boys were infants. She has

Pool. They have one daughter, Alyssa Joy. They reside in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Victoria Marie, born May 24, 1950; married to Melvin Andrew Connor. Vicky is employed as a secretary. Melvin is a pilot employed with Pacific Western Airlines. They have one daughter, Tamara Kim. They reside in Edmonton, Alberta.

Debra Christine, born February 25, 1956; married to John George Fries. Debbie is a homemaker and also works part-time as a secretary. John is the Manager of the Royal Bank. They have two children, Joshua Jay and Brianna Alexis. They reside at Cabri, Saskatchewan.

Christopher Alexander, born October 18, 1957; married to Michelle Marguerite Brunsch. Chris is employed with the Parks and Recreation Department. Michelle is a teacher with the Separate School System. They had one daughter, Rheine Mary, who died in infancy November, 1986. They reside in Saskatoon.

Joan Helene, born October 4, 1952; passed away February 19, 1953.

Family and friends always enjoyed the warm hospitality found within Peter and Mary's home. Mary passed away January 10, 1986. Peter passed away March 12, 1986.

DICK AND ZINNIA BOHUN by Dick Bohun

I, Dick (Myron) Bohun, son of Dora and Harry Bohun was born August 5, 1932, in our house in Hafford, Saskatchewan. I spent my entire life in Hafford, where I attended Hafford School for 10 years. After that, I had to help with the dray business.

In 1949, my brother and I started the Bohun Brothers Excavating, Sand, and Gravel business. We worked in many municipalities across Saskatchewan until 1966, when I bought my brother's share of the business, his home, and farm.

I have continued in the excavating, sand, and gravel business and am presently expanding into the Redi-Mix business. I am also in grain farming.

In 1980, I received the "Hafford Citizen of the Year Award".

On October 21, 1956, I married Zinnia Choma, daughter of Paul and Mary Choma of Whitkow, Saskatchewan. Zinnia worked at the Hafford Credit Union for 7 years, was secretary for the local School Board for 12 years, was treasurer for the Hafford Music Festival Association for 15 years. She is a member of the Hafford Ukrainian Catholic Womens' League, which she was the treasurer for several years, as well as president for two years.

Peter now works for Budget Rent-A-Car whenever he and Olga are not travelling.

Olga also found time to be involved in many community activities. She has been an active member of the Ukrainian Catholic Womens' League for over 40 years. She was Secretary for 20 years.

It may be of interest that Olga and Peter visited the birthplace of Olga's parents in Lviv, Ukraine in 1982. They very much enjoyed seeing the birthplace of Olga's parents and meeting Olga's cousins.

Peter and Olga hope to do a lot of travelling in their retired years. They intend to spend their winters travelling by motor home, south of the border.

PETER AND MARY (BOHUN) CHUHANIUK By Ramona Morgan

Mary Bohun was born in Hafford in 1924. She was educated and resided in the town of Hafford. On October 1, 1946 she married Peter Chuhaniuk. Mary took an active interest in Church and community work, assisting in whatever manner she could. Besides working at the Hafford Union Hospital, she was a correspondent for the North Battleford News-Optimist for a number of years. Mary had a natural talent for gardening and a particular love of flowers; she enjoyed the outdoors and spent many an hour picking mushrooms and berries.

Peter Chuhaniuk was the son of Alexander Chuhaniuk and Sophie Kosmynka. He was born in 1920 at Blaine Lake, Saskatchewan. He attended Greystone School. He enlisted in the Canadian Army and served overseas and was discharged in March, 1946. "P.A. Chuhaniuk Construction Company" was a well-known and respected name in the building industry. Besides building many schools and public-works buildings in the district and beyond, he found time to be an avid sportsman. In recognition of many hours of volunteer work in Hafford, Peter received the "1981 Citizen of the Year Award". Before his retirement in 1985, Peter was employed as the Public Works Foreman for the town of Hafford. Peter and Mary had a family of six children.

Alexandra Peggy, born February 26, 1948; married to Florian James Vedress. Sandra is employed with the Federal Government as an Employment Counsellor. Florian is employed with the Territorial Government as a Highways Engineering Supervisor. They have two daughters, Shawna Kim and Shecky Lynne. They reside in Whitehorse, Yukon.

Ramona Delores, born May 13, 1949; married to Robert Ernest Morgan. Mona is a Secretary; she is currently a homemaker. Robert is the Product Development Manager at Saskatchewan Wheat

CHAPTER THIRTY

William and Mary Zipchen

PETER AND IRENE ZIPCHEN by Peter Zipchen

Peter is the oldest of five children, son of William Zipchen, born in the Hafford Hospital March 6, 1929. He attended Nauka School No. 3059 and also Hafford High. He farmed with his father and also did contract work for the Hafford Rural Telephone Company.

In May 1955, he commenced employment for the Saskatchewan Power Corporation as a lineman. In October, 1962, he was appointed District Supervisor in the Landis District and is holding the same position at present in the Wilkie district.

He was married to Irene Drysdale on January 11, 1958. They have two children:

Murray, who graduated from the Landis High School and is presently employed by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation at the Queen Elizabeth Generating Station in Saskatoon.

Cheryl who graduated from Landis High School and married Neil Houdek. They farm 18 miles west of Biggar, Saskatchewan. Cheryl is also employed by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in Landis.

JOE AND OLGA (ZIPCHEN) CHODZICKI by Olga Chodzicki

My full maiden name was Olga Zipchen. I was born on August 30, 1930 at Hafford Hospital. I took my Public School at Nauka School on the farm and my high school at Hafford High School. I graduated from Grade 12 in 1948.

After completing my high school, I worked as a clerk in a General Store, took some teacher training, and also worked as a bank teller.

My hobbies are writing, music, listening to radio-talk shows, going for a walk, observing nature, and gardening.

My husband, Joe Chodzicki, grew up on the farm near the town of Boyle, Alberta. He attended a nearby school in the area. Later, he farmed and was a mail courier. His mother now lives in the town of Boyle and his only sister farms with her husband

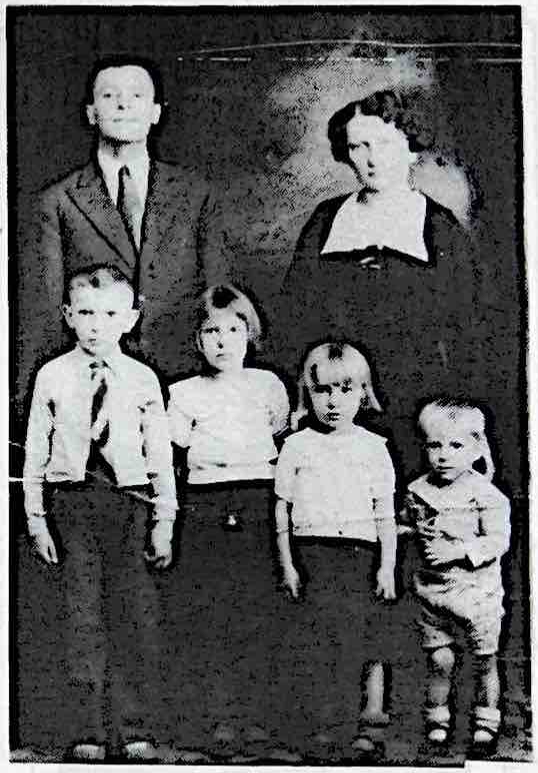
Zinnia helps me in my construction, Redi-Mix, and farming, as well as with the bookkeeping.

We have a daughter, Donna; she was born on January 15, 1965, in the Battleford Union Hospital. Donna graduated from the Hafford Central School in 1983. She attended Saskatoon Business College, where she received her diploma in Accounting and Business Administration. She has completed her Grade 10 in piano from the Royal Conservatory of Music. Donna has trained and is presently employed as part-time medical assistant and receptionist at Dr. Changela's office in Hafford. She teaches young children religion, and in her spare time helps in community functions. She also helps take care of her Baba Fedzun (Bohun), and is bookkeeper for the family business. Donna undertook the position as treasurer for the Zipchen Family Reunion.

Dora and Harry Fedzun Wedding - 1939 -
Front- Roman Zipchen and Dick Bohun, Front: LR-Dick Zipchen, Theodore Zipchen, Dora and Harry Fedzun, Wasylyna Zipchen, Back: Nettie Horbay, Father N. Drohomeratski, Mary Zipchen, Mary (Wm.) Zipchen, Alex and Polly Hunchak.

PLATE P-65

1926- Wedding Day - William & Mary Zipchen with Andrew Kindrachuk-best man



William Zipchen Family 1936

Bill and Mary Zipchen- July 1973 with children Peter, Nick, Olga, Anne and George

about 10 miles north of Boyle. Joe and I were married on May 30, 1964 in the All Saints Ukrainian Catholic Church at North Battleford. After our marriage, we spent a few days in Edmonton and then, in the early part of June, flew to Uranium City, Saskatchewan, to make our home there. While at Uranium City, my husband was employed with Eldorado as a Surface Hoist Operator for 27 years. With the closure of the mine, we moved to Saskatoon in July, 1983. My husband took early retirement and is now doing things for himself which he has never had a chance to do before. His hobbies are fishing, gardening, growing house plants, keeping tropical fish, and woodwork.

Our two sons, John and Donald were born at the Uranium City Hospital. John was born September 23, 1967 and Donald was born on January 9, 1971. John took Grades 1 to 10 at Uranium City and Grades 11 and 12 at the Walter Murray Collegiate in Saskatoon. He is now in his second year of Engineering at the University of Saskatchewan. During high school, John received academic awards in Grades 10 through 12. After his first year University, he received a scholarship for his high achievement. His hobbies are fishing, camping, and photography.

Donald took Grade 1 to 6 at Uranium City. He took Grade 7 and 8 at the Alvin Buchwald School in Saskatoon and now is taking Grade 10 at the Walter Murray Collegiate. His hobbies are sports and computers. In Grade 9, he received the "Rookie of the Year" Award for Track and Field.

We were members of the Santa Barbara Catholic Church Parish in Uranium City and are now members of the Ukrainian Catholic St. Peter and Paul Church in Saskatoon.

ANNA (ZIPCHEN) AND JOHN KELLY by Anna Kelly

My parents, William and Mary Zipchen, devoted their lives to farming, their community, and to raising their family. I grew up on the farm near Hafford, together with my brothers Peter, Nick, and George, and sister Olga. I attended Nauka School and went on to complete my high schooling at Hafford. I graduated from St. Paul's School of Nursing, then took a post-graduate course at Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital, where I was employed for several years.

I met my husband John in New Jersey. He is a graduate of Upsala College in Orange, New Jersey. He majored in Economics and presently is employed in the insurance industry.

Our oldest son Peter is a graduate of California State Polytechnical University at Pomona. He majored in Chemical Engineering. His wife Debbie graduated with a Business Administration degree from Bowling Green University in Ohio.

PLATE P-67

L to R- Peter, Andrew, Teresa
Seated: John & Anna KELLY

Mary Zipchen 1927

William and Mary Zipchen -October 17, 1976
50 th Wedding Anniversary

PLATE P-66

William & Mary ZIPCHEN 1981

Donald, John, Olga, Joseph Chodzicki - 1986

August 6, 1983
Peter & Irene Zipchen
Son Murray,
Daughter Cheryl
(On Cheryl's Wedding Day)

Cheryl & Neil Houdek

Our son Andrew graduated from California State University at Fullerton. He is presently attending medical school at Davis University of California.

Our daughter Teresa graduated from California State University at Fullerton. She majored in Criminal Justice. Her husband Terry received his degree in Aeronautical Engineering from Purdue University in Indiana.

My husband and I, and our children and their spouses are all employed in our respective fields. We centre our lives around our church, community, and family.

A sense of belonging to a caring family is the legacy left to us by the ones who came before us. Through their unselfishness and sacrifice, they made our lives richer. They were courageous when facing an unknown future, fair in their dealings with others and examples to all whose lives they touched.

They taught us to work hard and encouraged us to learn and constantly improve ourselves. They taught us to sacrifice for long range goals, and stand up for what we believe in. Lastly, they taught us the true value of faith and prayer.

Our parents who went before us will always be our quiet inspirations. No mere words could ever express to them our heartfelt gratitude.

NICK AND HELEN ZIPCHEN by Nick Zipchen

I am son of William and Mary (Senkus) Zipchen, and was born in Hafford February 15, 1934. I attended Nauka School, a country school four miles south of Hafford, for grades 1 to 8 and continued high school studies in Hafford, where I graduated in 1952.

After graduation, I worked as a clerk at Rybryna Hardware Store for one year and then decided to get more education. I attended the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon for one year. In 1955, I transferred to study at the University of Alberta in Edmonton and received my Bachelor of Education Certificate. I majored my studies in mathematics, sociology, and physical education. Presently, I am teaching for the Edmonton Catholic Separate School Board at St. James School.

I live in Edmonton with my wife Helen and two daughters, Carla and Sandra. I enjoy numerous sporting activities and participate in golfing, water skiing, badminton, volleyball, basketball, downhill skiing, and curling; I also enjoy fishing.

PLATE P-68

Family Reunion July 1973

L to R- Peter & Debbie Kelly,
Terry & Teresa Kelly,
Anna, John & Andrew KELLY-1985

Nick Zipchen 1950

Nick, Helen, Carla, Sandra Zipchen

CHAPTER THIRTY - ONE

Alex and Polly Hunchak

(by Olga Wolanyk Swystun, up to the '40s)
(by Nick Hunchak, after the '40s)

Polly Zipchen, born in the Ukraine April 21, 1904, came to Hafford with the family at the age of two.

Alex Hunchak, son of Nykola and Anna (Cebry) born July 20, 1895 in Pidhayci, Ukraine, was the second of eight children; he came to Canada in 1907. His brothers were Mike and Olexa (both deceased), and Joe; his sisters are Mary (Granat) and Anne (Podiluk) (both deceased), Clara (Lesko), and Jennie (Kuntz). Father received title to his first homestead, ten miles north of Hafford, in 1917.

Mother and father were one of the first couples to be married in the Holy Eucharist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hafford on November 17, 1917. They took up farming on a farm 2 miles southwest of Hafford which they bought from Father's older brother, Mike, who owned a general store in town from about 1915 to 1950. Their first home was the western-most room in a long rectangular clay plastered (inside and out) building; the rest was used as a granary. This room had a wooden floor, whitewashed walls, two full-sized windows (one facing west, the other south). To enter this room you came through a porch, the floor of which was hard-packed clay. Our new home was built in 1923, and while it was under construction, I used to run and carry water to the carpenters, while Anne crawled after me. She would never reach the new house, though, because by the time she was halfway across, I was running back for a refill. This house had a verandah, a kitchen, a living room, and only one bedroom, so that when our family increased to ten children, we had two beds and a couch in the bedroom, and two couches in the living room. Later, a porch and a pantry were added on. There was no indoor plumbing, no basement--just a cellar with a trap door--and coal oil lamps for light. And talk about cold! In the winter, the water in the pail would be solid ice by morning. Around 1928, Father bought from D. Fouquette, the southeast 16 quarter, kiddie-corner from our house.

I must backtrack to the summer of 1918. During harvest, Father went to town for binder repairs and was plucked off the street and taken to Regina for army training. Luckily, World War One ended in November, allowing Father to come home, but in the meantime, there was my poor mother, a mere child of 14, pregnant with her first child, having to carry on the harvest alone.

We attend St. Basil Ukrainian Catholic Church in Edmonton. Many church community activities are held at the St. Basils Cultural Centre. My family and I actively help in numerous functions held at the church centre.

My wife Helen is the former Helen Senetza. She was born August 15, 1939 at Smokey Lake, Alberta. She attended school there, graduating from high school. Following this, Helen pursued her studies in nursing. She attended the School of Nursing and received her diploma as a Registered Nurse in 1960. At this time, she is working at the Medical Justik Clinic in Edmonton.

Our oldest daughter Carla was born September 29, 1968 in Edmonton. She completed her high school at Austin O'Brian Catholic in Edmonton. She is now attending Alberta College in Edmonton.

Sandra was born January 4, 1971 in Edmonton. Presently, she is attending Grade 11 at Austin O'Brian Catholic High School in Edmonton.

GEORGE ZIPCHEN By Olga Chodzicki

George is the youngest child of William and Mary Zipchen. He was born at Hafford in 1943. He was educated in Hafford Public and High School. He is a farmer, tending to the holdings established by his father. He is currently single.

Family Reunion 1959

During the depression and the "Dirty Thirties", when things were really tough, there was one highlight in the lives of my parents, and me as well; as being the eldest, I was privileged to go with them to the numerous Ukrainian plays and concerts held in the Hafford Hall. There were, at that time, unemployed men spending winters in town and in several surrounding vacant farm houses. These men, together with some of the town folk, staged plays depicting life in the Ukraine. Then there were always the annual Shewchenko, the Lesia Ukrainka, the Mothers' Day, and the Remembrance Day concerts. When I was around 10 or 11, I recited at two of these concerts, and when older, Anne and I both sang in the choir. In 1934, under the capable guidance of the tirelessly active Fr. Drohomeretsky, came the, from then on annual, fund-raising church bazaar--a beehive of noisy action and commotion. Also, at this time, our parish in town and neighbouring parishes experienced a great spiritual awakening and enlightenment, with the holding of the three missions in 1934, 1936, and 1940. Each one, directed by a different visiting missionary, lasted at least a week, with day-long services, sessions, and sermons; people from miles around would attend.

Mother was a very kind and generous person. For the annual church dinner, the floor of our wagon would be almost entirely covered with food, such as noodles, chicken, salad greens, baking, bread and butter, cream, and other foodstuff. For the ride to church, it was difficult to find a spot to stand, so as not to step on the food.

Mother was always ready to offer a helping hand with other church duties, such as washing the church floor and cross-stitching altar cloths. Being the oldest, I may have had certain privileges, however, I also had the responsibilities of helping out. Therefore, I found myself the only young girl amongst the older ladies washing the church floor and stitching the altar cloths.

Mother sold eggs at5¢dozen and butter at10¢pound at Uncle Mike's store. She always made sure that she had some left over to take to Baba and Gido and to the aunts and uncles who lived in town and had no cows or chickens.

How Mother ever managed to prepare such nutritious and varied meals for such a large family with the limited variety of foods on hand, I'll never know. Cereals such as buckwheat, millet, cornmeal, and coarsely-ground wheat, which we looked down upon as "depression food", are now considered specialties. Sour milk, which we ate with mashed potatoes, is today's yogurt. Pancakes made from the rising bread sponge are now very popular Hungarian specialties. Sauerkraut, our daily source of Vitamin C, is now served in the best of restaurants.

With the entrance of 1939, the "Dirty Thirties" ended. Four thousand bushels were threshed, compared to 400 two years previously. With the help of the Zipchen aunts and uncles and

Uncle Mike came to the rescue, but Mother had to get up early to feed, water, and harness the horses, and then Uncle would come in from town and operate the binder. I am not sure whether Mother did the stooking, but her first born, Steve, died in infancy.

Neither one of my parents had the opportunity for much schooling, but after their marriage, they took advantage of English night classes being taught at Nauka School. Father knew, from memory, all the Ukrainian Christmas carols, the Easter songs, and a great number of folk songs. Having gone to school in the old country, he must have taught Mother and me to read Ukrainian, for Mother could read and write in that language and I could read Ukrainian before I started school.

Father was on the Nauka School board, and was also Treasurer of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; he was also involved with the Poultry Pool. While still a teenager, I used to give him a hand in keeping the church treasury books and in writing business letters in English. Father had a head for figures; very seldom did he use pencil and paper to do his calculations.

Besides the drought and the dust storms of the "Dirty Thirties", there was one terrifying hail storm that happened on Friday, July 20, 1934. Around 5 p.m., the skies darkened ominously in the west and I just had time to run and close the barn doors. As I came into the house, all hell broke loose, with hail and gale-force winds. Father was not home, having left that morning to bring hay from the farm ten miles north. We were petrified! I knelt down to pray in the bedroom, while blocks of ice came hurtling through the south window. Chunks of ice and glass lay strewn about in the living room where Mother was standing, crying and praying (she was very pregnant). Sunday morning, my brother Paul was born. The crop on the home quarter was salvaged for feed. That year, Nick and I stooked the crop on the other quarter, which was missed by the hail storm. But the previous year, Mother and I did the stooking, while Anne, then age 11, looked after the five younger children and prepared the meals, sending the lunch out to the field with Nick and Walter. In 1937, the driest year of the '30s, Nick and I stooked 50 acres for our neighbour, Mr. A. Fouquette, and were paid the lordly sum of $7.00, which we gave to Father. Harvest that year was completely finished in August. But even though the crops were all dried out, our tomato crop was the most bountiful ever.

The annual trip each fall to the flour mill at Radisson to exchange a load of wheat for our supply of flour and several gunny sacks of bran, was a long and tedious haul with wagon and horses. Making hay up north was also a great hardship, especially for Nick, Walter, and Bill, as they were very young when helping out. It was hard to gauge how much food to send with them to last the week. One time, they were left with nothing but sour cream and stale bacon, which they mixed together and cooked.

the cream cheques came to the rescue. The cows were milked by hand, and it seemed that no one in our family milked as may cows as brother Paul did. Father was a good cattleman and liked raising cattle. He used to say that without livestock, a farm was not a farm. He often said that farming was the best life a person could have.

Besides coping with expansion and mechanization, adapting to the neighbourhood (for mother especially), must have been very difficult. In Hafford, surrounded by relatives, we very seldom associated with anyone else, but there were no relatives in Borden, and no Ukrainian neighbours, either. Mother certainly had to brush up on her English in a hurry!

One consolation was the new home. The only similarity between this house and the one in Hafford, was the verandah, but with four bedrooms upstairs and one down, a living room, dining room, large kitchen and pantry, and a full basement, there was at last room for everyone and everything--no more crowding!

With my sisters Anne and Olga away and married, Mother could have used some help, especially with the laundry, but, due to wartime shortages, a washing machine was not obtainable until 1948. With the coming of electricity to the farm in 1952, the acquisition of a refrigerator and other electrical appliances made life for Mother a bit easier.

In 1949, Father bought 3 quarters from a neighbour, and I bought the half section with the buildings. In 1950, at age 55, Father learned to drive the car. In 1953 he bought another section of land. The early '50s were very good years.

In 1955, my parents were instrumental in organizing the building of a Ukrainian Catholic Church in Radisson. (For a number of years prior to this, the Roman Catholics had kindly given us the use of their church.) Besides purchasing and donating the lots, Father contributed financially, as well as took on the responsibility of President of the building committee. Thus the greatest drawback to the move to Borden, the lack of our own church, was at last overcome--ten years later; a dream come true!

The livestock was disposed of in 1961, when Mother and Father decided to retire and a house was bought in Radisson. This home was a very spacious, conveniently-laid out three-bedroom bungalow, with a big garden and fruit trees at the back. In the summer, their garden and Mother's flowers were a beautiful sight to behold.

Mother looked forward to retirement. For the first time in her life, she would have time to relax--to crochet, to cross-stitch, and to weave rugs. She would also be free to get involved in the church and seniors' activities. Father, on the other hand, had mixed feelings, thinking that he would miss his

grandparents, we managed to survive. It was Uncle Dick with his threshing outfit who had done the threshing for us, regardless of what the crop was like. We also survived due to Mother's ingenuity and Uncle Mike's generosity in giving us credit, with Father paying off the year's bills after threshing and after receiving a discount. When the annual flu bug hit us children, and Father would go into town to buy oranges, Uncle Mike's immediate question would be, "And who is sick now?" We all managed to survive in one piece, thanks also to our Guardian Angel, who must have always been at our side during the numerous illnesses and horse and machinery accidents.

Father, himself, was on death's threshold three times. The first time was in the '30s, when he partook of some tainted spirits in town one winter day. In the spring of 1940, he was seriously ill with pneumonia (this was when Walter had to quit school to do the field work before he could complete his Grade 8). In 1973, Father was very seriously hurt in a car accident, but recovered remarkably quickly. Mother died from cancer in 1975 at age 71 and is buried in the Zipchen cemetery. After Mother's passing, Father went to Winnipeg to live with Anne and Paul for five years, and then, at 91, went to live at St. Joseph's Home in Saskatoon. He passed away January 25, 1987. He is also buried in the Zipchen cemetery.

In 1939, I worked in the laundry at Hafford Hospital for $30.00 a month, half of which went toward paying off our overdue hospital bills. In 1941, I worked during the winter months in the kitchen of St. Paul's Hospital in Saskatoon for $12.00 a month. In 1942, both Anne and I were married and moved away from Hafford. In 1945, the Hunchak family made the big move to Borden.

I shall let my brother Nick continue, as he is more familiar with the next chapter of our story . . .

At the outbreak of World War II in 1939, it was difficult to foresee that improved economy would follow. However, better crops and prices in the early '40s made a big impact on the farmers' outlook. In 1944, Father bought his first car, 1938 Ford V8, a Red River Special threshing machine, and a Case tractor. The $1,100.00 payment for the car was taken out of a jar, as there wasn't a bank in Hafford.

The move to Borden April 15, 1945, was, perhaps, the most important decision that my parents had to make in their lives. The deal was closed at $24,000.00 for 10 quarters, while the half section in Hafford was sold to D. Boyanchuk for $8,000.00. While one section was rented out, horses were used to work the remaining land that first spring. Ridding the land of the quack grass and couch grass infestation was an undertaking never encountered before! The dry summers resulting in five years of poor to fair yields, and the transition to mechanization, created hardships in making demands on required capital. This is where

Academy in Yorkton. She moved to Winnipeg and worked at Great West Life Assurance Company for five years.

Raymond Frank Wlock, third child of John and Mary (Dubiel), was born November 16, 1935 in Yorkton. He lived on the family farm, ten miles north of Fenwood and attended Max Welton School, which was across the road. On coming to Winnipeg, he worked for Wilson Auto Electric.

Eunice and Raymond were married May 7, 1966 at St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church in Winnipeg. They operated a laundromat, "The Ole Wash Tub", from 1970 to 1977 at which time it was sold and Ray went to work for Manitoba Hydro. Eunice has held clerical and supervisory positions during Federal, Provincial, and Civic elections, and is currently a provincial returning officer.

Eunice and Ray have three children--Denise, Peter, and Louise.

Denise Marie was born February 8, 1967; she graduated from Tech-Vocational High School in 1985. Denise has been very involved in Ukrainian and Tap dancing and is presently in her 4th year teaching tap and jazz ballet at Oriole's Community Club. She has also, very capably, served the public in the food service business, and is presently employed as an office clerk.

Peter Raymond was born November 8, 1973 and is currently in Grade 8 at Sargent Park Junior High. Peter's involvements are: Ukrainian dancing, drumming, hockey, and water skiing.

Louise Katherine Michelle was born January 17, 1975 and is presently in Grade 7 at General Wolfe Junior High. Involvements include tap dancing, soccer, ringette, and water skiing.

The Wlocks presently reside at 952 Banning Street, Winnipeg.

Michael Elias Wolanik was born April 27, 1945 in Russell and was raised in Rossburn, completing Grade 10 in the local schools and Grades 11 and 12 in St. Vladimir's College in Roblin and Gordon Bell High in Winnipeg. In September, 1966, after working for three years, he enrolled in the University of Manitoba, graduating in October, 1969 (with honours) with a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture (majoring in Economics).

Caroline Joyce, the eldest child of James and Elsie (Sicinski) Hodwitz, was born June 26, 1946 in Thunder Bay, Ontario, and was raised in a small farming community of Slate River, where she attended elementary school, finishing at Selkirk High. Upon completion of an IBM Key Punch Course in Winnipeg, Carol found employment with the Manitoba government. Fate brought Michael and Carol together on a hot, Saturday afternoon in July, 1966, when Mike and his friend Gordon spread their blanket next to Carol and her sister Judy Anne, at the Oasis

cattle. But it was not long before he was at the cafe drinking coffee with other men. For twelve years, they enjoyed their retirement, driving out to the farm occasionally, proud that their sons were progressing in farming. Their home was, as always, open to family and friends. Father liked talking and with his optimistic attitude, often gave encouragement to others. Throughout his life father was concerned about his fellow man and willingly helped those less fortunate. Most people appreciated the help and were honest and not out to take advantage of him.

Our parents gave us a Catholic Christian upbringing and instilled in us all that it takes hard work, perseverance, managerial ability, and, above all, faith in God to succeed in one's own endeavours, and that honest law-abiding citizens are a real asset to the community and to Canada.

Alex and Paraskevia have ten children living: Olga, Anne, Nick, Walter, Bill, Mike, Natalie, Paul, Sister Victoria, and Joan (Steven, the first born and Peter, the third born, passed away in infancy). There are now thirty grandchildren and twenty-two great-grandchildren. Their histories follow . . .

OLGA AND MIKE WOLANYK by Olga Swystun

Olga, born March 12, 1920 at Hafford, attended Nauka School from 1927 to 1936, completing Grade 10. Twenty-one years later, she started taking Grades 11 and 12 by correspondence, completing them in 1961, followed by a business course in Winnipeg, after which she was employed in accounting for 17 years.

Mike Wolanyk, the youngest of the eight children of Mike and Katarina (Kozar), was born March 1, 1904, selo Boyanec, county Zovkva, Lviv, Western Ukraine. He arrived in Canada April 2, 1929, working for farmers around Hafford and Borden, and during the "Dirty Thirties", in logging in Ontario and Manitoba and at a hydro dam construction in Ontario.

Olga and Mike were married February 5, 1942, at Holy Eucharist Church in Hafford by Reverend N. Drohomeretsky. On April 26, 1944, they arrived in Rossburn, Manitoba where they owned and operated a dairy farm. In 1970, Mike came to Winnipeg and managed the laundromat for Eunice and Ray for seven years, after which he retired to take things easy for a change. He passed away January 2, 1981 of massive heart failure.

Mike and Olga had two children--Eunice and Michael:

Eunice Katherine was born July 26, 1943 in North Battleford. She lived in Hafford until she was at 9 months old, at which time the family moved to Rossburn. Grades 1 to 10 were taken at Rossburn School, and in 1961, she graduated from Sacred Heart

ANNA AND PAUL BABEY by Anna Babey

Anne was born September 27, 1922 in Hafford, Saskatchewan, the fourth child of Paraska and Alex Hunchak. Paul, the eldest son of Dionysius and Anna Babey, was born in Zarudia, Volynia, Ukraine September 1, 1909. Paul emigrated to Canada in 1928 and worked for local farmers around Calmar and Leduc, Alberta until 1937, when he went to Ontario to work for Ontario Hydro. Anne attended Nauka School which was about five miles southwest of Hafford. After completing her schooling, Anne remained at home to help her parents raise her younger brothers and sisters. She also worked in Saskatoon for a short period of time. Anne and Paul were introduced to each other through correspondence by Mike Wolonyk, who later became their brother-in-law. Following a year of letter writing, they met and three weeks later, on September 29, 1942, Anne and Paul were married at Holy Eucharist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hafford, Saskatchewan. Reverend Nestor Drohomeretsky officiated at the marriage which was witnessed by family and friends. Wedding attendants were Nick Hunchak, the bride's brother, and the bride's cousin, Mary Bohun (Chuhaniuk).

Following their wedding, Anne and Paul moved to Transcona, Manitoba. It was here that they lived, worked, worshipped, and raised their seven children. They spent many happy years of family life in their first home at 429 Ravelston Avenue East (which they bought in 1948) and their next home at 120 Victoria Avenue East where they moved in 1973. When they moved to Transcona, Paul accepted employment with the Canadian National Railway at the Transcona Shop. He began as a Labourer, was promoted to Carman's helper, and later, to Carman. Throughout the years of their marriage, Anne was involved in caring for her husband, family, and home. She developed many interests and was highly active in the community and in the church. Since their marriage and move to Transcona, Anne and Paul have been parishioners of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church. In 1971, after 28 years of service, Paul took early retirement due to his respiratory problems and poor health. He continued to develop and pursue interests, not only in his family but also in gardening, keeping the home in good repair, and in current national and world news. Paul passed away December 5, 1986. Anne devotes most of her free time to the Army of Mary.

As parents, Anne and Paul always considered their responsibilities to be the first priority in their lives. Their home and family life was built on a foundation of constant love, caring, and guidance. The seven children (and their families) of Anne and Paul Babey are as follows:

Bohdan Dionysius was born June 27, 1943 and married Stephanie Olga Lesyk on August 20, 1966. Bob graduated from the University of Brandon and is a high school educator in Beausejour, Manitoba, where Stephanie is employed in fashion

Beach. Mike and Carol suddenly realized that they had seen each other before while attending St. Josephat's Church. They were engaged in October and married July 22, 1967 in the Church of Transfiguration in Thunder Bay. Upon graduating from the University of Manitoba, Michael took employment with the Canadian Wheat Board. From August 1970 to September 1971 he and Carol and baby son lived in London, England, where Michael worked at the Wheat Board office. In 1975, the Wolaniks incorporated Wolanco Limited., and went into custom home building. Carol has recently completed an interior design course at Red River College. She devotes her spare to helping those less fortunate.

Michael and Carol have two children: Michael James and Laura.

Michael James was born August 16, 1969 and is now an honour student at St. Paul's High School. His involvements are piano and guitar lessons, football, and hockey.

Laura Marie was born November 23, 1972 and is now in Grade 9 at St. Mary's Academy. Involvement include Ukrainian dancing, jazz ballet, baton, and piano and guitar lessons.

The Wolaniks presently reside at 50 McNulty Crescent, Winnipeg.

OLGA AND PAUL SWYSTUN By Olga Swystun

Paul Swystun, the sixth child of twelve of Onofrey and Katarina (Ruzikewich), was born February 4, 1917, at Orolow, twenty miles southeast of Hafford. On August 5, 1944, in Vancouver, he married his first wife, Olga Worobec, of Saskatchewan. In December, he went overseas, returning in January, 1946. At that time, they resided in Kimberly, B.C. but since 1950, they lived in Winnipeg. For twenty-two years, Paul served the public as a garage mechanic and later was involved in the delivery business. He is the Father of three daughters and one son and has one granddaughter. His wife passed away March 1, 1984, after a lengthy and courageous battle with cancer.

Olga and Paul were married October 12, 1985 at Holy Family Church in Winnipeg. They are enjoying their retirement as socially active seniors. Paul is the financial secretary of the Knight's of Columbus, St. Josephat's Council. Olga is involved with the UCWL of Holy Family Church. Her favourite hobby, besides knitting and crocheting, is cross-stitching; the number of blouses she has designed and stitched attest to her ability.

Olga and Paul presently reside at 214-1025 Grant Avenue, Winnipeg.

On November 5, 1950, Nick was united in marriage to Sophie Nasewich, daughter of Stanley and Helen (Bahniuk) Nasewich. Sophie was born at home in the Craigmore district, north of Hafford, September 29, 1929. She has one sister and three brothers. She attended Sich School in the Krydor-Blaine Lake area and furthered her education at C.V.T.S. in Saskatoon (where Kelsey is now). Here, she graduated as a Nursing Assistant and was employed at the Holy Family Hospital in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, prior to her marriage.

Nick and Sophie raised a family of five children: Lorne, Gloria (deceased 1980), Elias and Ivan (twins), and Theresa.

Nick was a director of Borden Co-Op, was a member of the Borden Wheat Pool Committee, and served as a member of the executive of the Catholic Church in Radisson. Sophie was on the executive of the U.C.W.L. in Radisson. At present, Nick and Sophie are active members of the St. Peter and Paul Senior Citizens organization and also participate in the Lawson Heights Senior Citizens Bowling League.

Our farming enterprise was mainly the production of grain, with beef production and feedlot coming into the picture as the boys became old enough to help out. Advancement of technology and introduction of bigger and better equipment has made farming a fairly big and complicated business. It may be of interest to note that, of all the descendants of Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen, only so few are involved with agriculture. What the future has in store, only time will tell.

We chose to live in Saskatoon as our place of retirement in 1981 and our three sons are carrying on with farming.

GLORIA CHRISTINE HUNCHAK

Gloria was born on July 3, 1953 in Borden Hospital, the second child born to Nick and Sophie (Nasewich) Hunchak. She grew up on the family farm and attended Halcyonia School until it closed in 1967. She then went to Borden School and was also a resident student for two years at the Sacred Heart High School. She had a love for music and belonged to the Glee Club. She also took an active part in drama.

Gloria was a quiet, young lady who was sensitive to other people's feelings and always had a lovely smile to cheer you up. She enjoyed baking, cooking, and especially, travelling and photography. She toured Europe, the eastern coast of Canada, and the Rockies.

Gloria was employed at the University Hospital in Saskatoon. She died May 15, 1980 in Saskatoon.

sales. They have two children: Lisa Marie (born April 14, 1969) and Paula Michelle (born June 14, 1972).

Donna Marie was born June 12, 1946 and married Ronald William Zdriluk November 25, 1967. Donna graduated from the University of Manitoba and presently operates her own consulting firm (Zdriluk and Associates) in Toronto, Ontario.

Paulette Belle was born May 12, 1949. She graduated from Red River Community College in Commercial Baking and has developed many interests working and doing some teaching in this field in Winnipeg. Her daughter, Tammy Ray Marie Klos, was born July 6, 1968. Tammy now attends the University of Winnipeg in the first year of the Arts program and plays on the womens' basketball team.

Jeffrey Joseph was born October 14, 1952 and married Linda Ann Moug on August 1, 1981. Jeff is employed as an accountant in the housing field with the Manitoba government while Linda is employed in supervisory work with the Motor Vehicle Branch of the Provincial government in Winnipeg.

Josephine Monica was born October 13, 1957. She married Mark Summer June 14, 1986 and they are now living in Oakland, California where Mark pursues his career as a professional musician. Josey has one son, Nicholas Alexander Paul, born February 13, 1979.

Joanne Olha was born February 4, 1959 and married Jeff Michael Teres May 23, 1981. Joanne is employed in clerical work in the housing field with the Manitoba government while Jeff is employed by the Winnipeg School Division. Their son, Ryan Jeffrey Joseph, was born April 19, 1982.

Marianna Lesia was born September 26, 1961. In June of 1986, she graduated from Thomas Aquinas College with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the Liberal Arts. She is employed by the City of Winnipeg, Taxation Department.

NICK AND SOPHIE HUNCHAK by Nick Hunchak

Nick was the fifth child born to Alex and Paraskevia (Zipchen) Hunchak at Hafford December 17, 1923. He attended Nauka School up to Grade 9 and then completed his Grade 12 at Hafford High.

Nick, being the oldest surviving son, assumed responsibilities at a young age in helping out with farm work when not in school. After completing school, he was employed in Winnipeg, Vancouver, and Toronto during the winter months. He became more involved in farming with his father when they bought part of the Alex Sutherland farm.

PLATE P-70

Alex and Paraskevia Hunchak- 1917

Polly Hunchak & Family 1928
Nick,Walter,Bill,Polly,
Anne, Olga

Alex Hunchak Family -1939- Front-L to R Natalie,Alex,Victoria,Polly, Paul. Centre: Bill, Mike,-Back: Nick, Anne, Olga, Walter.

Alex and Polly Hunchak- 1968

PLATE P-69

- Nick Hunchak Family -- THE IVAN HUNCHAK FAMILY

Ivan Theodore Hunchak was the second twin born to Nick and Sophie on the 11 th May, 1956. Ivan attended Halycyonia school, later transferring to Borden.

After grade 12, Ivan moved to Saskatoon and employment with the Potash Corporation. He spent two years there before deciding to take up farming as a full time career. Ivan, in partnership with his twin brother, Eli, presently operates the 1600 acre farm at Borden. The two brothers grow oats, wheat, barley, canola and feed commercial cattle year-round. They are also purebred Angus cattle breeders. Ivan takes an active interest in sports.

On May 8, 1982, Ivan married Judith Shaun Eldemire. Shaun, the third child born to Dr. Arthur Eldemire of Jamaica and Clair Keogh of Ireland, was born in Montego Bay, Jamaica on the 24 th February 1960. She attended Mt. Alvernia Convent and later boarding in Mandevill, Jamaica. She was active in track and swimming. She graduated with three distinctions in the Cambridge Examinations.

Shaun emigrated to Canada in 1978, spent one year at University in Toronto and then moved to Quebec City to complete her degree at Laval. She received an Honours B. A. in French as a second language from this institution. Following her graduation, she came to Saskatoon to obtain her teachers certificate at the University of Saskatchewan. To date, Shaun is a certified french teacher with two credits left to complete her second degree.

Ivan and Shaun have two children: Clair Ashley Sophia, born on February 18, 1983 and Ivan Alexis R., born on August 10, 1985.

PLATE P-72

1977 Alex Hunchak
82nd birthday

1958- Wolanyk family
Michael, Eunice,
Olga & Mike-in Rossburn

1979- Mike Wolanyk-75 th birthday
and Grandchildren- Winnipeg

1970-Olga Wolanyk-
Office Clerk-Winnipeg

1985- Olga with her new husband, Paul Swystun.
LR- Michael James,Laura,Carol & Michael Wolanik
Eunice, Raymond,Louise, Denise, Peter Wlock.

PLATE P-71

1967- Five Generations- L to R
Eunice Wlock,Denise Marie,Olga,
Polly, Wasylyna Zipchen

1972- 55th Wedding
Celebration in
Winnipeg

Radisson- Ukrainian Catholic Ladies
Front-third from Right-Polly Hunchak
Immmediately behind is Sophie Hunchak

Radisson - Ukrainian Catholic Church

PLATE P-74

Front: LR - Gloria, Sophie Theresa. Back- Lorne,Nick, Ivan, Elias Hunchak-1967

Sophie and Nick Hunchak - 1986

Ivan & Judith Hunchak

Elias Hunchak

Shawn & Theresa Cousins

Lorne and Mary Hunchak

PLATE P-73

Donna Zdriluk

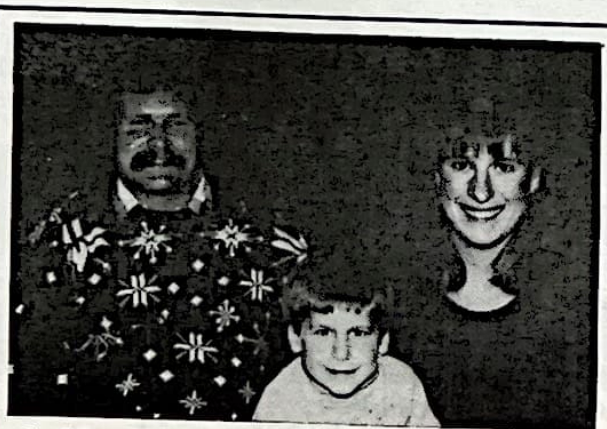
Anna, Joanne, Paul Babey
1981

Marianna Lesia
Babey

Jeffrey & Linda Babey

Tammy & Paulette Klos

Nicholas, Mark and
Josephine Summer



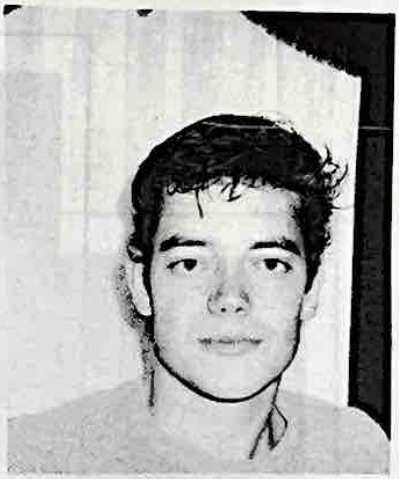
Jeff, Ryan & Joanne Olha Teres

Stephanie, Lisa, Bohdan
Paula Babey

PLATE P-76

David

Catherine



Douglas

Debbie

Greg, Clarice, Brent, Andrew GILBERT

Bill and Edna Hunchak

PLATE P-75

Seated: Walter Hunchak
Sophie, Howard Walter,
Kelly Ann Hunchak

Mike, Anthony Michael
& Donna Hunchak

Sophie and Walter HUNCHAK
with Wasylyna ZIPCHEN-
1960

PLATE P-78

Sister
Victoria HUNCHAK
1986

Victoria Hunchak
1939

Joan, John, Rachel, Joseph Lovelace

PLATE P-77

Michael & Natalie
Kishinsky

Front- L to R-Adelia,
Mia, Gene. Back-
Natalie & Donald

John Kishinsky

Paul Hunchak Family

1.

Жилаю Вам щасливо-
го і веселого нового жити
у згоді і любові і послу-
ху щирі перепровади-
ли увеселості свое жите
абисте здорові як вода
а веселі як весна а-
богаті як зимна при-
живасти многага лі-
т многага літ при-
йміть сей малень-
кий дарунок від ме-
ни а Пан Бог най
вам дасть щасо-
ві Пана Бога жда-
єте приймие вас
гос на засвосіліти

PLATE P-79

Children and Grandchildren of Alex and Polly Hunchak
at a family reunion- Farm at Borden- 1960

PLATE P-82

I wish you a prosperous and joyful new-wedded life. May you live it in harmony, love and obedience. May you spend your life in peace and happiness. May you be as strong as the waters that flow, May you be as happy as spring and as rich as the soil which makes all things grow. May you live many happy years. Please accept this little wedding gift from me and may the Good Lord give you everything you wish for. May God accept you as His children as you pray and share your life with Him. Baba Zipchen
PS. Always keep well, and do not forget about us. Live a good life, but do not forget your father and mother. Be grateful to them because they gave you a good upbringing and gave you their blessing on your wedding day. Live a good life for many, many years to come.
(Letter from Wasylyna Zipchen to Olga Wolanyk-1942)

A TRIBUTE TO MY GRANDPARENTS HUNCHAK

Grandma always brought a suitcase full of cookies and cinnamon buns to treat all her children and grandchildren when she came to Winnipeg to visit. She was so thoughtful. And it was such a pleasure to see Grandma and Grandpa at my wedding held in Winnipeg, and a year later at my brother Michael's wedding held in Thunder Bay. For them it certainly must have been a great hardship to do all that travelling, as they did it the hard way, by bus. But they made the effort to come! Even though they did not see us that often and did not really know us, I always felt that Grandpa and Grandma cared about us and were concerned about us.

Their granddaughter Eunice Wlock.

PLATE P-81

так будете з ним
жити і спусі мати
незабувайте зато усе
добре з ним
здорові будьте а з нас
незабудьте ми щас-
ливо проживайте
а тато ві і мамці
сердечно і щиро
поклону відайте бо-
гиці трудимиіваси ві-
двінуєли Жийте
щасливі многа ла-
лі і літ

HAFFORD, 1935 - The first catechism class of Holy Eucharist Church (held in the Hafford School). Members of the Alex and Polly Hunchak family in attendance: Olga, Anne, Nick, Walter and Bill. Members of the Harry and Dora Bohun family: Peter, Nettie and Mary.

PLATE P-84

PLATE P-83

Слава Ісусу Христу — sep,

Дорога дочку,

Пишу пару слів, тай шкода мая нибула вдома як ти дзвонила, али таки сі довідалас як тут є, шо нигодни ми дес їхати бо ми слабого здоровля, тепер я вдома, али ше мушу іти до шпиталу бо каже шо будут мині крови давати, бо сіли нимаю, аби таки шо ваю кожний вібули щасливо, Я думаю доньки пішлю той дарунок для Молодят, аби їм доручили, тай най їм Бог дає всього білше шо їм треба дожити,

Зіставай здорова тай Майсі Гаразд.

Родич.

Praise to Our Lord, Jesus Christ.
Dear Daughter:

I am writing a few words to you. I am sorry I was not home when you phoned, but at least you found out how things are here. We cannot travel anywhere, because of poor health. I am at home now, but I will be going to the hospital shortly for some blood transfusions. I feel very weak. May everything go well for you. I will send the gift to you to pass to the newly-weds. May God give them the rest, whatever they need for a successful life. Be of good health and Peace be with you. From Your Parents.
(Letter from Polly Hunchak to Olga Wolanyk-1974)

five children born to Tina and Frank Holynski. Mary attended Grade 1 at Clear Spring School and Grades 2 through 8 at Great Deer School. She completed high school in Borden and graduated in 1974; she was awarded the Wendel P. Drew Trophy for high scholastical achievement. In 1975, she graduated as a Legal Secretary with honours from the Saskatoon Business College. Mary worked for the law firm of Sherstobitoff, Hrabinsky, Stromberg, and Young of Saskatoon for five years, leaving briefly to attend university. She also took an Estates-Paralegal Course at the University of Saskatchewan and completed an Income Tax Course through H & R Block. She worked part-time for three seasons at the Marquis Downs Race Track and part-time at H & R Block. At present, Mary is thoroughly enjoying married life and watching her little family grow.

Lorne and Mary have four sons and are expecting a fifth child in May of 1987. Evan Michael Lorne Hunchak was born on August 30, 1982 at St. Paul's Hospital in Saskatoon. Adam Nicholas Alexander arrived December 11, 1983. On August 27, 1985, God richly blessed them with twin boys, Daniel David Andrew (first born twin), and Conrad Steven James (both were born at University Hospital in Saskatoon).

SHAWN AND THERESA COUSINS by Theresa (Hunchak) Cousins

Theresa was born in Borden Union Hospital April 23, 1961. She is the fifth child of Nick and Sophie (Nasewich) Hunchak. Theresa lived on her parents' farm, located eight miles northeast of Borden, Saskatchewan, until she graduated from high school in 1979. During school years, Theresa was involved in piano, figure skating, 4H, drama, S.R.C., and sports. She completed Grade 9 Piano Toronto Royal Conservatory of Music with a First Class Honours mark. Academically, Theresa did well in school and was awarded the Saskatchewan Government Proficiency Scholarship for Grade 12.

After meeting at a school dance in Radisson, Theresa Hunchak and Shawn Cousins dated for several years before marrying on September 22, 1979. Shawn is the son of Dwight and Ellen (Anderson) Cousins of Radisson, Saskatchewan.

Shawn and Theresa have made their home in Lethbridge, Coaldale, Raymond, and Lloydminster, Alberta, and in Kindersley, Saskatchewan. They currently reside in Red Deer, Alberta. Shawn is employed as a completions operator with Welex. He has had the opportunity to train in Oklahoma and work in Houston, Texas with the company. Theresa and Shawn are actively involved in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Theresa has served as Primary (Childrens' Organization) President, Music Chairman, and several other teaching positions. Shawn has served as Executive Secretary to the Bishop, Ward Clerk, and Elders' Quorum (Mens' Organization) President.

ELIAS HUNCHAK

Eli was born May 11, 1956 at University Hospital in Saskatoon. He was the first born twin and the third child of Nick and Sophie (Nasewich) Hunchak.

Eli obtained his first five years of schooling at Borden School; he graduated from Grade 12 in 1974.

After graduation, Eli started farming with his father and brothers, Lorne and Ivan. When his father retired to Saskatoon, Eli and Ivan began a farming partnership.

Eli enjoys sports, golfing, and spending some of the winter months in the warmer climate of the south.

LORNE AND MARY HUNCHAK by Lorne Hunchak

Nicholas (Lorne) Hunchak was born August 2, 1951 in Borden Hospital, the eldest child of Nick and Sophie (Nasewich) Hunchak. He attended Grades 1 through 7 at Halcyonia School, completing the rest at Borden School, with the exception of Grade 9 which he took at St. Joseph's College in Yorkton, Saskatchewan.

Following graduation, Lorne helped on his father's farm during the summer months; during the winter, he worked at various jobs. He moved to Ontario for 1 1/2 years and then returned to farming. In 1974, Lorne purchased land in the Borden district and is presently engaged in mixed farming (hay, grain crops, goats, and sheep). He is actively involved in numerous committees including President of the Borden Co-operative Association, Director of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders Association, Director of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Director of the Prairie Shepherds Marketing Co-operative, and in the past, was the Chairman of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Committee in Borden. Lorne is an accurate marksman and enjoys hunting and target shooting, fishing, woodworking, and general machinery repairing.

Lorne was united in marriage to Mary Jane Metanchuk February 2, 1980. The vows were exchanged at St. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church in Saskatoon.

Mary was born at Borden Hospital June 16, 1956, the second child of Mike and Stella (Holynski) Metanchuk. Mike was born in Markova, Tarnopal Oblast, Ukraine December 3, 1920, one of eight children, and emigrated to Canada in 1948. In 1952, he married Stella Holynski of Meacham, Saskatchewan. Stella was born in Meacham April 2, 1922 to Frank and Tina Kinar Holynski (Frank immigrated from Borszow, Ukraine). Stella was the youngest of

Howard Walter was born December 8, 1961 in General Hospital in Edmonton. He attended St. Bernard Elementary School, St. Brenden Junior High, Austin O'Brien High, and the University of Alberta. Howard, like his father, is active in the coin-operated amusement industry.

Kelly Ann was born February 23, 1963, also in General Hospital in Edmonton. She attended the same schools as Howard. After receiving her Bachelor of Education degree in 1985, she took a year off to tour Europe. While there, she took a French immersion course in Nice, France and a Bible Study course in Austria. Presently, Kelly is teaching English and Religion in an Edmonton Catholic high school.

Walter and Sophie still reside in Edmonton and live in the house they built the year they were married.

BILL AND EDNA HUNCHAK by Bill Hunchak

Bill (registered as Wasyl) was born in Hafford January 16, 1928. He attended Nauka School, Hafford School, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Normal School, University of Alberta, and University of Oregon in the States. He received degrees of B. of Ed., B.A., and M. Ed. The work career included teaching at Middle Lake, King George (Borden), Kinley in Saskatchewan, Glen Lawn Collegiate in Winnipeg, Busby School in Alberta, Calmar School, Stettler School (1957-1969), and Superintendent of Schools in St. Paul (1969-1971) and County of Wetaskiwin No. 10. Retiring from education in 1983, he now lives in Wetaskiwin and is serving a second 3-year term as Alderman, is Returning Officer for the Wetaskiwin-Leduc Provincial Constituency, is an active member of Lions since 1954, and is enjoying helping his family and being somewhat less than fully employed.

Edna Tomaszeski, daughter of Tom and Sophie (Pinkoski) Tomaszeski of Calmar, Alberta, married Bill in 1955 and left an early business career to raise five children--and Bill. In 1978, she became a licensed realtor and now co-owns Parkland Agencies in Wetaskiwin and wants to keep working hard for a few more years.

Clarice, born May 26, 1956, graduated as a teacher from University of Alberta in 1978, married Greg Gilbert of Stettler on July 13, 1980; they are now living in Okatoks, Alberta. They have two boys: Brent, age 2, and Andrew, age 6 months. Greg is Assistant Manager in Okotoks IGA Food Store.

Douglas, born January 26, 1959, moved to Calgary after high school, did various things, and then enrolled at Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, graduating as a Para-Medic in 1986. He

Three children have blessed the Cousins family. James Adair was born September 16, 1980 in Lethbridge Municipal Hospital. Adair is currently attending Grade 1 at South School in Red Deer. He does well in all academic areas but especially enjoys mathematics. Physical activity is a major concern to Adair. He has been involved in skating, gymnastics, and swimming. Adair's favourite activity is swimming in which he has already completed three badges.

Clarke Adrian was born February 1, 1982 at St. Michael Hospital in Lethbridge, Alberta. At age 4, Clarke also attends South School in a kindergarten Grade 1 transition class. Clarke has exceptional reading skills, perhaps because reading is one of his favourite activities. In school, working on the computer is what Clarke enjoys most.

Theori Lynn was born May 30, 1983 at Kindersley General Hospital. Theori enjoys all the "little girl" things, like dolls, toy dishes, and dress-up clothes. She has a love for music and shows this by "practicing" the piano daily and by humming and singing wherever she goes.

The Cousins believe family is of great importance and so, many hours are spent in family activities, such as playing games, tobogganning, skating, swimming, nature walks, reading together, family lessons, and family prayer.

WALTER AND SOPHIE HUNCHAK by Walter Hunchak

Walter, fourth eldest child of Alex and Polly (nee Zipchen) Hunchak was born at home November 27, 1925 in Hafford, Saskatchewan. He attended Nauka School and farmed with his parents in Hafford until 1945, when the family moved to Borden, Saskatchewan. Walter sold his land in 1952 and moved to Edmonton, where he started a coin machine business--Wal-Mac Amusements Limited. He still operates this business today. Walter is an active member of St. Nicholas Catholic Church, Chairman of the St. Nicholas Senior Citizens' Complex, member of the Knights of Columbus, and was a very active member of the Terrace Heights Community League. From the Community League, Walter received an award in appreciation for all his untiring efforts.

Walter married Sophie Pawluk July 16, 1960 in St. Basil's Catholic Church in Edmonton. Sophie was born November 5, 1928 in Vegreville Hospital and lived on a farm in the Szypenitz community (Two Hills district) in Alberta. She is the youngest child of a family of five. Her parents, Metro and Mary Pawluk, are now deceased.

Walter and Sophie have two children, Howard and Kelly.

Anthony is nine years old. His main interests are collecting stamps, coins and paper money. He belongs to the Youth Bowling Association in Saskatoon, Cub-Scouts in Langham, and is an altar boy at St. Marc's Roman Catholic Church in Langham. At the present time, Mike, Donna, and Anthony live in Langham and continue to farm in the Borden District.

NATALIE HUNCHAK-KISHENSKY FAMILY HISTORY by Natalie Kishensky

Natalie was born to Polly Zipchen and Alex Hunchak October 12, 1932 on Section 15, Tp. 43, Range 10, West 3 (Hafford), Saskatchewan. She was educated at Halcyonia School and, two years after graduating in 1951, moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba. Natalie's first job was at the Metropolitan Store where she worked for a year as a cashier.

On October 25, 1952, Natalie married Michael Kishensky in Saint Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Transcona. October 18, 1954 saw the safe arrival of their first son, Donald Michael. Four years later on March 19, 1958, a second son, Gene Paul, was born. Christmas came early the following year with the arrival of a baby girl, Adela Marie, on December 22, 1959. But it all didn't end there! This family wasn't complete until a third son, John Lauren, was born August 6, 1964.

Michael and Natalie bought their home at 550 Oakview Avenue in East Kildonan in 1958, and the family joined Holy Eucharist Ukrainian Catholic Parish. Don, Gene, and John all served as altar boys, and Adela joined the Girls of Mary. The children also attended Catechism and Ukrainian classes at the church. Natalie joined the Ukrainian Catholic Women's League, and to this day is an active member.

Throughout the years, the entire family was involved in activities at Melrose Park Community Club, where the boys played hockey and baseball, and Adela took up figure skating, softball, tap-dance, and baton. Michael and Natalie felt that these activities were important, but even more important was the involvement of the family in Ukrainian Park Camp, attended Ukrainian classes at the Ukrainian National Federation School, and Adela and John joined various Ukrainian dance groups.

Michael was born and raised in Transcona, the second of three children to Barbara Chwik and Frank Kishensky. Michael was employed as an Accountant and Administrative Officer for the Government of Manitoba until his retirement in 1979.

Natalie lives her life with the attitude, "If you want to try something, go for it!". From songwriting and oilpainting in her teens to running for the Winnipeg City Council in 1977 to starting her own business--Natalie's Phone Centre--in 1986, Natalie has kept herself busy! While raising four children was a

is now happily employed in his field in the Calgary area. He is currently single.

Catherine, born May 26, 1961, enrolled in Northern Alberta Institute of Technology after high school where she graduated as a Medical Records Administrator in 1982. She is currently employed at Holy Cross Hospital in Calgary. To date, she is single.

David, born September 27, 1963, enrolled, after high school, in Northern Alberta Institute of Technology where he graduated as a Biological Technologist in 1984. He is very nature-oriented and is currently employed by the Government of Alberta Fish and Wildlife. To date, he is living at home and is single.

Debbie, born September 27, 1963, enrolled in Grant McEwen Community College after high school where she graduated in 1983 as a journalist. She worked for newspapers in Fort McMurray and Drayton Valley and is currently employed at the Leduc Representative, a leading Alberta weekly where she is always looking for advancement. To date, she is single.

So our family, with "Zipchen" not very far in the background, carries on and will hopefully have people that their forebears would be proud of, even though there are many generations yet to come.

MIKE AND DONNA HUNCHAK by Mike Hunchak

Mike is the eighth child of Alex and Polly (Zipchen) Hunchak. He was born on November 29, 1929 in Hafford. He received part of his education at Nauka School, southwest of Hafford; the rest was obtained in the Borden district, where the family relocated in April, 1945.

Mike joined the R.C.A.F. in 1950. He returned to Borden in 1953 and started to farm. When his parents retired to Radisson in 1961, he took over the home farm.

Mike married Donna Tarasoff on April 6, 1963. They lived on the farm until 1975 and then moved into Langham. On September 15, 1977, a son, Anthony Michael, was born to them.

Mike was on the executive of the Borden Co-op for a number of years. At this time, he is a director of Local 611 National Farmers' Union. His hobby is attending auction sales in Saskatchewan.

Donna, a former teacher, is currently chairperson on the Langham School Board. She is an avid bowler, operates a "mini-bakery" and keeps the home fires burning.

Saskatoon; Paul Hunchak picking them up at the train station and driving them out to Baba and Gido's in Radisson; Nick and Sophie Hunchak treating the children to the experiences of farm life; and, in general, the abundance of love, warmth, hospitality, and the many kindnesses that were showered upon our family whenever we came to visit.

PAUL AND MARGARET HUNCHAK by Paul Hunchak

Paul Hunchak was born July 1934, in Hafford. He graduated at Borden High in 1952, started farming in 1954, and is still at it. He moved to Saskatoon in 1960 and married Margaret Boschmann in 1962. Three children were born of this marriage:

Margaret Hunchak was born May, 1933, in Blue Ridge, Alberta. She graduated from high school in Rosemary, Alberta in 1952 and took her Registered Nursing training at Calgary General, graduating in 1955. She worked for Air Canada from 1957 to 1958 and then moved to Saskatoon in 1959, where she met Paul, and the rest is history. She is currently employed at City Hospital, Saskatoon.

Valerie Hunchak was born September, 1963 in Saskatoon. She graduated from E.D. Feehan High School in 1981 and then received a degree in Nursing in 1985. She is presently employed at University Hospital, Saskatoon.

Gordon Hunchak was born July, 1965 in Saskatoon. He graduated in 1983 from E.D. Feehan High School and went on for a degree in Commerce at University of Saskatchewan in 1987.

Andrew Hunchak was born December, 1966 in Saskatoon. After graduating from E.D. Feehan High in 1984, he enrolled at University of Saskatchewan, Education department, second year.

SISTER VICTORIA HUNCHAK SSMI

I was born in Hafford, Saskatchewan August 29, 1937. I attended Nauka School at Hafford for Grades 1 and 2 and Halcyonia School in Borden, Saskatchewan for the remainder of the elementary grades. I then went to Borden High School for Grades 9 through 11 and finished Grade 12 at Sacred Heart Academy (as a Sister) in Yorkton, Saskatchewan, class of 1957. I then went on to Toronto Teachers' College in 1958-59. From there I enrolled at the University of Saskatchewan where I graduated in 1964 with a Bachelor of Arts degree (English major). I have also taken various classes at Ottawa University and University of Toronto (catechetics, Scripture, Spirituality, Theology, and Typewriting). I am qualified to teach in Ontario and Saskatchewan.

job in itself, Natalie has worked as a cashier at Eatons, an ear-piercing technician, an Avon representative for nineteen years, an interviewer for several market research companies, and currently as a cashier at Safeway. Natalie has managed to find the time to engage in sports activities such as softball and tennis, and she has won several trophies in bowling. She was also an important figure in the founding of the East Kildonan Country Fair of which she was a director for several years. An active member of the U.C.W.L. at Holy Eucharist, Natalie also currently holds the position of third Vice-President of the Women's Auxiliary at Holy Family Nursing Home where she does volunteer work.

Donald graduated from Miles Macdonell Collegiate in 1972. His great love of travelling took him around the world on three separate trips during the 1970s. His fascinating tales of his travels can hold one's attention for hours! Don moved to Vancouver in 1980, and completed his training as a Chef at British Columbia Institute of Technology in March, 1987. His ten-year-old daughter Mia resides in Winnipeg.

Gene graduated from Miles Macdonell in 1976. He lived in Calgary from 1978 to 1981 and worked as a transit operator. The travel bug has also bitten Gene on several occasions, culminating in a six-month tour of Europe in 1980. Gene continued his education at Red River Community College in Winnipeg, graduating with a diploma in Business Administration in 1985. In the summer of 1985, Gene moved to Vancouver where he is currently trying out a new business venture.

Adela graduated with honours from Miles Macdonell in 1977, where she had received the award for Proficiency in Ukrainian three years in a row. Moving to Calgary in 1978, Adela found employment as a teller with the Bank of Commerce. She returned to Winnipeg in 1980 to continue her education at R.R.C.C., and graduated with a diploma in Biological Technology in 1982. Adela is currently working for the University of Manitoba as a lab supervisor in the Faculty of Pharmacy. Following in her brothers' footsteps, Adela travelled in Europe in 1981, and continues to travel every chance she gets. In August 1987, Adela will be returning to school to become a Registered Nurse.

John graduated from Miles Macdonell in 1983. He has always loved the "great outdoors" and enjoys camping, fishing, and hunting. Motorcycling and snow-mobiling are also two of John's interests. Currently employed as a stocker at Safeway, John also works as a security guard, and during the summers he is employed by the City of Winnipeg's Parks and Recreation Department.

Our family history would not be complete without remembering our parents and grandparents. Memories of the many visits we made to their home on the farm, and later in Radisson, are forever etched in our minds. Those happy memories themselves could fill a book: Natalie and the four children on the train to

I married John Lovelace in 1969. He is a teacher, originally from Trinidad. We have two children, Rachel (born in 1974) and Joseph (born in 1981). They are both in school.

I want to praise God for the wonderful parents He gave Alex, Polly and I.

50 th Wedding Anniversary - Alex and Polly Hunchak- 1967
Front- L to R - Joan, Sister Victoria. Second- Paul and Marg, Grandmother Wasylyna Zipchen, Polly and Alex.
Back- Nick & Sophie, Mike, Olga Wolanyk, Donna, Mike and Natalie Kishinsky, Mike Wolanyk, Sophie & Walter, Ann and Paul Babey, Bill and Edna.

I entered the Novitiate of the Sisters' Servants of Mary Immaculate July 1, 1954. The Novitiate program was conducted at Ancaster, Ontario--Mt. Mary Immaculate. I made First Profession of Vows January 3, 1957 and Final Profession at Mt. Mary Ancaster August 15, 1960. I celebrated my Silver Jubilee in 1979 at Winnipeg (family celebration) and Yorkton (SSMI celebration).

I have taught, from the elementary to high school range (mainly high school), for twenty years at Ancaster, Winnipeg, Saskatoon (E.D. Feehan High School), and Sacred Heart at Yorkton. While on staff, I was advisor to the School Newspaper and Year Book. I also taught catechism in the rural parishes in Saskatchewan for about ten summers.

I chaperoned a Youth Group tour to Europe for six weeks in 1970 (England, Belgium, Holland, Austria, West Germany, Italy, Hungary, Rumania, as well as twelve days in Soviet Ukraine).

I visited New York City in the late '60s with a group of our students from Mt. Mary Academy, Ancaster. I visited the Shrines in Quebec with a Pilgrimage group in 1984 and made a pilgrimage to Lourdes and Fatima in August, 1986. I was able to take in Expo '86.

Our community has twenty-five homes in Canada--from Montreal to New Westminster. I have visited or been missioned to all of them, except for Calgary.

As a Sister, I have been involved in other missions such as teaching catechism during the year, teaching Ukrainian School, visiting the sick and shut-ins, working with youths and other parish organizations, contributing to newspapers and magazines (articles, news reports, etc.), being editor of our SSMI Canadian newsletter, and secretarial work.

At present, I am assisting in our Retreat Centre in Ancaster.

JOHN AND JOAN (HUNCHAK) LOVELACE by Joan Lovelace

My name is Joan Stephanie Lovelace. I was born in Hafford July 4, 1940.

I attended school in Halcyonia School and then Borden School. We lived on a farm near Borden, Saskatchewan.

I moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba and graduated from the St. Boniface School of Licensed Practical Nurses in 1965. I worked in a hospital and then in a nursing home.

CHAPTER THIRTY - TWO

Dick and Mary Zipchen

DMYTRO (DICK) AND MARY (MAKSYMIUK) ZIPCHEN by Dick Zipchen

Mary Maksymiuk Zipchen was born November 6, 1910 in Horodenka, Ukraine. I came to Canada in May, 1914 with my parents, Danylo Maksymiuk and Wasylyna Nykiforuk Maksymiuk and my brother Dmytro Maksymiuk, who was seven years of age at the time. My parents bought a homestead in the Redfield area for one or two years. Later, we relocated in the Whitkow area where I went to Dominion School to complete my Grade 8 education. Grades 9 and 10 were at Krydor High School and Grade 11 was at Hafford High School. I went to Saskatoon to take Teacher's Training from 1929 to 1930, graduating with a Teacher's Second Class Certificate. It was the beginning of the depression years so I couldn't find a teaching job until 1931, at which time I started teaching at Zaporoze School near Krydor. Over the following few years, I taught at schools near Alticane and Mullingar, Saskatchewan. I was married to Dmytro F. Zipchen of Hafford, February 3, 1935. I taught school at many different schools over the course of twenty years, and raised my family of three children: Roman, Patricia, and Lucille.

Dmytro (Dick) Zipchen received his education in Nauka School, near Hafford. It consisted mainly of public school up to Grade 7. In the winter, he attended school in the Village of Hafford. As a young adult, he took time off to study how to eradicate weeds. His hobby was to play the violin, both at dances and weddings. One of his teachers in the Hafford School was Edward Diefenbaker, uncle of the Right Honourable John Diefenbaker.

Dick Zipchen gave of his time unstintingly to serve the public in any manner he could. He loved politics and was an ardent supporter of the political party, Canadian Commonwealth Federation (CCF). Dick was also a good farmer. He raised cattle and grew grain.

In 1932, at the age of 26, Dick started his own business--"Cockshutt Farm Implement Agency"-- in Hafford, while continuing actively to farm. It indeed was a busy time, as, in addition to the above, he also handled the franchise for selling Adam's Double Deck grain wagons. He continued in this business until 1947.

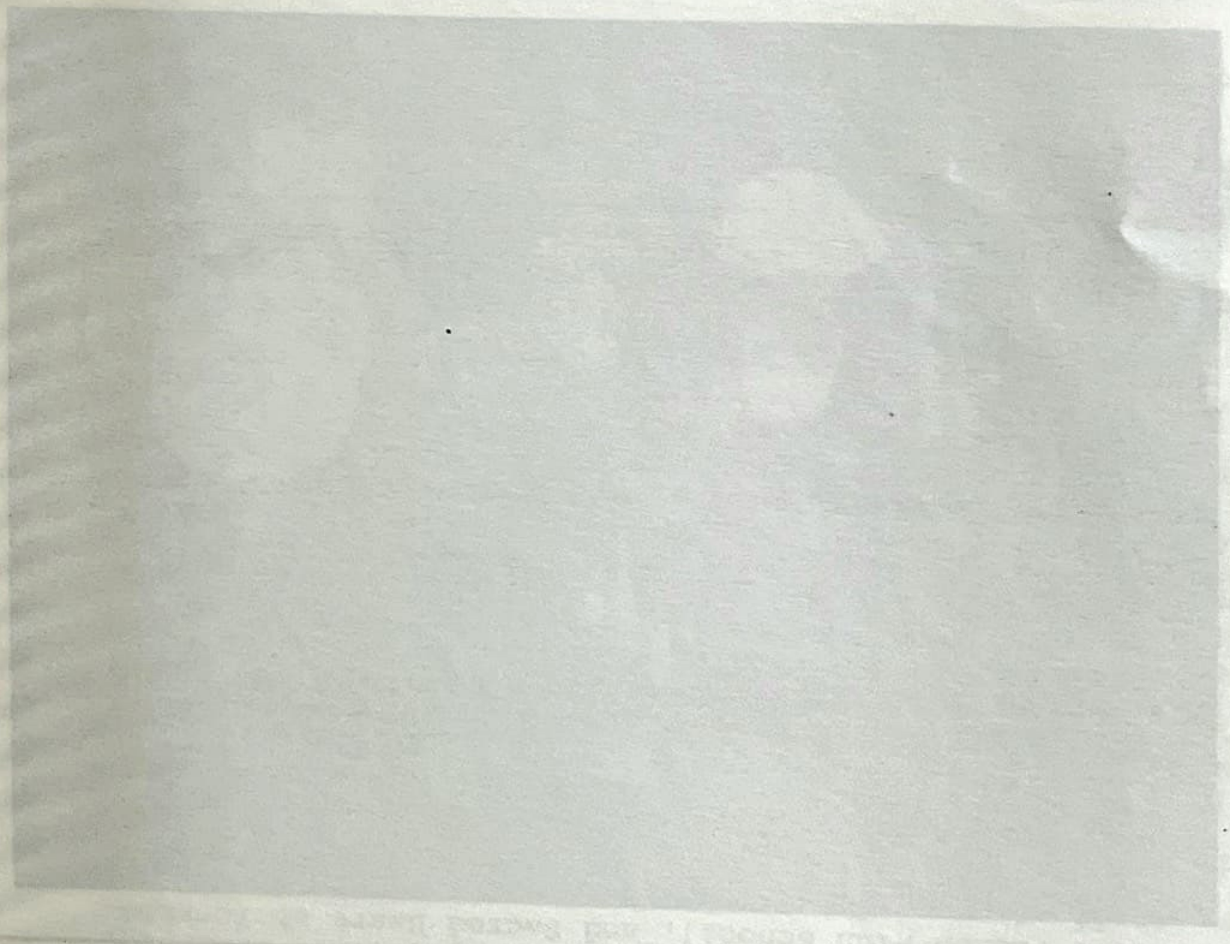


PLATE P-86

Roman Theodore ZIPCHEN, Eugenia, Richard and Patrick

Darrell and Lucille SHALLEY and daughters

1955- Hafford Parade
Top left-David Horbay
Bottom right- Roman Zipchen

Dick Zipchen
1930

Patricia and Matthew Zipchen

PLATE P-85

Hafford, February 1935- LR- Fred Kindrachuk, Nettie Zipchen, Dmytro F. Zipchen, Mary Maksymiuk Zipchen, Dmytro Maksymiuk, Mary Parolyk, Dmytro P. Zypchen.

DMYTRO ZIPCHEN 1922

Dick and Mary Zipchen
50 th Wedding Anniversary
1985

CELEBRATE SASKATCHEWAN
1905-1980

Family Farm Heritage Award

presented to

ROMAN ZIPCHEN

to honour the heritage of your family farm of which *SW¼ 10-43-10-W3M* has been continuously operated by members of the family since *1906*

Presented in celebration of

Saskatchewan's 75th Anniversary Year 1980

Gordon MacMurchy
Hon. Gordon MacMurchy
Minister of Agriculture

Ed Tchorzewski
Hon. Ed Tchorzewski
Minister-in-charge of
Celebrate Saskatchewan

Certificate of Honour-presented to
Roman Theodore Zipchen

Canada — Province of Saskatchewan

Value $ 20.00 — SASKATCHEWAN — No. 65-8-03913

Grant No. F 3010 — Ref. 65-8-03911 & T.T. 210

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that DICK ZIPCHEN, of Bedford, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Farmer, is now the owner of an estate in fee simple of and in all that portion of the North East quarter of Section Ten (10), in Township Forty-Three (43), in Range Ten (10), West of the Third Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, in the Dominion of Canada, described as follows: Commencing at the North East corner of the said quarter section; thence Southerly along the East boundary Two Hundred Eight and Seventy-One Hundredths (208.71) feet, thence Westerly parallel with the North Boundary Two Hundred Eight and Seventy-One (208.71) feet, thence Northerly parallel with the East boundary to the North Boundary, thence Easterly along the North boundary to the point of commencement.

Reserving to the crown all Mines and Minerals.

SUBJECT TO THE ENCUMBRANCES, LIENS AND INTERESTS NOTIFIED BY MEMORANDUM NOW OR HEREAFTER UNDERWRITTEN OR ENDORSED HEREON, OR WHICH ATTACH BY IMPLICATION UNDER THE LAND TITLES ACT.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this 10th day of May, A.D. 19 65.

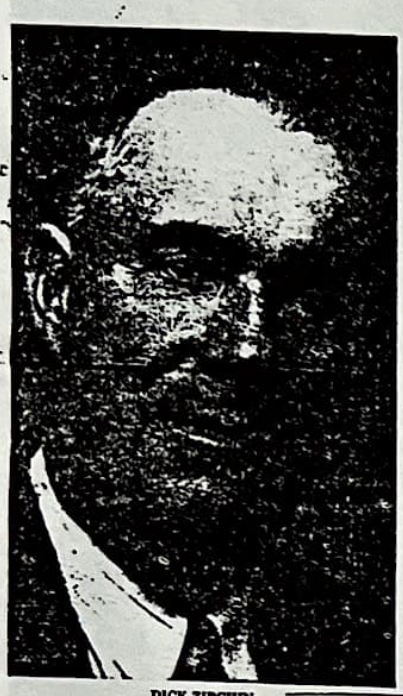
Post Office Address Bedford, Saskatchewan

Registrar
Battleford Land Registration District
Province of Saskatchewan

Certificate of Title to the Zipchen Cemetery in the name of Dick Zipchen as Trustee for the family. Dated-May, 1965

PLATE P-88

PLATE P-87



DICK ZIPCHIN

CCF

PUBLIC MEETING

PLACE HAFFORD HALL

DATE JUNE 2, 1952 TIME 8:00 P.M.

SPEAKERS:

PREMIER TOMMY DOUGLAS

DICK ZIPCHEN

Everybody Welcome

Printed at the office of the North Battleford News and authorized by the Redberry C.C.F. committee

Poster prior to the June 11,1952 Provincial Election

opportunity of working for a wholesaleing company that involves cities in all parts of Canada and United States.

Our family is very sports-minded and participate in hockey, football, fishing, hunting, and other sports.

As for public service, I, (Roman) was a member of the Kinsmen Club, was a Fire Chief for the Hafford Fire Department, and presently, am president of the local Redberry Lake Regional Park Board.

PATRICIA JEAN ZIPCHEN by Patricia J. Zipchen

I was born at St. Paul's Hospital in Saskatoon. Mom tells me that I was a good baby, as I used to nod my head back and forth to the music on the radio. Memories of growing up are filled with happiness and sadness. My sister, Natalie and I used to spend hours playing. We dressed alike, made mud pies, played with rabbits, or got into mischief. When I was three and one-half, we moved from the farm into the town of Hafford. We lived in the two-storey house which was the Doctor's residence. One day, all the fun came to an abrupt end when Natalie was kicked by a horse just outside our house. She died shortly after. I don't remember anything after the funeral until I started kindergarten at Lost Lake School which was located east of Hafford. Mother went back to teaching, so we moved a lot and lived in the teacherages.

I took Grade 2 in Greystone School near Blaine Lake and Grades 3 and 4 at Nauka School, located near our homestead at Hafford. My brother, Roman, and I used to go to school--walking, by bicycle, and by horse-drawn toboggan in winter.

Farm life was work and fun. I used to go for the cows and milk them, catch gophers, and ride horses, calves and pigs. I plastered our home with mud and then whitewashed it. In the fall I used to help with the stooking. I would ride my bike for miles exploring the countryside.

I started attending Hafford School in Grade 5 where I continued until I graduated. During this time, I used to help my mother as a telephone operator, for we operated the telephone office.

I also worked in the hospital, where I delivered my first baby when I was thirteen.

The second tragedy was losing my sister, Marjorie, when she was nine months old. She took sick and one week later, died of pneumonia.

As a hobby, from 1943 to 1950, Dick kept several greyhounds on the farm. These he used to control the coyote population that played havoc with farm chickens and geese.

ROMAN AND EUGENIA ZIPCHEN by Roman Theodore Zipchen

I am the oldest of five children and only son born to Dick and Mary Zipchen. My birthplace was in a one-room house on a farm at Northeast 9-43-10-W 3 on Valentine's Day in 1937. I am told Grandmother Zipchen was my nanny! To this day, that little house is still in place and available for observation.

Nauka was the beginning of school for me (the same as for my father and his brother and sisters). After Grade 3, my mother went back to her teaching profession, taking me with her to the various country schools she taught at. Later, I attended Hafford High School and graduated in Saskatchewan's Golden Anniversary Year--1955.

During my early years, with the aid of horses, I helped work the land which meant ploughing with a two-furrow plough and seeding with a twenty-run ten-foot wide drill. The hardest work for a boy of twelve was the experience of hauling sheaves to Dad's threshing machine which was powered by his Rumely tractor (this Rumely tractor is still operative today). Also, before and after school there were those darn cows to milk!

After graduation, the highlight of my various jobs was working in a mine at Uranium City. Other interesting jobs were: working at Canada Packers in Edmonton, Alberta; Sears mail-order store in Regina, Saskatchewan; and, gravel trucking for Bohun Brothers of Hafford, Saskatchewan. The best of my working years were spent as a grain buyer from 1961-1981 for Pioneer Grain Company of Hafford. During all these various jobs and years, I continued having interests in the original homestead, "Zipchen family farm". At present, farming is my main occupation.

In 1959, I married my high school sweetheart, Eugenia Semko. Eugenia was the daughter of the well-known Ann and Dick Semko, of the Hafford farming area. Like me, Eugenia also is from a family of five children.

We were fortunate in having the two sons born to us: Richard Cameron (September 5, 1961) and Patrick Gerard (March 10, 1965). Our boys attended and graduated from Hafford School. Also, during Richard and Patrick's school days, they learned the farming trade by doing the necessary farm work; however, this time the work was a thrill because of modern farm machinery.

Today, during holidays, they still enjoy working the Zipchen family farm. Our boys are in the sales trade and have had the

LUCILLE ANNE (ZIPCHEN) AND DARRELL SHALLEY by Lucille A. Shalley

I was born November 5, 1950 in Hafford. This also happened to be Nick and Sophie Hunchak's wedding day. My early childhood years were spent growing up on a farm. We moved into the town of Hafford when I was in Grade 4. My father became the vendor of the Liquor Board Store and my mother took over the operation of the telephone office. It was an exciting time for me, for suddenly I had lots of new playmates which was a switch from the isolation of farm life.

I continued my education in Hafford up to Grade 10. For Grades 11 and 12, I attended Sacred Heart Academy, a private boarding school in Yorkton, Saskatchewan. The school was run by the Sister Servants of Mary Immaculate. Boarding school was very different from anything I had experienced before. Three girls shared a cubicle in a large dormitory. We all attended, on a daily basis, Mass, classes, and spent our evenings in the study hall. We had social functions with St. Joseph's College, a boys' boarding school which was across the street from the Academy. It was during my senior year that I met my future husband, Darrell Shalley, at one of these functions.

After Grade 12, Darrell and I both attended the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon campus. In the spring of 1971, I received my Bachelor of Arts degree and Darrell and I were married later that year on September 11th. Our honeymoon was postponed for three years for we continued to attend University after our marriage. I was still enrolled in the College of Education. After a year of Education classes, I took a teaching position in Uranium City, Saskatchewan. I taught a "special class" of emotionally and mentally handicapped students for two years. From there I went on to teach with the Saskatoon Catholic School Board.

Upon returning to Saskatoon, Darrell graduated from university with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. Darrell began working for the Federal Government in the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. He has had a very successful career with this department. His duties ranged from a Consumer Services Officer District Manager for North Saskatchewan to Acting Regional Manager for the prairie provinces. He has now entered a different branch within Consumer and Corporate Affairs. Presently, he is an Official Receiver for the Office of Superintendent of Bankruptcy. This last position has required us to relocate in Edmonton, Alberta.

We have two daughters--Tara Jacqueline and Erin Christine. Tarawas born May 2, 1978. She is presently in Grade 3. She is quite musical and is now in her fourth year of piano. She also enjoys Ukrainian dancing. Our youngest daughter, Erin Christine, was born February 2, 1983. She shares the same birthdate as her

Following high school, I entered St. Paul's School of Nursing in Saskatoon. I met many friends who are still close to me. Three years later, I graduated with a Nursing Diploma and a Medical Scholarship. My first job was in a northern hospital--Ile a la Crosse. I then moved to Willowbunch where I became a Matron of a twelve-bed hospital. In 1963, I entered a fellowship program at St. Louis University in Missouri. One year later, I transferred to McGill in Montreal with a Bursary from Saskatchewan Health. Following graduation, I worked as a Public heath Nurse in the Humboldt-Wadena Health Region. In 1967, I moved to Winnipeg and worked in the St. Vital-Fort Garry Health Unit. I then moved to Toronto and worked at the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Centre.

In 1969, I left for Europe. I travelled with a school teacher from Australia. We travelled across England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, and Yugoslavia. I settled in Paris and worked as an "au pair" and attended the School of Alliance Francaise. I became ill in Paris with the Hong Kong Flu and moved back to Toronto to work for Bell Canada as Occupational Health Nurse.

In Toronto, I started sailing and that is how I met a special man, Grant Edward. I fell in love and during our six year friendship, I moved to Vancouver and then back to Toronto. I started Photography School at Ryerson. In my second year at the photo arts school, I won a Scholarship for the most promising female photographer.

In 1976, I had my son Matthew. When he was five months old, we moved to Montreal so that I could complete my degree at McGill. I then moved back to Toronto and worked as a free-lance photographer and nurse.

In 1979, I obtained my present job as Health Educator for the City of Saskatoon. I love my work. I co-ordinate staff inservice, produce reports, pamphlets, posters, and obtain resource materials. I do media work. I had the privilege of chairing a national committee on Anti-Smoking legislation. I helped bring our Anti-Smoking Bylaw to Saskatoon.

My son Matthew has been a gift and a joy in my life. He goes to French school, plays the piano and saxophone. At ten, he is working on his last swimming badge. He likes art, golf, skating, takes karate and does downhill and cross-country skiing.

I still love music and dancing. I write poetry, cross-country ski, and recently, returned to downhill skiing. I was a Cub mother and hope to take up painting. I have a beautiful home and have the fortune of good health, many friends, and a supportive family. I hope to do more travelling and develop and market many of my innovative ideas.

CHAPTER THIRTY - THREE

Fred and Mary Ryhorchuk

FRED AND MARY (ZIPCHEN) RYHORCHUK by Mary Ryhorchuk

Fred was born at Sifton, Manitoba June 15, 1899 to Peter and Irene (Kindrat) Hryhorchuk. He started working on the Canadian National Railway right-of-way contingent at the age of 17 at Margo, Saskatchewan. He was later promoted to Track Foreman at Hafford in 1927. In 1928, he was married to Mary Zipchen. They resided in Marcelin for two years, Alticane for ten years, and then moved to Speers for the period 1942 to 1956. In the fall of 1956, they moved to North Battleford where he was Foreman for the immediate district.

During the summer of 1956, he was foreman of an "extra" gang, laying track throughout Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 1958, he was appointed a delegate by his labour union to attend the 33rd Regular Grand Lodge Convention in Detroit, U.S.A. He retired in North Battleford at the age of 65.

He enjoyed good health and liked to travel, having a lifetime pass on the railroad. At the age of 77, he suffered a stroke and was paralyzed. He wasn't able to live at home, and so spend his remaining years at Battleford's Regional Care Centre.

He cared dearly about his family. One of his joys was to visit with each of his twelve brothers and one sister.

MARY (ZIPCHEN) RYHORCHUK

Mary was born in Hafford, March 10, 1908. She attended Nauka School to Grade 8. She was called on to help on the farm with all the outside chores. She actively participated in Church functions, and enjoyed playing the mandolin.

She was married on February 5, 1928 in Hafford. Father N. Orohomeretsky officiated. During the wedding ceremony, the wedding ring was dropped to the floor and it fell into the furnace vent; another ring was procured. The wedding celebration went on for a whole week on the farm and continued in town for a couple more days, in the small cottage that they resided in for a few months before moving to Marcelin.

On moving to Alticane, Mary joined the Community Ladies' Club with the prime objective of raising funds to construct a

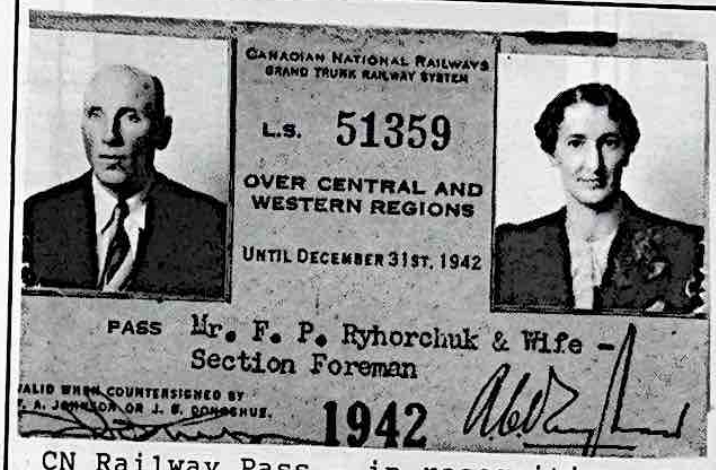
great-grandmother Wasylyna Zipchen. In many ways, she has inherited many of her great-grandmother's characteristics.

During my teaching career with the Saskatoon School Board, my duties ranged from that of a regular classroom teacher to that of a Resource Room teacher. In the latter position, I worked part-time with students who had learning difficulties. Working part-time allowed me to devote more time towards my own growing children. I was also able to complete my final year of education by night and summer classes. In the fall of 1979, I obtained my Bachelor of Education.

Throughout my lifetime, my parents have made me realize the importance of family, education, and love. They have been a constant source of strength and support. Somehow, I feel they must have inherited these qualities from their parents. This torch of hope and devotion continues to live on through the generations.

July 1983 - LR- William Zipchen, Dora Fedzun, Dick Zipchen. Back: Mary Ryhorchuk, Annie Brunwald, Kathleen Hollick, Nettie Horbay.

PLATE P-90



CN Railway Pass - in recognition of 15 years service.

1953- Evening before Stan & Roma Nowakowski's wedding -
L to R- Stan, Roma, Victoria Hunchak, Patricia Kachmarski (bridesmaids)
Uncle Dick Zipchen played the violin during the evening.

1947-Victor and Helen Ryhorchuk -

Gloria Christine Hunchak
(Nick & Sophies baby)
1953
Roma Nowakowski and
Peter Zipchen-godparents

Jim and Edie Nowakowski

PLATE P-89

Fred and Mary Ryhorchuk Wedding Day- February 5, 1928. Taken outside the log house-SW 10-43-10-W3

Fred Ryhorchuk- 1927-sporting his new model T Ford- before his marriage

Mary Ryhorchuk - 1931

Airplane lands in Alticane-1941
Far right- Mary, Victor and Roma Ryhorchuk

1938- Alticane- Mary Ryhorchuk with Roma(L) and Victor

P L A T E - P - 91 A

LR-Roma-Iris-Helen and Andrew ADAMS,
Pat Toderian,Don Anderson.
Flower Girls-Dawn Marie Anderson,
Mary Jane Toderian June 19, 1965

Patti Adams

LR-Zachary,Helen,Patti,Andy
ADAMS

Mary RYHORCHUK and
Zachary ADAMS

LR -Helen, Andy, Patti ADAMS
Sitting-Mary Ryhorchuk

PLATE P-91

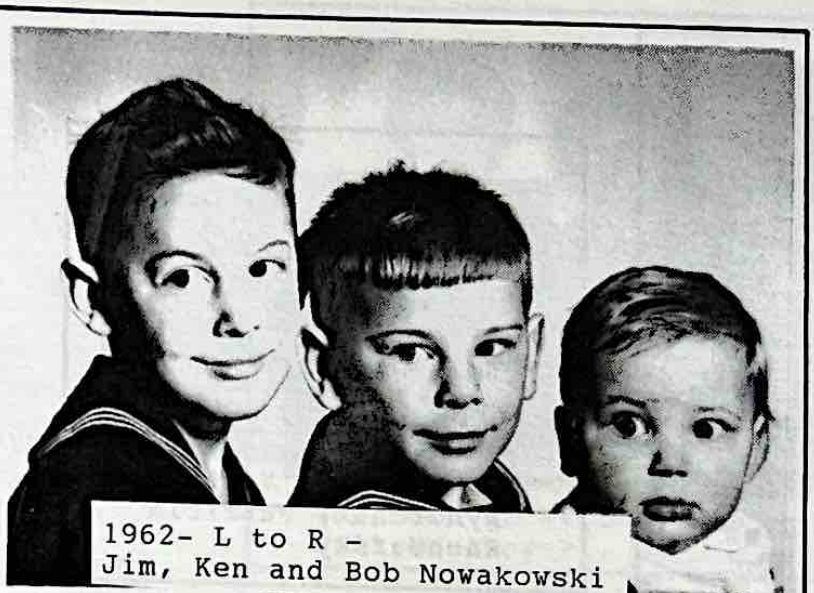
Front: Bill & Myrt RYHORCHUK
Middle: Kathy, Kim, Jeff.
Back: Vince, Christine, Ralph.
May 1981

William (Bill) Ryhorchuk on his graduation from Radio College -Toronto

Roma and Stan Nowakowski

Bob,Ken and Jim Nowakowski

PLATE P-92



1962- L to R -
Jim, Ken and Bob Nowakowski

Iris & Larissa
Ryhorchuk

Borden - 1964
Stan Nowakowski's boys visit
Nick Hunchak's boys.

1985- Victor Ryhorchuk (seated), Diane, Douglas, Gwen, Duncan

Lynn and Iris RIESE,
Wedding Day,July 11,1987

LR-Kandis,Larisa,Lynn,Kirklyn,
Kaelyn-Sitting,Iris

Easter Egg Painting-Iris Riese

PLATE P-94

1978-Sister Victoria Hunchak,
Roma Nowakowski, Patricia Hughes

L to R- Sophie Hunchak, Roma Nowakowski,
Mary Chuhaniuk, Anna Kelly, Olga Chodzicki
Peter Chuhaniuk in the background.
Taken at Landis - 1983

ZIPCHEN Sisters-
Mary Ryhorchuk (L)
Anne Brunwald
June 1986

PLATE P-93

Family Gathering-February 1968
45 th wedding anniversary-
Fred and Mary RYHORCHUK
Seated-Wasylyna Zipchen
L to R: Nettie Horbay, Kathleen Hollick, Anne Brunwald, Dora Fedzun, Mary Ryhorchuk, Polly Hunchak,

1941- Roma, Victor Ryhorchuk, Patricia Kachmarsky

Anne BRUNWALD (L) & Mary RYHORCHUK sewing a quilt - 1986-
" Flowers of the Provinces "

started a Glee Club. Several of the children participated, taking awards for excellence at local music festivals in North Battleford and Saskatoon.

Upon moving to North Battleford, Mary teamed up with her sister, Anne, to make braided rugs. Later, this combination would sometimes be assisted by Nettie Horbay to make beautiful quilts for their children and grandchildren.

Fred and Mary were active participants in the Ukrainian Catholic Church in North Battleford. In 1958 and 1959, Mary was named the head cook for the Ladies' Aid and directed many meal preparations in an effort to raise funds for Church activities.

In 1958, Mary decided to seek outside employment. Her first position was at Kerr's Dry Cleaners as a seamstress. She soon moved over to Fullerton's Ladies' Wear, again as a seamstress. She then turned to cooking for over two hundred boys at St. Thomas College for one year. She enjoyed her last position the most--that of head cook and kitchen supervisor at River Heights Senior Citizens' Lodge. This position took a tenure of twelve years.

Cooking and sewing still occupies many happy hours as she prepares and entertains family visitors.

BILL AND MYRT (STUBKJAER) RYHORCHUK by Roma Nowakowski

Bill was born October 23, 1929 in Hafford, Saskatchewan. He started school in Alticane until the family moved to Speers where he continued his education. He also attended Hafford School and graduated from North Battleford Collegiate Institute. After graduating, he attended Radio College in Toronto. Upon returning from College, he opened a shop in Hafford and then worked for a few years in North Battleford where he met and married Myrt Stubkjaer on August 29, 1959. They lived in North Battleford, Saskatoon, and for the past twenty years, in La Ronge, where Bill operates his own business. Myrt is the Elementary School Librarian and Secretary to the principal. She is also continuing her education by taking classes at the University of Saskatchewan.

Bill and Myrt have six children:

Ralph is currently employed at the Psychiatric Research Department, University of Saskatchewan. Kathy is attending the University of Saskatchewan where she hopes to achieve a degree in Biology. Jeff of Saskatoon is employed with Parks Canada; Chris, also of Saskatoon, is with Canada Post; Vince is with the Saskatchewan Department of Highways in La Ronge; and, Kim is with the Hudson's Bay Company in La Ronge.

hall. She soon became President, a post she held for several years. In the true rural spirit, she raised a few chickens, a tradition started in Marcelin. In addition, a cow and a horse were added.

One of the projects to raise funds included the staging of a three-act play. Mary played the leading roll, that of a mother raising two daughters. It soon became a success and was staged in Speers and Blaine Lake. This was a source of great enjoyment.

Fred took an active interest in the community of Alticane. He arranged for the community to use the bunk house--rent-free--for adult education classes. The teacher from Lakeview School (the local school, situated three miles south of town) was the instructor. The ladies of the community proved to be the better interested students. Both Fred and Mary enjoyed the mathematics class, particularly the study of fractions.

On moving to Speers, they acquired a seven-acre holding near the section foreman's residence and raised chickens, cows, and pigs. Milk was supplied to some of the town residents, with Bill, Roma, and Victor making the deliveries. Mary was an excellent dressmaker and enjoyed sewing for her family along with special requests from others. Mary's reputation as an excellent baker spread, especially chiffon cakes, and would be relished at community events.

They acquired the first television set in Speers in the early 1950s. The coming of electricity enabled them to retire the old coal oil lamps and gas mantel lights that had served for many years. Television wrestling would attract the greatest amount of visitors.

Active participation in community events enabled almost everyone to take in the curling activities. Fred, Victor, and Roma were keen curlers.

Bill was involved in providing recorded music for the skating sessions at the open-air rink. Bill, in the summertime, took an interest in the Grain Club and grew a plot near the residence. Another resident of the district, Stanley Nowakowski, was in charge of the overall operation of the rink--including the operation of the stationary engine that had to be started and maintained in order to provide electricity. Victor was a good ball player and moved up to the mens' team at thirteen years of age.

4-H Club membership included Roma Ryhorchuk and Stanley Nowakowski. Special projects included preparation to attend Farm Girls and Farm Boys camps at neighbouring city exhibitions. Many awards were won.

Music played an important part in the development of the children, when the local high school principal, B.L. Korchinski,

ПОСТУП • УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ КАТОЛИЦЬКИЙ ЧАСОПИС

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Canadian Priest Serves in Ukraine

The grandson of Prairie immigrants helps nourish bodies and spirits of people in a desperate land.

■ *John Cramer*

ON A HILL above the city of Lviv, where political and religious patriots have resisted tyrants for centuries, above the golden cathedral domes, are three steel towers that the Communists used to block foreign radio signals.

The priest looked at them, rusting in the cathedral's overgrown orchard.

"It's too expensive to tear them down," he said. "Maybe some day, God willing."

Five years ago, Rev. Ken Nowakowski, bushy-bearded and full of energy, came here from Canada, a great-grandson of Ukrainian peasants who a century ago went to Saskatchewan for free land.

Their heirs became prosperous wheat and wild-rice growers near Saskatchewan, but Father Nowakowski returned here to help resurrect the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, to give pastoral care, food and clothing and to offer counselling on alcohol, drug and youth problems.

"It's really pretty simple," he said. "We nourish their spirits and their bodies."

On a recent morning Father Nowakowski, 38, celebrated mass in St. George's Cathedral in the cobblestoned, old part of the city in the hills of western Ukraine. A few parishioners stood bundled up against the cold. Just behind the altar, renovation workers watched silently, crossing themselves, moving like ghosts with brick and

Continued on p. 2

STANLEY AND ROMA (RYHORCHUK) NOWAKOWSKI by Roma Nowakowski

My parents, Fred and Mary Ryhorchuk already had one child, Billy, who was five years old when I came into this world on September 2, 1934 at Alticane, Saskatchewan. I started school at Lakeview School which was three miles southwest of town. We walked to school most of the time. In 1942 we moved to Speers, where I completed my schooling, met and married Stanley Nowakowski, July 21, 1953. Stan farmed with his father four miles south of Speers, so for the first few months we lived together with his parents. Three years later we moved to a farm in the Lilac area, which we still own.

I learned to milk cows, drive a grain truck, haul grain to the elevator, and drive a tractor. I helped with the cultivating, seeding, and harvesting which included stooking, baling, and driving the truck alongside of the combine unloading grain on the go so as to save precious time. Somewhat of a feat, as not all our hired men could do that! We raised a lot of turkeys those first years, but when prices fell, we went out of them. We kept a few chickens, geese, and pigs for our own use. We always had cattle and therefore we always had lots of milk and cream. It seemed as though I was always making cottage cheese.

Stan and I have three sons: Jim, Ken, and Bob. I very seldom had babysitters, but when I did, it was my parents or sisters--Helen or Iris--who were always there when needed.

In 1965 I attended the Saskatchewan Festival of Arts, taking painting classes. I always dreamed about becoming an artist. I joined the North Battleford Art Club and served as President for three years. I was a director of the Battleford Regional Art Show and Art Instructor for the City of North Battleford. My formal art training included University of Saskatchewan off-campus classes taught in North Battleford.

In 1967 we moved to Battleford where we still live. We continued to farm the land ourselves. Our sons helped with all the farming aspects and learned to love the land and animals.

My volunteer work included the Church, Home and School Club, and the Kinsmen Band Parents' Association. I served two terms (six years) on the Battleford Credit Union Board (second term as Vice-President).

In 1969 I attended Reeves Business College, and after completion was employed at Hudson's Bay Wholesale as desk clerk, then secretary at Battleford Junior High and St. Vital School and for the past sixteen years at the McIntosh Publishing Company as sales representative and advertising manager. I also worked for a short time at John Brydges Pontiac Buick Ltd. selling vehicles.

Stanley Nowakowski is the son of Adam Nowakowski and the former Julia Warwa. He was born September 10, 1929 in Hafford. His mother died three days after he was born and was raised by his step-mother, Annie Toman. Stan started school at Canada School which was approximately six miles southeast of Alticane. In 1942 they also moved to Speers to a farm four miles south of Speers. Stan enjoyed farming and was a leader of the Speers' Grain Club for many years and on the executive of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union. He was also on the local school board and hockey and ball clubs. He is presently employed by the McIntosh Publishing Company in North Battleford.

Our oldest son, Jim, was born January 24, 1956, who completed Grade 12 in 1974. He belonged to the Gymnastic Club and North Battleford City Kinsmen Band, playing the tuba. He attended Kelsey Institute in Saskatchewan and took welding. He loved farming and cattle in particular but chose welding to go into. In 1978 he married Edie Rudeichuk and together they own and operate JNE Welding Ltd. in Saskatoon.

Ken was born May 16, 1958. He belonged to North Battleford City Kinsmen Band and played the saxophone and tuba. In school he took an active part in drama. He graduated in 1976 and went on to Grant McEwen Community College in Edmonton, taking advertising and public relations. Ken was a resident seminarian at Redeemer House in Toronto, and attended the University of York, then transferred to University of Toronto where he received a Bachelor of Arts degree. He is currently in Rome, Italy continuing his studies to become a Ukrainian Catholic priest. Ken has travelled extensively--England, France, Wales, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Israel, and Nigeria.

Robert (Bob) was born April 6, 1960. He also was a member of North Battleford City Kinsmen Band and played the trombone. Bob is interested in politics and sports. After completion of high school, he was employed in the retail and building industry as sales representative and sales manager. He is presently office manager for Lojek, Jones and Company, Barristers and Solicitors in North Battleford. In 1986 he became the charter president of Battleford's Optimist Club.

VICTOR FRED AND GWENDOLYN RYHORCHUK by Victor Ryhorchuk

I was born May 3, 1936. As long as I can remember the important items in life were play, and to work, when forced. My total young years were designed around curling, softball, baseball, and one game of hockey in which I played goalie. It was against Hafford and we were defeated approximately 17 to 0. We had a terrible offense--they just wouldn't pass the puck or they couldn't hit the net. End of my hockey career!

Canadian Priest Serves in Ukraine

Continued from p. 1

mortar in hand, behind translucent plastic sheets draping the floor-to-ceiling scaffolding.

Afterward, Father Nowakowski raced to a hospital to check on a $1-million hepatitis-vaccine shipment for children. Red tape delayed the temperature-sensitive medicine for days in customs, but the temperature gauge showed it to be usable.

"We needed a million-dollar miracle." he said, grinning, "and we got it. Somebody must be watching over us."

Upstairs, surgeons discussed the 3,500 children who once lived near Chernobyl or who were born to Lviv men forced into clean-up crews at the damaged nuclear plant. The doctors suspect their cancers, birth defects and psychological problems are caused by the radiation, by Lviv's industrial pollution, by poor nutrition and by pregnant mothers smoking and drinking.

"Our city was a poison cocktail," a doctor said, "but it did not explode until Chernobyl."

Down dim corridors, surgeons opened door after door revealing rooms drenched in body warmth and despair, ashen children with bulbous tumours on their spines, their necks, their organs, their mothers by the beds eyes dark-bagged wavering between hope and hopelessness.

One boy had leukemia; death was near. He looked at his mother — she sat watching waiting — then turned his face away. His eyes fluttered and closed. Her hand covered her mouth and she wept.

Down the street is the Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky Hospital, which the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church opened in 1920 and reclaimed from government authorities in 1990.

Treatment is free. The hospital operates on donations. Patients come for treatment of heart trouble. Stomach ailments and other problems that would worsen severely without care.

"I feel better and I'm spiritually renewed here, too," said Mikhail Stasyshyn, 64, who was sent as a young man to work in Siberian coal mines.

The next day, across town, old people shuffled in from the cold, sitting in a soup kitchen run by Caritas, a Roman Catholic relief organization.

"I am ready to die," an old woman whispered. "I have started dying, but death does not come. This is what my life has become... waiting for death."

They are former teachers, librarians, construction and railway workers, receiving a pension of about $15 a month, forced to sell their dishes and books and picture frames in the streets. Forced to beg, eyes downcast, huddled in layers of dirty clothes. Their pride ebbing, curled arthritic ringers open like claws for spare change, they kiss strangers' hands for small bills.

"You've heard all about the new rich [in former Soviet Union]", Father Nowakowski said. "Well, these are the 'new poor' you don't hear about."

Anna Sadava, 77, like so many others, longs for something better, or death. Whichever comes, she prays it comes soon.

"I'm a widow, I'm, alone," she said. "My life is a terror. All I have left is coming here to eat a little, to visit, to be warm. That is what I live for."

Her tears appear like dew drops.

"If these doors closed, there would be no reason to live because we are old and no one cares. Oh, my life, my life . . ." Her voice trailed off like a wind-up toy suddenly wound down.

The door banged open. A big man, his fist raised, glared through Coke-bottle glasses.

"A Chernobyl death to the Communists for the destruction they waged on Ukraine!" Ivan Dremaloski, 65, shouted, giving his daily greeting and sitting to eat.

The people share many things — a hatred of communism, disillusion with life, a longing for decency and a love of religion.

Father Nowakowski, usually a blunt and eager talker, will go on and on unprompted to anyone who will listen — the centuries of church history, the decades of clandestine masses in basements and forests, all coursing through his veins, worn on the sleeves of his plain winter coat — but now he just listens. Some know he is a priest; others do not.

"Grateful is not the right word," one woman said. She glanced around the room, with its wobbly chairs, the plain hearty food, an icon of the Virgin Mary and baby Jesus draped with a red-and-black cloth, the traditional Ukrainian colours of good and evil, their cultures's yin and yang. "This is treating us like human beings."

"You know it's strange." Father Nowakowski said. "The last five years have been rewarding — the rebirth of the church and freedom, just so much energy. But when, I was a young kid. I probably couldn't find Ukraine on a map, and I never intended to be a priest.

He looked around the room, at the physical and spiritual hunger teeming everywhere, and he smiled. "Now look at me."

Following part-time work over the years, Gwen is now working full-time in the Obstetrical Unit at Port Arthur General Hospital.

DIANE GWENDOLYN RYHORCHUK

Diane was born May 17, 1964 in Dauphin, Manitoba. She spent all her primary and secondary school years in Thunder Bay. She graduated from Hillcrest High School with an Ontario Scholar Award for academic excellence. She also attended University of British Columbia for a summer French immersion program. She enrolled for a six week immersion course in Ukrainian at Saskatoon and is taking German at present. Diane is enrolled as a third year student at Queens University in Kingston. She enrolled in the Honours Bachelor of Arts course, majoring in Art History.

Diane had a variety of summer jobs all the way from Chicken Delight in Lac La Ronge, to Team Effort Services in the cleaning division and then in accounts collectables, up to working for the Ministry of the Attorney General, Provincial Court Family Division in Thunder Bay.

At the time of the Zipchen reunion, Diane plans to be touring and studying history somewhere in Europe.

Diane regrets that she may miss the reunion but hopes to meet all the relatives at one time or another.

DUNCAN GARETH F. RYHORCHUK

He was born in Port Arthur, April 12, 1967. He spent his early years (starting at age 5) playing hockey with various teams and with teams heavily into tournament play. This was his family's winter vacation, as it seems we followed him around to tournaments. At age 17, he went Junior with the Thunder Bay Hornets in the Manitoba League. Then, at ages 18 and 19, he joined the Humboldt Broncos and in 1986, won the Saskatchewan Junior Championship. At the time of writing, the Humboldt Broncos had a sixteen game winning streak on their quest for the Saskatchewan Championship again and, hopefully, the Centennial Cup.

Duncan also graduated from Hillcrest High School in Thunder Bay. He is aiming at a business administration course to compliment his hockey career.

After my school years, I rented Mom's quarter section, was rusted out, and went on to try the Cafe business for the summer. I then went to North Battleford and the "big times". I tried out the pop company (7-up and Pepsi) for three years. During this time, I also worked on hydro construction. From there, I went to Quaker Oats Company as a salesman in Dauphin, Manitoba. This was my first big break--salesman, company car, expense account, and single . . . WOW!

After six successful years (during which time I found my wife Gwen), I transferred to Port Arthur-Fort William. From there, I changed my vocation to the service industry in 1967, of which I am still involved and hope to be until my number is called.

(In 1976, Victor and two other residents of Thunder Bay started a janitorial service, "Team Effort". This business enterprise primarily engages developmentally-handicapped workers. In 1984, Victor, as President of the company, was proud to receive the Employer of the Year Award from the Ontario Association for the Mentally Retarded. The Award reads, "For believing and demonstrating that persons who live with the condition of Mental Retardation, have the right to live in a state of dignity, share in all elements of living in the community and have the opportunity to participate effectively." In 1986, the number of employees totalled over 100, with approximately 10% being handicapped.)

GWENDOLYN MARGARET (BASSETT) RYHORCHUK

Gwen was born in Dauphin, Manitoba November 30, 1936 to Dillwyn (1901-1959) of Cardiff, Wales, and Susanna Sparks (1895-1980) Bassett of London, England. Gwen was the second of two daughters. Her older sister, Hazel, is married to Ken Vail.

Gwen's family home was a farm house directly across the road from the Burrows School (a one-room structure),where she received her elementary and junior high education. Grades 9 to 12 saw Gwen at Dauphin Collegiate and Technical Institute where she graduated from the Home Economics Department in 1955.

Gwen then entered the School of Nursing at Dauphin General Hospital and graduated with her Registered Nurse in 1958. Her work experience took her to Carman, Manitoba as a General Duty nurse and then back to the obstetrical unit at Dauphin General. She took a mid-wifery course at University of Alberta, returning to Dauphin as the Night Supervisor.

On August 17, 1963 in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Dauphin, Gwendolyn Margaret Bassett married Victor Frederick Ryhorchuk.

His interests include reading, sports, fishing (part owner in a fish camp on Cuelenaere Lake in North Saskatchewan), and playing cards.

Zachary Adams is the son of Helen and Andrew Adams. He was born December 14, 1967 in Prince Albert and received his education in Tisdale, Yorkton, Nipawin, and Saskatoon. His interests include swimming, baseball, soccer, reading, and fishing. He played the piano and trombone in the school band.

He was a member of Cub Scouts, Junior Achievement, and Sea Cadets. His record of employment includes camp counsellor with YMCA, fast food industry, janitorial services, and is presently employed as a cook in Saskatoon.

Patti Helene Adams, daughter of Helen and Andrew Adams, was born September 9, 1969 in Prince Albert. She was educated in Tisdale, Yorkton, Nipawin, and Saskatoon. Her interests include swimming, figure skating, skiing, softball, relay racing, fishing, reading, and horseback riding. She also played piano and baritone horn in the school band. She also enjoyed art classes and Ukrainian Easter egg painting. Patti has been employed in the fast food industry, clerking in a drug store, and presently, in telephone sales in Saskatoon.

IRIS RYHORCHUK

I was born May 26, 1948 in Hafford, Saskatchewan. I was raised in Speers for the first eight years of my life. My family then moved to North Battleford, where I graduated from North Battleford Collegiate Institute in 1968. A year later, I graduated from Reeve's Business College.

I held various positions with the Bank of Montreal and Saskatchewan Hospital in North Battleford, and the Psychiatric Hospital in Prince Albert, where I lived for one year. My best career move came when I transferred to La Ronge to work for the newly formed Department of Northern Saskatchewan. I rapidly rose from a secretary to Executive Assistant and then onto Training Co-ordinator for the Department--a job I thoroughly enjoyed. While working for the Department, I furthered my education by taking university classes at night towards an Administration diploma and attended many short courses.

Presently, I am a partner in two fast-food restaurants in La Ronge and also in the video game and wild rice business--a nice variety!

My hobbies include Easter Egg making, embroidery, baking, fishing, picking wild berries, and skiing. I am also very interested in self-help organizations.

DOUGLAS VICTOR B. RYHORCHUK

Douglas was born September 5, 1986. He spent his early years in Port Arthur, Ontario, as a hockey player. Since mostly playing goal, until he was twelve years old, he decided to retire from hockey and take up the challenge in the sport of curling. When sufficient trophies and prizes were acquired, Doug decided to offer his services to the Canadian National Railway Mountain Division in Edmonton. At the time of writing, Doug is Foreman of a welding maintenance crew in the Peace River Division.

Douglas graduated from Hillcrest High School in Thunder Bay with an Honours Diploma in welding.

HELEN (RYHORCHUK) AND ANDREW ADAMS by Helen Adams

Helen (Ryhorchuk) Adams is the daughter of Mary Zipchen and Frederick Peter Ryhorchuk. She was born August 19, 1942 in North Battleford Hospital. Her first fifteen years were lived in Speers.

Her history of employment is as follows: Secretary in the Credit Office of Hudson's Bay Company, Saskatoon; Unemployment Insurance, Saskatoon; Manpower and Immigration, Prince Albert; C.N.R., Prince Albert; Heath of Animals, Tisdale and Yorkton; R.C.M.P., Yorkton, Nipawin, and Saskatoon; University Hospital--Patient Education--Saskatoon; and, presently, with Public Prosecutions in Saskatoon, as well as Blackjack dealer at Casino.

Her interests include baking, gardening, aerobics, dancing, skiing, fishing, picking berries, and playing cards.

She married Andrew Alvin Graham Adams June 19, 1965 in North Battleford.

Andrew Adams, born September 8, 1926, is the second son of eight children born to Jean Frances Barager (born July 4, 1902, Wronthwaite, Manitoba) and Howard Leroy Adams (born March 12, 1903, Carnduff, Saskatchewan, which was at that time called North West Territories).

Howard was a grain buyer. They lived in Lintlaw, Foam Lake, Toronto, and Port Elgin. He worked with Ontario Hydro until he retired in 1967. Jean passed away November 7, 1978 in Port Elgin. Howard moved to Hanover and remarried to Janet McCartney in March, 1980. Howard passed away February 27, 1984.

Andrew joined the Army at 15 and stayed in until he was 19. After the service, he was employed in many occupations: he took a business course; kept riding horses; delivered beef in Toronto; worked at Toronto Stockyards as livestock buyer; and moved west to pursue the cattle buying career in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Presently he is buying cattle in and around Saskatoon.

CHAPTER THIRTY - FOUR

Philip and Annie Brunwald

ANNIE (ZIPCHEN) AND PHILIP BRUNWALD by Annie Brunwald

Annie Zipchen was born December 25, 1909 on the farm homestead, south of Hafford. She started school at Nauka at the age of seven. The distance to the school was one and one-half miles. In the school yard was a residence for the teacher and a stable for the horses. I was the oldest of the trio of girls attending and together, we took on the job of being janitor of the school. In addition to cleaning the school, we had to , in winter, come very early so as to start the fire to heat the school. This was no easy task as there was a large wood and coal heater that kept all of us busy. Total enrollment at that time was about thirty-five. Grades 1 to 8 were taught by one teacher. Ukrainian lessons were given gratis by the teacher after regular school hours.

We all enjoyed the games of baseball and football at recess and noon hour. Also, picnics were held on the school grounds, to the enjoyment of the entire community. The Christmas concert was the event of the year. I recall that all but two families in the school district were Ukrainian.

After school, it was my appointed task to bring the cows home from the pasture for milking. Then there was the chore to putting the milk through the cream separator, not to mention the arduous task of cleaning the entire apparatus upon completion. On Saturdays and school vacations, we helped tend the garden by watering the vegetables. Also, I had to go out into the field at harvest time and stook the grain sheaves. Then, there was the never-ending, back-breaking work of picking roots and stones on newly cleared land. The easier task of collecting eggs at the chicken coop was a welcome respite.

I attended Grade 9 at Radisson, as the high school in Hafford was still under construction. I worked for my room and board at the bank manager's residence. Being away from home for the first time proved to be very lonely. The folks were kind to me and we continued to correspond for many years after. I then moved back to Hafford for Grade 10. My parents owned a residence in town and I lived in it, together with my sisters. We did our own cooking. On Saturdays, our parents picked us up, for there was much work to be done at the farm. How we envied the town children who truly had the day off. In town, I enjoyed learning to play the violin and performing in the many concerts that our teacher, Mr. Oreschuk directed.

I am a member of the La Ronge Economic Development Committee and chairman of the La Ronge and Area Tourism and Convention Bureau.

I have been blessed with a lovely daughter, Larisa Marie, who was born in Prince Albert April 2, 1969. She graduated from Grade 12 at the top of her class in 1986 and is in her first year of Commerce at University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon.

During my employment with the government, I met my future husband, Lynn Riese of La Ronge. Lynn has three children from a previous marriage: Raelyn, who is in her second year working towards a law degree at University of Saskatchewan; Kandis, who is attending Grade 12 in La Ronge; and, Kirklyn, who is also in Grade 12 in Whitehorse, Yukon. At one time or another, all of our children worked with us in the restaurant and theatre business.

Lynn has a vast knowledge of, and interest in, the North and the outdoors. Being a commercial pilot as well as an entrepreneur, he has opened up much of the outdoors and business world to the children and myself. The fishing is almost always great where we go and the scenery fabulous.

We have a lovely home we built overlooking Lac La Ronge as well as a fly-in cabin and a drive-to cabin not far from La Ronge.

Lynn's parents and paternal grandparents are all living in La Ronge; Lynn is the eldest of three.

We enjoy travelling and hope to see as much as we can during our lives.

Family Reunion 1959

PLATE P-96

L to R- Seated: Anne, Joyce, with Dara in front.
Back: Daniel, Gregory, Vida, Nester, Joseph, Wendy, Damon, Angela, Anthony, Roman, Rebecca, Philip, Paul, Jason- 1984

Ukrainian Catholic Ladies Organization- 1958
Executive- Front: LR - Anne Prystupa, Nellie Kirik, Stephania Bachynski, Father Bohdan Bachynski, Anne Brunwald, Anne Yaremchuk.
Back: Jane Lasiuk, Mary Chomicki, Pearl Balych.
North Battleford

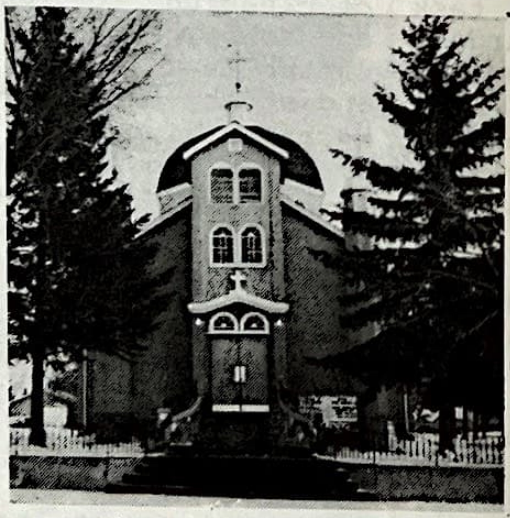
PLATE P-95

PHILIP and ANNE BRUNWALD
Photo taken 1935

1949- Henry Horbay and Nester Brunwald.

Anne Brunwald-1986

Joseph & Wendy Brunwald
& family - 1986



Ukrainian Catholic Church
North Battleford - 1987

PLATE P-98

The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker,
Prime Minister of Canada
and
Roman J. Brunwald
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
February, 1959

PLATE P-97

1975- Anne Brunwald- Riverheights Lodge- Activities Director

Family Gathering 1944

1953- Building Committee- Ukrainian Catholic Church - North Battleford. Front: LR - M. Lebid, Father Bachynsky, H. Chilibecki: Back- LR -J. Kirik, Mike Lasiuk, N. Shumka, Morris Lasiuk, Philip Brunwald.

It was a joyous occasion in the spring of 1958 when Philip and I celebrated our 25th Wedding Anniversary. The Ladies presented us with a Silver set. December of that year saw Philip pass away suddenly from a heart attack.

In 1962 I took employment at Kentucky Fried Chicken, while at the same time continuing to take in nurses as boarders. In 1963 I took employment in the newly constructed Battleford River Heights Lodge, working in the many departments. In 1970 I was appointed Acting Matron for five months while the Board sought applicants for the position. In 1972 I was appointed to the newly created position of Activities Director. I held this position until I retired in 1980. I took a special interest in handicrafts and was awarded superior certificates at the North Battleford Fair. I was instrumental in instituting a program of involvement for the residents, which later was adopted by the Provincial Government for use throughout the province. I had the responsibility of organizing physical activities and recreation programs for all residents to ensure that their needs were fully met. In 1965, I qualified for a First Aid Certificate and a Home Nursing recognition.

In 1981 I sold my house and moved into the newly constructed residence for seniors--Valley View Towers II--where I presently reside.

I became the President of the Handicraft Club. The group staged many fund-raising events to enable the purchase of equipment for the building, such as hair dryers for the beauty salon. In the year 1982, the group was formally recognized in its efforts and was awarded a grant to further assist in its activities. I am still actively involved in the Organization and assist whenever I can, such as taking photos at special events to place in the Building album.

I was pleased to take on the hobby of quilt-making. One of my quilts I donated to the Ukrainian Catholic Church for a raffle prize in a fund-raising event. I also donated one to the building I live in for the same purpose. Each of my children and grandchildren were given one quilt.

In 1986 Bishop Filevich of Saskatoon attended the 40th Anniversary event commemorating the founding of our church. I was pleased to place photos of the first Church Board and Ladies' Group in the building.

ROMAN AND JOYCE BRUNWALD by Roman Brunwald

Hafford was the centre of the universe. Or so Roman thought as he was a youth growing up in Saskatchewan. Not because he was born there (March 5, 1934) but because that was where his

After my sister Mary was married, my parents moved into town. I was left on the farm with my brother Dick, to be the chief cook and bottle washer. There was always a hired man to cook for and also assist in attending to the many cattle, pigs, horses, and chickens on the place. This kept me very busy.

Fred and Mary Ryhorchuk invited me to attend a dance at the Wlechka Hall one evening. It was here that I met Philip Brunwald, who was later to become my husband.

After we were married (May, 1933), my parents moved back to the farm and we lived in their residence in Hafford. In the meantime, my husband opened his tailor shop in his own building. Being before the advent of electricity, lighting was by a hi-test gas lamp. Water was hauled in. I assisted by attending to the drycleaning of woollens in gas. Our house was complimented by a boarder that we took in--Mike Chacula--a clerk at Sokil's Store. All this kept me very busy. With the birth of Roman in 1934, the circle widened. In 1937, with the birth of twins, Victor and Sonia, the family took on a new look. Sadly, both twins died before they were a year old as a result of pneumonia.

Clothes were washed on a wash board; in winter, snow was melted to supply soft water and at all times, clothes were hung out to dry.

Sensing a new economic resurgence, Philip closed his tailor shop in 1940 and we moved to Saskatoon where he took employment with Tucker and Bate. We attended the Ukrainian Catholic Church on Avenue M. Services were held in the hall at that time. We spent many happy times at Avenue G Hall attending socials and enjoying the company of fellow Ukrainians. It was at St. Paul's Hospital that Nester was born in 1940.

In 1942, a need for stability in employment saw us move to North Battleford where Philip took employment at the Saskatchewan Hospital as a tailor. There were very few Ukrainian families in the city at that time. A fair recollection would be about ten. Together, we organized to have the priest come from Hafford to say Mass for us periodically in the Hall on James Street. In 1946 a building committee was named to investigate the possibility of constructing a new church building. Philip was one of eight chosen to this committee. I was pleased to become a member of the newly formed Ladies' Church Organization. Later, in 1958, I was elected president and served for one year. My sister Mary assisted greatly by consenting to be the head cook for the Organization as many fund-raising suppers were held. I continued my membership by actively participating in the many activities, particularly the operation of the Food Booth at the annual North Battleford Fair.

In 1948, we purchased our very first city residence. It was also the year that our son Joseph was born.

Longview, Texas. He recently enlisted in the United States Army and calls Longview, Texas his home.

Paul David was born in Prince Albert April 20, 1961. He was educated in Carnduff, completing his secondary education there. He then was a partner in the taxi business in Estevan. In 1980 he moved to Victoria where he is active in the taxi industry.

Jason George was born in Oxbow May 18, 1968. He was educated in Carnduff, Victoria, and graduated from secondary school at Three Hills, Alberta. His interests are piano and track and field. He is presently enrolled at University of Victoria.

NESTER AND VIDA BRUNWALD by Nester Brunwald

Albert Nester Andrew Brunwald was born in Saskatoon December 7, 1940. He was raised in North Battleford and attended Notre Dame School and the North Battleford Collegiate Institute. He recalls with very fond memories how he spent his Christmas, Easter, and summer holidays in Hafford visiting his cousins. He took employment with the City of North Battleford in 1961 and is presently Assistant Works Superintendent.

Nester's hobbies include photography, sailing, and carpentry. He also enjoys music, dancing, and assists the Battleford Allied Arts Council.

Nester served as Scout and Cub leader for nine years. He was also President of Lawrence Home and School Association. Nester has been a dedicated member of Kiwanis Club of Battleford for eleven years and is presently serving as their president for 1986-1987.

On August 17, 1963, Nester married Vida Marie Bulbeck, youngest daughter of Charles and Mae Bulbeck of North Battleford. Vida was employed with Saskatchewan Power Corporation at that time and has since returned to work there since her family has grown up.

On August 18, 1964 Daniel Albert was born in North Battleford. He graduated from North Battleford Comprehensive High School in 1982. He completed his Grade 10 piano with the Royal Conservatory of Music, University of Toronto, and Danny also played saxophone in the North Battleford City High School band. In April of 1986, Danny graduated from University of Saskatchewan with a degree in Mechanical Engineering. He is presently employed by Shell Canada as Project Engineer in Peace River, Alberta.

Their second son, Gregory Michael, was born December 26, 1968. Greg graduated from North Battleford Comprehensive High School in June, 1986. He completed his Grade 10 piano, Royal

grandparents Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen lived. It was in Hafford that most of the uncles and aunts resided. It was here that one was so warmly received.

Moving to Saskatoon in 1940 where his father, Philip, took employment as a tailor with Tucker and Bate, even more enhanced the earlier concept of his birthplace. In 1942, the family settled in North Battleford where employment was taken as a tailor at Saskatchewan Hospital. It was here that Roman completed his secondary education. In 1955 he was appointed Rural Municipal Secretary-Treasurer, serving at Mayfair, Meath Park, and at Carnduff, for a total of 25 years.

On June 7, 1958 he married Joyce Muriel Bottomley, a Registered Psychiatric Nurse. She is the daughter of Jack and Edith Bottomley of Lloydminster. Her mother's maiden name was Ferguson. Joyce is of English-Scottish descent.

Their first residence was in Meath Park and then Albertville. In 1965 they moved to Carnduff where Roman was employed by the Rural Municipality of Mount Pleasant No. 2. Joyce took up her first love of teaching junior piano.

At the age of 31, Roman was appointed to the government office of Coroner for the extreme southeast corner of Saskatchewan. This was an appointment he held until 1980. He never declined a call (210), working closely with the Crown Counsel and the Police. He accepted the appointment of Justice of the Peace (14 years) and also as Notary Public (7 years).

One of the greatest thrills of his political interests was, while in Ottawa in February 1961, to be invited and attend supper as a guest of the Right Honourable Mr. John George Diefenbaker and Mrs. Diefenbaker, at the official residence of the Prime Minister.

On numerous occasions he presided at Magistrate's Court, in the absence of the ailing Judge, and heard several contested cases.

In 1969 Roman purchased the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Agency and operated the business out of the municipal office. In 1974 he branched out into real estate sales, handling both farm and residential properties until 1980, when the family decision was made to relocate to Victoria, British Columbia. Roman is an Inspector with the Ministry of Finance and Joyce is a Supervising Nurse at a Seniors' Intermediate Care Home.

Philip John was born in Prince Albert on March 11, 1959. He was educated in Carnduff and Weyburn. He was employed by Imperial Oil in production and in 1980, moved to Texas to further his studies. He obtained his diploma in oilfield production. In 1981 he married Rebecca Stahl a clinical psychologist, of

CHAPTER THIRTY - FIVE

Tom and Kathleen Kachmarsky
Mike and Kathleen Hollick

KATHLEEN (ZIPCHEN-KACHMARSKY) AND MIKE HOLLICK by Kathleen Hollick

I was married November 3, 1936, the first marriage to Tom Kachmarsky. He was working in a logging camp in British Columbia with Bloedel and Company. He had an accident falling trees and was seriously injured. He died while in hospital. Patsy was born December 13, 1937; she was only three months old at his funeral. I received $52.50 a month compensation that was used as our only financial support. I stayed with Philip and Annie Brunwald in my father's residence in Hafford before I moved to our house next door.

I then went and took a hairdressing course in Saskatoon, thinking I'd make more money on my own. My sister Mary Ryhorchuk, who was living in Alticane, looked after Patsy for the year I attended the training course.

On completion of the course, I set up a beauty salon in my dwelling in Hafford. I was kept very busy and couldn't stop for the ladies kept coming in every day from Hafford, Mayfair, Alticane, and Speers, as well as Krydor. I even served lunches in the evening, as there was no cafe. The local cafe had burnt down so most of the ladies knew they could get a cup of coffee or tea at my place which was open until midnight. I even managed to bake buns, cakes, or cookies while doing hairdressing as I worked on my verandah; I was kept busy running to and from the kitchen.

Each year was busier than the previous one--I think because I charged very little in the beginning ($.25 for a hair set and $5.00 for the best permanent). I asked Nettie Horbay to come and help me for a few hours a day when I had too many ladies to attend to and could not manage alone. There were not as many cars then so some ladies would hire a car from Mayfair or Alticane to bring them; they would wait until I could take them.

Once I started a permanent at midnight, not finishing until 3:00 a.m. It was not easy standing all day long, doing one perm after another. I had to see a doctor to have the calluses on the soles of my feet treated. I felt the only way to close the business was to move out of my house and so, I remarried. Mike Hollick was my man and I moved to his farm at Blaine Lake. He had two children by his first marriage, Jean (17 years old) and Richard (13 years old), both attending school in Blaine Lake. Patsy was 17 also, and was away at a convent to become a nun. I

Conservatory of Music, University of Toronto, the same year. He was also a drummer for the school band. Greg is now enrolled for his first year in the College of Engineering at University of Saskatchewan. Sheptytsky Institute has been home for both boys while attending university.

Nester and Vida still reside at 1721 104th Street and keep busy with family, friends, and both play an active part in the community.

JOSEPH AND WENDY BRUNWALD By Joseph Brunwald

Joseph was born in North Battleford April 26, 1948. He was educated at Notre Dame Separate School and at North Battleford Collegiate Institute. During the summer from a young age, he enjoyed working on the farm of Stan and Roma Nowakowski.

In 1967 Joe enlisted in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; his training was in Regina and Penhold, Alberta. After graduating from training he was posted to several communities in the interior of British Columbia. In 1970 he attended advance training courses in Fingerprint and Photography in Ottawa, Ontario. On completing this training in 1971, he was transferred to the Vancouver area of British Columbia as an Identification Officer.

On August 5, 1972, he married Wendy Cary, daughter of Floyd and Jo Cary of Salmon Arm, B.C. Wendy was an accountant-inventory control officer for Finning Tractor and Equipment Company Ltd., in Mica Creek, B.C.

In 1974, Joe resigned from the Police Force to move to Salmon Arm, where he opened a Professional Photo Studio. In 1976, finding time available he started a second company in the building construction trades. Joe and Wendy closed the Photo Studio in 1983, when Joe took employment as an Estate Administrator specializing in receiverships and bankruptcy with Dunwoody and Company, Chartered Accountants, in Salmon Arm.

Joe and Wendy have four children, Anthony Joseph born July 19, 1973; Angela Valerie Erlene, born October 14, 1974; Dara Jo-Ann, born March 23, 1978; and, Damon Matthew, born September 7, 1981.

PLATE P-100

1945- LR-Roma, Helen Mary Ryhorchuk. Kathleen, Patricia Kachmarsky

Patricia Kachmarsky
Carnival Queen

Wasylyna Zipchen
& Patricia
Kachmarsky

PLATE P-99

Four Generations - 1966
L to R - Bridgett & Patricia Hughes, Kathleen Hollick and Wasylyna Zipchen

HUGHES FAMILY -September 1986
Seated: Damien, Louis, Pat.
L to R: Alexis, Brigid, Thomas Maureen.

Kathleen & Mike HOLLICK
1986

Kathleen Zipchen
1935

Patricia Kachmarsky
1954

PLATE P-102

Pictures

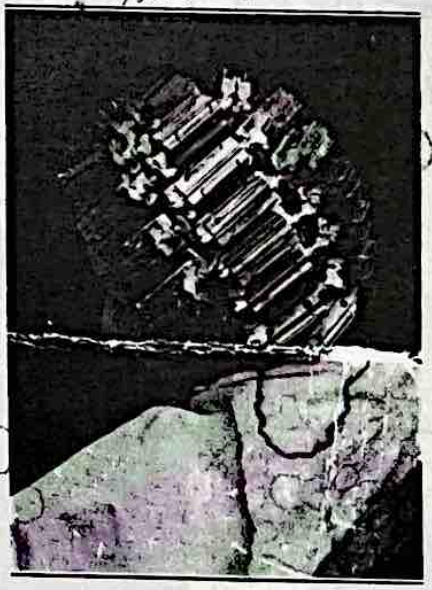
Modern Wireless Permanent

Picture 1.

THE latest scientific principles of the profession are incorporated in the Wavelox

YEARS ago the wireless method was introduced into the manufacture of permanent waving machines, but did not at that time replace the wired machines, although the principle was recognized as undoubtedly the most practicable and durable. Science had not progressed sufficiently to produce a perfect machine.

SINCE then however, extensive scientific study and research, combined with the help of numerous hairdressers from different parts of the world, have enabled the manufacturers of Wavelox to perfect the most practical method of permanent waving. It is here to stay.



No danger of electrical burns or shock. Patrons invariably say: "the next permanent will be on the same machine."

WIRELESS waving came back in Europe and is gradually covering Western America. Wavelox is the very latest product in the world and is introducing a new era in permanent waving. It guards its valuable secret closely.

IT has been time-tested and time-proven, no effort has been spared in producing a machine that can conscientiously be recommended to the profession.

PLATE P-101

Visiting at Baba's House - 1966
LR - Louis Hughes, Kathleen Hollick,
Wasylyna Zipchen, Patricia Hughes

1940 - LR- Kathleen Kachmarsky,
Wasylyna Zipchen, Polly Hunchak
Mary Ryhorchuk

Tamara Hughes

CHAPTER THIRTY - SIX

John and Nettie Horbay

OHN AND NETTIE (ZIPCHEN) HORBAY by Nettie Horbay

In the district of Redberry, John was born to Paul and udwina Horbay, youngest of the family of seven. Completing his rade 8 in Ukraina School, he was helpful to his parents on the arm.

In 1933, John became a grain buyer for the North Star Grain ompany in the siding of Redberry. In 1939, Reliance Grain ompany became the owner of North Star, and John was now a buyer or a new company. In 1941 he was transferred to Glaslyn. In 946 he was transferred to Cracknell, Manitoba and, in 1947, to afford. In 1948 Pioneer Grain Company took over and John emained as their agent.

After twenty-five years of buying grain, the Hafford Co-perative Association Petroleum and Farm Supply appointed John as heir manager. John enjoyed sports, such as baseball, curling, nd hockey. Hunting was also a favourite.

In 1938 John married Nettie, eighth of the family of ten, aughter of Theodore and Wasylyna Zipchen. Nettie received her ducation in Nauka, Hafford and Marcelin Schools, and completed her high school at Nutana Collegiate in Saskatoon.

In 1931 she was employed as a telephone operator in Hafford and later, a housekeeper at Craig's in North Battleford. In 1934 he accepted a position on domestic staff at the home for the infirm in Wolseley, Saskatchewan. In 1936, she was employed as a cook at Hafford Union Hospital. Nettie enjoyed playing softball uring summer and skating and curling in the winter.

The Horbays have three sons:

David graduated from University of Saskatchewan as a Civil ngineer. He married Lucy Novicki, Registered Nurse, daughter of om and Mary Novicki. They have three children--Karen, Brian, nd Mike. David is employed with the Canadian National Railway nd they reside in Edmonton.

Henry graduated from the University of Saskatchewan as a harmacist. He married Irene, daughter of Joseph and Mary Chow. rene is a Laboratory Technician. They have two children: Paul nd Paige. Henry is employed at the General Hospital and they eside in Brockville, Ontario.

enjoyed the farm life and put in a large garden, raised turkeys, chickens, geese, and ducks which kept me busy--but not as busy as hairdressing!

We farmed until 1974, when we retired and moved to Saskatoon. We still enjoy the Petrofka water very much. In Saskatoon, we joined the Senior Citizens' Club and go to play Kaiser once a week. Bingo is still a favourite of mine. I also help in the Church Club--we had a rummage sale in 1986 and a bazaar as well. I still enjoy being in charge of the bake table. So, there is always something going on where we enjoy to go and help.

Mike has two sisters--Mrs. Ann Pastorchek (living at Three Hills, Alberta) and Mrs. Andy (Sandra) Babish (in Regina). Mike's daughter was married to Walter Billay from Meath Park, and now resides at Candle Lake. Mike's son Richard was married to Elaine Manz who had two children from her first marriage. Cara is 14 and Mike 6. They now have Jonathan who is 2 and a half.

Tom Kachmarsky
1936

Kathleen and Tom
Kachmarsky- 1935

Theodore, Patricia
& Wasylyna, 1943

PLATE P-104

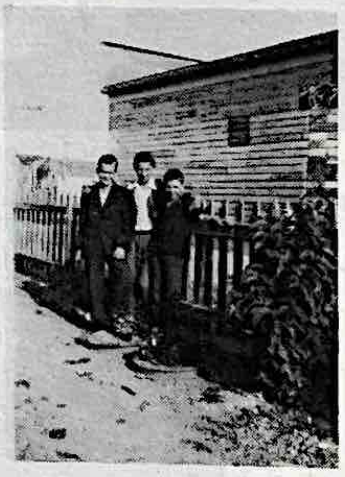
Front: LR-Mike and Karen-Back David, Lucy, Brian Horbay 1986

Jim & Pat Horbay 1986

1965- John Horbay- Co-op Bulk Oil Agent Hafford

Youngest & Oldest Cousins-Jim Horbay & Olga Swystun 1985

Paul, Paige, Henry & Irene HORBAY 1986

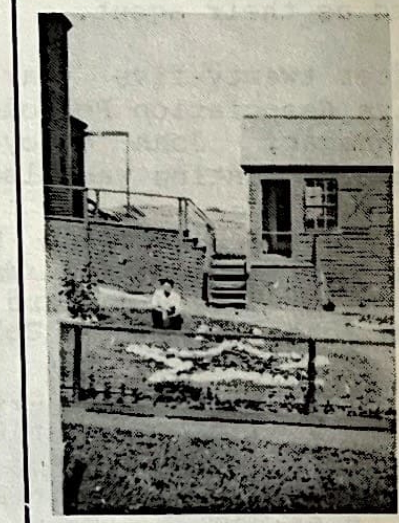


1952- LR-Nester Brunwald, David & Henry Horbay

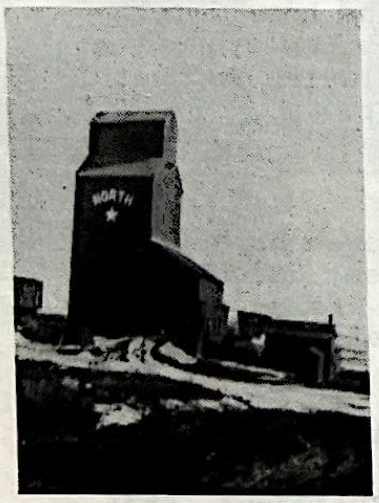
PLATE P-103

John and Nettie
(Zipchen) HORBAY-
February 6, 1938

John & Nettie Horbay 1987

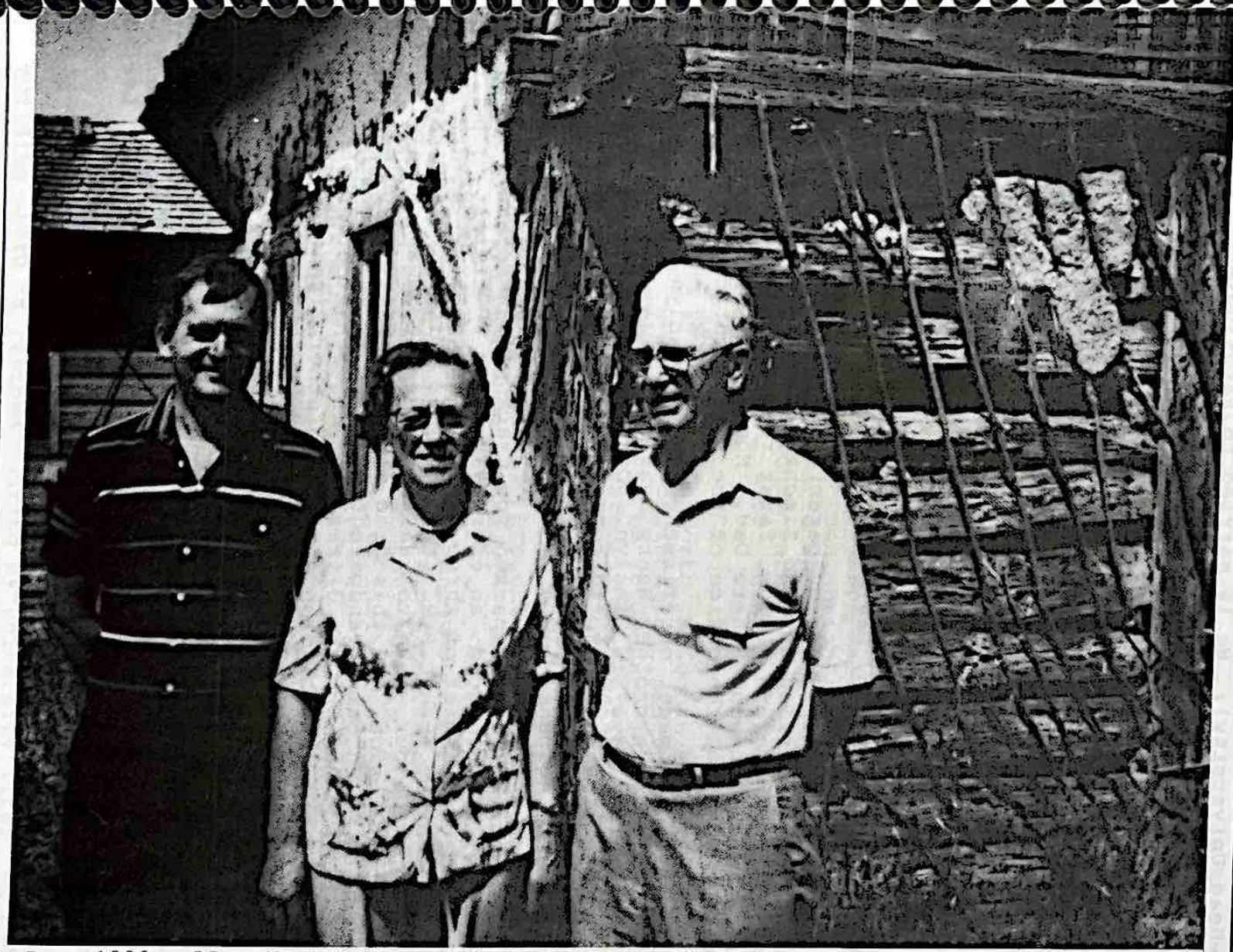


John Horbay - 1933



Redberry Siding 1933

July 1975 - Henry, Jim, Dave HORBAY



June 1986 - LR - Nester Brunwald, Anne Brunwald, John Horbay. Taken outside the Homestead Log House - Note the exposed timbers with mud and willow sticks.

PLATE P-106

PLATE P-105

Front- Michael, Nettie, Brian, Karen, Hoby, John. Paige.
Back- Lucy, David, Jim, Henry, Irene- HORBAY. 1977

being away from home for any extended period. It was also the summer when my youngest brother Jim was born.

After a courtship through high school and university, Lucy and I were married in the Holy Eucharist Catholic Church in Hafford on 18 May 1963.

Following my graduation from the University of Saskatchewan, I had obtained employment with the C.N. Engineering Department in Dauphin, Manitoba. Lucy, upon graduation from the University of Saskatchewan School of Nursing, secured a position at Dauphin General Hospital. Cousin Vic Ryhorchuk had moved to Dauphin the previous year, taking up a position of responsibility for Quaker Oats sales in Northern Manitoba. While our work required considerable travel, we had few real problems and numerous social events to occupy our time.

However, the tribulations and blessings of parenthood were soon upon us, with the birth of Karen Marie on 24 November 1964. A second child, this time a son, Brian David was born on 6 February 1966. Many memorable weekends and holidays were spent at nearby Clear Lake National Park. The joys of small town living came to an end in 1968 when we were transferred to Winnipeg, Manitoba.

We took up residence in North Kildonan amid a Mennonite neighbourhood. Our choice of location had to be guided by the grace of God. Michael's birth on 16 January 1969 was complicated by a need for much medical care. The resultant training program was successful due to the countless hours dedicated by friends and our new neighbours. Karen and Brian attended a German pre-kindergarten school followed by enrollment at Lord Kitchener School. Life in Winnipeg also brought many evenings of enjoyment with cousins of the Hunchak family.

In 1973, we were again on the move, this time to Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. We found a house in Sutherland, Karen and Brian entering the Holy Family Elementary School. Lucy and I then embarked into the professions of taxi driving and coaching the various interests of our children. We had commenced building our cabin at Redberry Lake and by 1974 were spending most of our leisure time at our summer residence. In 1974 and 1979 Michael underwent major surgeries on his feet. This left him immobilized in casts for long periods, putting even his congenial nature to the test. Karen and Brian were now enrolled in Holy Cross High and Michael was integrated into Bishop Pockok Elementary School. With the expanding economy of the mid-70s we built a new house on Highbury Terrace in the Wildwood area.

In 1981, C.N. transferred us westward to boom town Edmonton. As Karen was now in her final year at Holy Cross High, she remained to complete her Grade 12. For the next six months her residence was Sheptysky Institute on College Drive--the same building where I resided during my university life. We took up

James graduated from Technical School in Moose Jaw. He obtained his degree as a Civil Engineer at Thunder Bay, Ontario (Lakehead University). He is married to Pat Kindrachuk, daughter of John and Nellie Kindrachuk. She is a university graduate in Sociology. He is employed with the Canadian National Railway and they reside in Winnipeg.

The Horbays are active members of the Holy Eucharist Ukrainian Catholic Church. Nettie is the senior custodian of the Ladies' Altar Society.

Since John's retirement in 1976, as senior citizens, the couple enjoy gardening, golfing at Redberry Lake Regional Park Golf Course, and fishing.

DAVID AND LUCY HORBAY by David Horbay

On February 6, 1938, my parents, John P. Horbay and Nettie (Zipchen) were married on the Zipchen homestead. Dad chose a career in buying grain. Our first residence was the Hamlet of Redberry, Saskatchewan, where Dad, Mom and I lived in a small house that adjoined the office of the North Star Elevator.

In 1941, we made our first move to Glaslyn, Saskatchewan. There, in 1943 my brother Henry was born. I have only a few memories of our days in Glaslyn. Once again we had an elevator attached dwelling. My world consisted of the elevator, the railroad tracks, a bulk fuel operation, and the whitewashed livestock loading pens.

Our family of four departed for Cracknell, Manitoba in 1946. The next winter produced an extremely heavy snowfall. Movement to and from this hamlet of three families was restricted to horse and sleigh or by the C.P.R. tri-weekly. With the coming of spring, we made our move to Hafford, Saskatchewan, where my parents still reside. By this time, I was in Grade 2 and we took up residence with our grandparents Zipchen. This togetherness was terminated due to a difference in behaviour perception between Horbay grandchildren and Grandfather Zipchen. Soon we had our own house on main street--Hafford.

During the following years, we often visited the Fred Ryhorchuk family (Mom's sister Mary) in Speers. These family get-togethers were usually Sunday dinners with a large number of relatives and guests in attendance. One of the occasional guests was a girl who was to play a major role in the rest of my life. She was Lucy Novicki who moved to Hafford in 1952 with her parents Tom and Mary Novicki.

In 1954, I attended Army Cadet camp at Dundurn during the summer holiday. This was my first exposure to Army life and

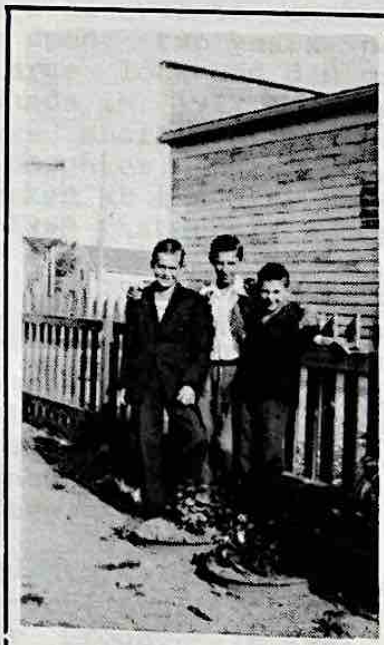
raduating in 1978 with a diploma in Civil Engineering. He then btained permanent employment with C.N. Rail in Saskatoon.

In 1982, Jim decided to return to school and complete his tudies towards a degree in Civil Engineering at Lakehead niversity in Thunder Bay. He graduated in 1984 and returned to ork for C.N. in Winnipeg.

Jim was married in Hafford July 9, 1983 to Pat Kindrachuk, aughter of John and Nellie Kindrachuk of Speers. Pat was born n Hafford April 26, 1956. She also attended school in Hafford, raduating from Grade 12 in 1974. During her school years she orked on both the school newspaper and year book, as well as eing a cheerleader.

Pat's post secondary education consisted of three years in he College of Arts and Sciences, majoring in Sociology at niversity of Saskatchewan. She then began working for a living t Sears in Saskatoon until marriage. Pat continued her career with Sears in Thunder Bay while Jim was attending university. he is presently employed by Micro Cooking Centre in Winnipeg as part-times sales clerk.

Henry Horbay



Nester Brunwald
David Horbay
Henry Horbay

David Horbay

residence at 1511 - 108 Street in the Bearspaw area, where we presently reside. Upon completing three years of Arts at the University of Alberta, Karen is now off in Paris, France, enjoying her tenure in the "Au Pere" program being a "nanny" and becoming bilingual. Brian is in his third year of Education at the University of Alberta and is currently undergoing the rigor of practice teaching. Michael is placed in Grade 11 at Caritas High School and faces each day with determination and cheerfulness.

Lucy has undertaken various challenges since coming to Edmonton, currently serving on several boards and teaching in the Rehabilitation Practioner section of Grant McEwen College. At present my responsibilities for track maintenance with C.N. in Alberta and British Columbia ensure plenty of travel and a challenging work week.

HENRY AND IRENE HORBAY by Henry Horbay

Henry, born in 1943, is the second son of John and Nettie Horbay. He received his elementary and high school education in Hafford and graduated in 1965 from the University of Saskatchewan, College of Pharmacy. Henry worked for two years at the Moose Jaw Co-op Pharmacy and in 1967 moved to Brockville, Ontario to become the Director of Pharmacy at Brockville General Hospital.

Irene, the daughter of Joseph and Mary Chow, is a graduate of the Laboratory Technologist Program at Providence Hospital in Moose Jaw. She is currently employed in a quality assurance laboratory at the pharmaceutical firm of Parke Davis.

Henry and Irene were married in Brockville and have two children Paul, 18 years, and Paige, 14 years.

Henry and his family continue to reside in Brockville and involve themselves in many social and community oriented activities.

JAMES AND PATRICIA HORBAY by James Horbay

James Frederick Horbay was born July 26, 1954 in Hafford, Saskatchewan. He received his primary and secondary education in Hafford, graduating from Hafford High School in 1972. He was active in all school sports, as well as minor and senior hockey.

Jim attended University of Saskatchewan for two years in the College of Engineering, followed by two years in Civil Engineering Technology at Saskatchewan Technical Institute,

CHAPTER THIRTY-SEVEN

GERALD ZYPCHEN
ANNETTE (ZYPCHEN) KIRBY
MARILYNNE (ZYPCHEN) PRESTON

GERALD AND KAREN ZYPCHEN by Gerald Zypchen

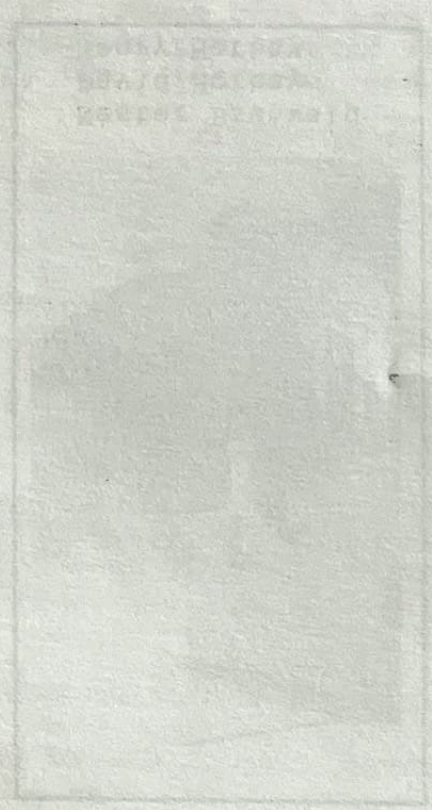
Jerry graduated from Hafford High School in 1957 and went on to University of Saskatchewan into Civil Engineering. He was sent through the university by the Army and was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Engineers (RCE) when he graduated as a Civil Engineer in 1961. He spent barely six months in Chilliwack, British Columbia, before going to Germany in November, 1961. He served in a combat engineer unit until 1964 when he returned to London, Ontario where he was second in command of a construction engineering unit. While he was in Germany, he married Karen Kipp from Cultus Lake, B.C. in 1963.

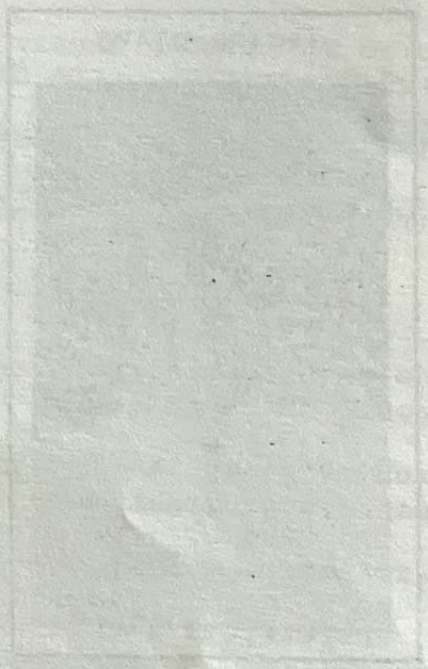
From London, Ontario, he went to the State of Washington in the States where he was on exchange duties with the US Army Engineers. He spent two years near Walla Walla, Washington, working on a large lock and dam project on the Snake River. He returned to Canada in 1967 to attend Staff College in Kingston, Ontario. It was shortly after their return that Karen and Jerry's eldest daughter, Andrea, was born in Kingston. From 1968 to 1970, he worked at the Army Headquarters in Montreal, Quebec. It was here in 1969 that their second daughter, Leslie, was born.

From 1970 to 1972, he instructed Army tactics at the engineer school in Chilliwack. From here he went back to Germany for a two-year tour as the Commanding Officer of 4 Field Squadron, a combat engineer unit located in Lahr in the Black Forest. On returning to Canada, he worked on engineer plans at the National Headquarters in Ottawa until 1975 when he was posted to Kingston, Ontario, as a member of the directing staff of the Army Staff College.

Jerry moved to Calgary, Alberta in 1978 where, until 1981, he was the Senior Staff Officer Administration of the 1st Canadian Brigade Group. In 1981, he returned to Ottawa to work on a personnel study group for two years, and for the last four years, he has been the Director of Military Occupational Structures. He is a Colonel.

His wife, Karen, has a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Queens' University, Kingston and returned to school in 1981 to study law. She graduated in 1984 from the University of Ottawa and is presently a junior lawyer in the Toronto law firm of Fraser and Beattie, working in their Ottawa office.





diploma in Education. She has been teaching Special Education in Edmonton, Alberta since 1970.

Her husband, Richard Preston, also received his Bachelor of Arts degree from University of Saskatoon and a Diploma in Education in Edmonton. He has been self-employed in the construction field and has recently taken time off to complete an Architectural Technologist course.

They have two children, son Kevin is completing high school and daughter Naissa is in junior high.

Both Marilynne and Richard are actively involved in training and field trialing of pointing dogs.

Gerald, Andrea, Anne, Leslie, Dmytro, Karen Zypchen

Andrea is enrolled in the co-operative engineering program at the University of Waterloo, in her second year of Systems Design Engineering.

Leslie is in Grade 12 in Ottawa's Brookfield High School. She was very active in soccer and basketball until she broke her leg severely in a skiing accident in December 1985. Fortunately, this has not affected her piano studies where she is in an advanced class.

Although Jerry was in Germany in 1963, he was able to get back to Canada for promotion exams and get married at their conclusion on 3 November 1963. He and Karen were married at the Cultus Lake Memorial Church with a military guard of honour and a reception at the Officers' Mess.

Both Karen and Jerry have been active in support of girls' soccer in Ottawa.

ANNETTE (ZYPCHEN) AND MAURICE KIRBY by Annette Kirby

Annette married Maurice Kirby of Pierceland, Saskatchewan. Both Maurice and Annette are 1964 graduates of the University of Saskatchewan in Geological Engineering.

They have lived in Flin Flon since 1964 with the exception of three years in Snow Lake (also a mining community in Northern Manitoba).

Maurice is employed by the Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting Company; Annette paints and does other art work such as contemporary quilting.

The Kirbys have four sons: Glen is 21 and in his final year of Mechanical Engineering; Richard is 20 and in second year Engineering; Hal is 19 and in second year Commerce; and, Eugene is 15 and in Grade 10. The three older boys are attending University of Saskatchewan but return to work in Flin Flon during the summer.

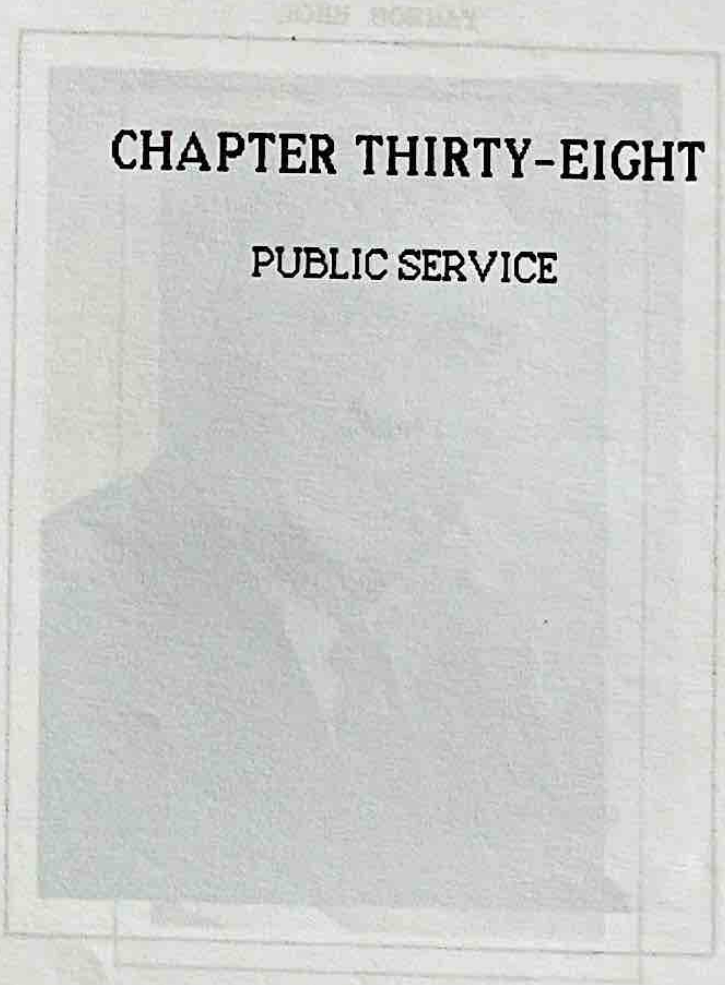
The family enjoys fishing, canoeing, and camping, and have a small cottage on a lake near Flin Flon. Maurice and Annette cross-country ski in winter. Northern Manitoba is a great place to live and raise a family.

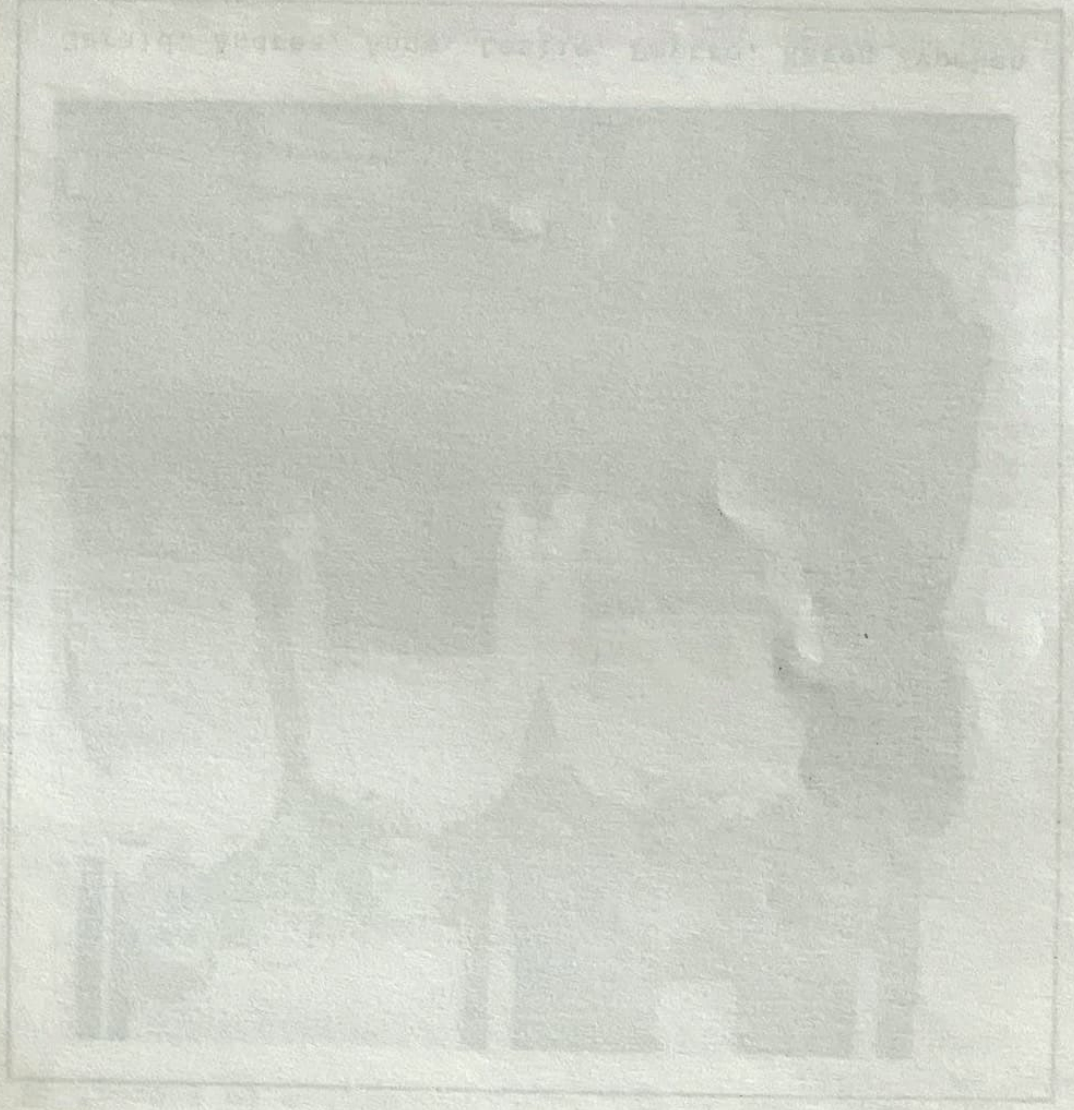
MARILYNNE (ZYPCHEN) AND RICHARD PRESTON by Marilynne Preston

Marilynne attended university in Saskatoon after graduating from high school in Hafford. She graduated from the College of Arts and Sciences in 1969 and the following year received her

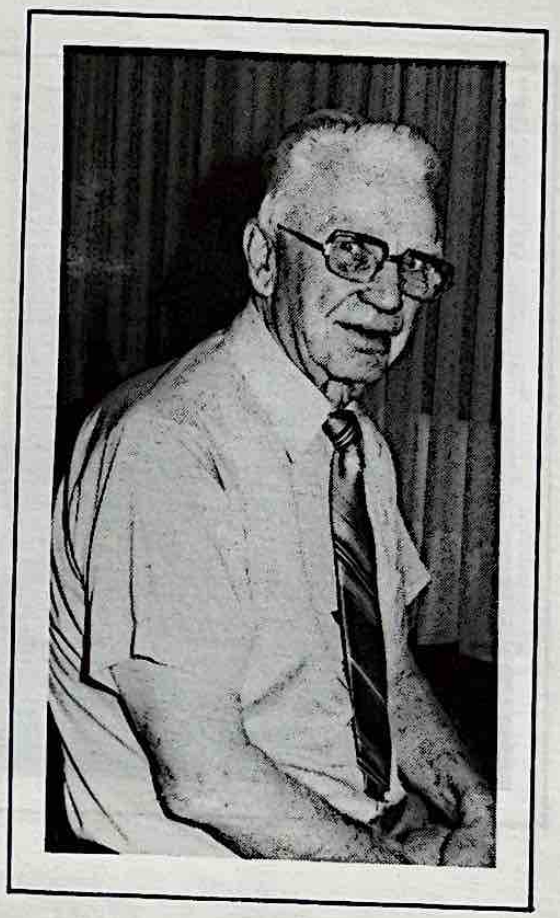
CHAPTER THIRTY-EIGHT

PUBLIC SERVICE





JOHN HORBAY



MAYOR - Town of Hafford; 4 years.

COUNCILLOR - Town of Hafford; 2 years.

HAFFORD CREDIT UNION - President; 12 years.
Director; 8 years.
Credit Committee; 10 years.

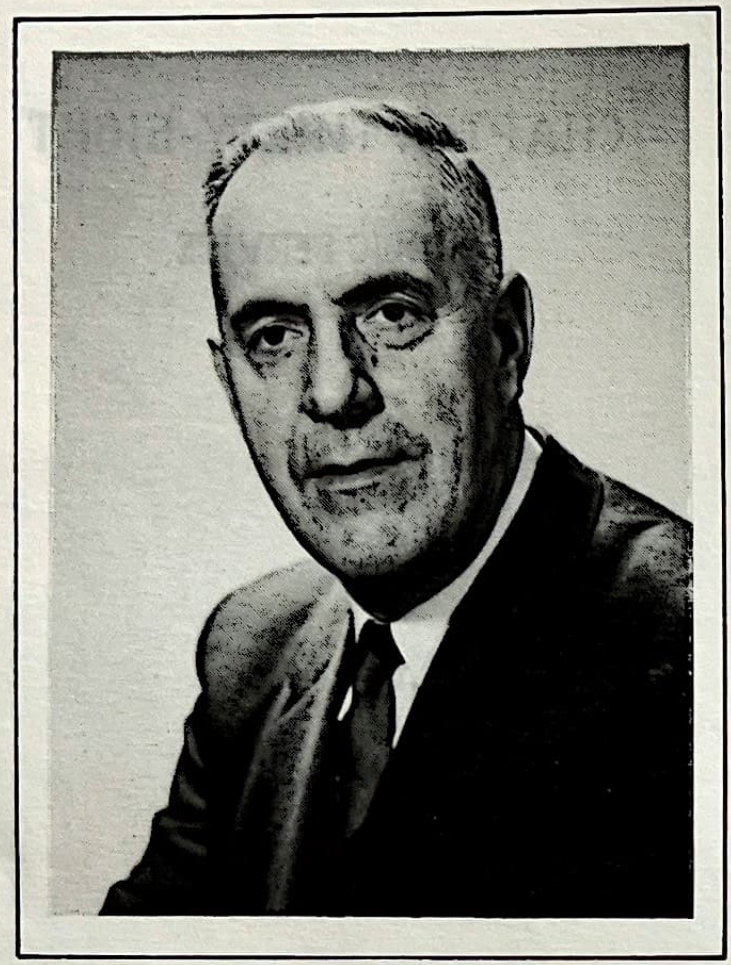
HAFFORD SCHOOL BOARD - 6 years.

HAFFORD-UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH - Trustee; 6 years.

HAFFORD CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION - Manager; 20 years.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN - Commissioner for Oaths; 24 years
Justice of the Peace; 4 years

DMYTRO (DICK) ZIPCHEN



Secretary-Treasurer - Nauka School Board; five years.

Reeve - Rural Municipality of Redberry No. 435 1940-47.

Chairman - Hafford Union Hospital Board 1946-47.

Board Member - Blaine Lake School Unit; two years.

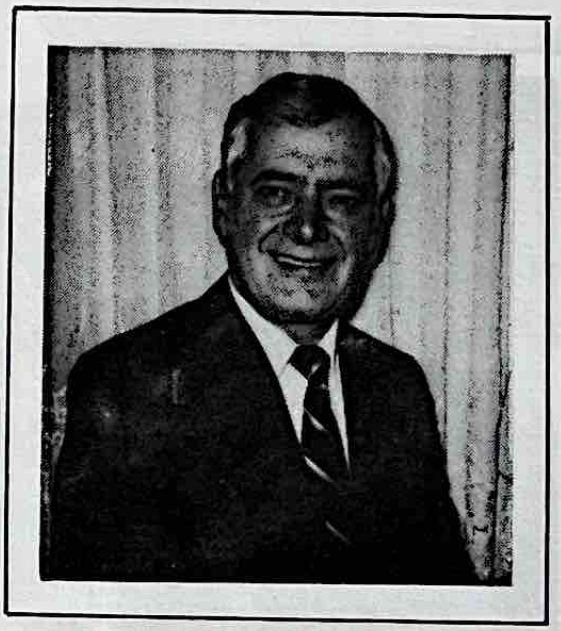
Recording Secretary - Hafford Community Hall.

Director - Hafford Rural Telephone Company; six years.

Member Legislative Assembly - Province of Saskatchewan.
Representing the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF)
Redberry Constituency, 1952-56.

Board Member - Hafford Credit Union; ten years.

WILLIAM HUNCHAK



CITY OF WETASKIWIN - Alderman since 1983.
- Also Deputy-Mayor.

EDUCATION - Teacher; 10 years.
- Principal; 10 years.
- Superintendant; 15 years.

ALBERTA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION -
- Executive; 20 years.

CHURCH TRUSTEE; 2 years.
LIBRARY BOARD; 3 years.

GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA -
- Students' Finance Board; 3 years.

CONFERENCE OF ALBERTA SCHOOL -
- Superintendent-Director; 3 years.

WETASKIWIN-LEDUC PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE CONSTITUENCY -
- President; 8 years.

LIONS CLUB MEMBER -
- since 1954 perfect attendance record.
- President, 4 years.
- won numerous awards at all levels.

PETER BOHUN

SECOND WORLD WAR

ENLISTED - Canadian Army August 9, 1940, Saskatoon.
16/22 Saskatchewan Horse-North Battleford.
Serial Number L 36661.

THEATRES OF CONFLICT - Artona, Capri, ITALY.

STATIONED - England, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany.

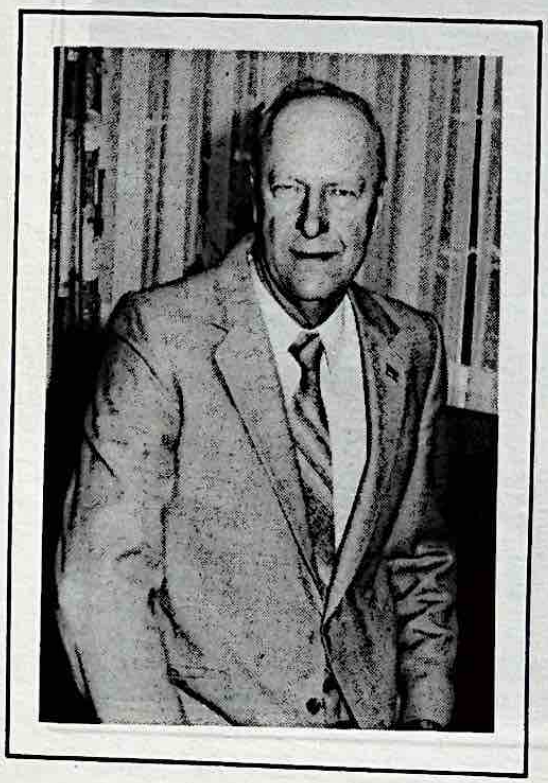
RANK - Sergeant

MILITARY POLICE - Three and one-half years.

HONOURABLE DISCHARGE - December 29, 1945.

POLICE CHIEF - Hafford, 1950-66.

DICK BOHUN



TOWN OF HAFFORD - Councillor; 11 years.

TOWN OF HAFFORD - Mayor; 3 years.

HAFFORD UNION HOSPITAL - Board Member; 3 years.

HAFFORD & DISTRICT NURSING HOME - Board member; 3 years.

HAFFORD CREDIT UNION - Board Member; 12 years.

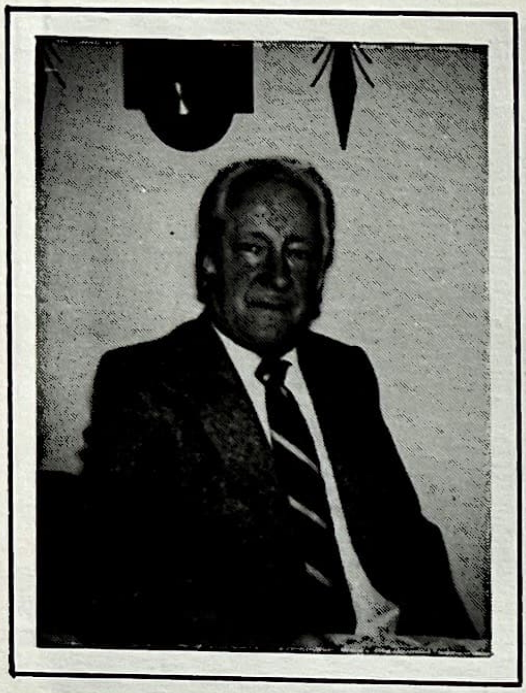
REGIONAL PARK BOARD - 3 years.

HAFFORD FIRE BOARD - 3 years.

HAFFORD FIRE BRIGADE - 20 years.

HAFFORD KINSMEN CLUB - 5 years.

PETER ZIPCHEN



VILLAGE OF LANDIS - Councillor; 10 years.

LANDIS LIONS CLUB - Charter Member and Past President.

ROMA LENORA (RYHORCHUK) NOWAKOWSKI

CHAIRMAN - Zipchen Family Reunion, 1987.

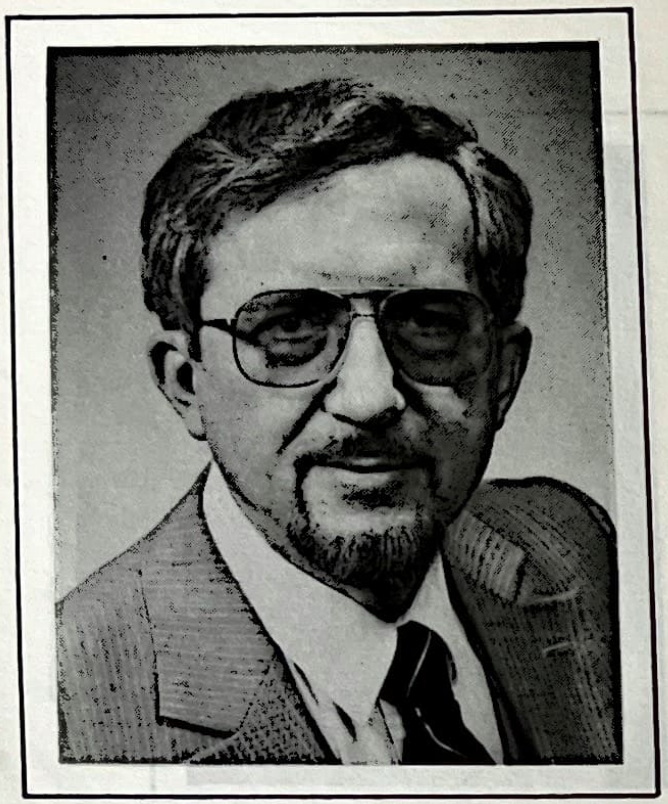
DIRECTOR - Battleford Credit Union Ltd.; 6 years.
- Vice-President; 3 years.

PRESIDENT - North Battleford Art Club; 3 years.

ART INSTRUCTOR - Arts Council
- City of North Battleford.

EXECUTIVE - North Battleford Ukrainian Catholic
- Womens' League; 3 years.

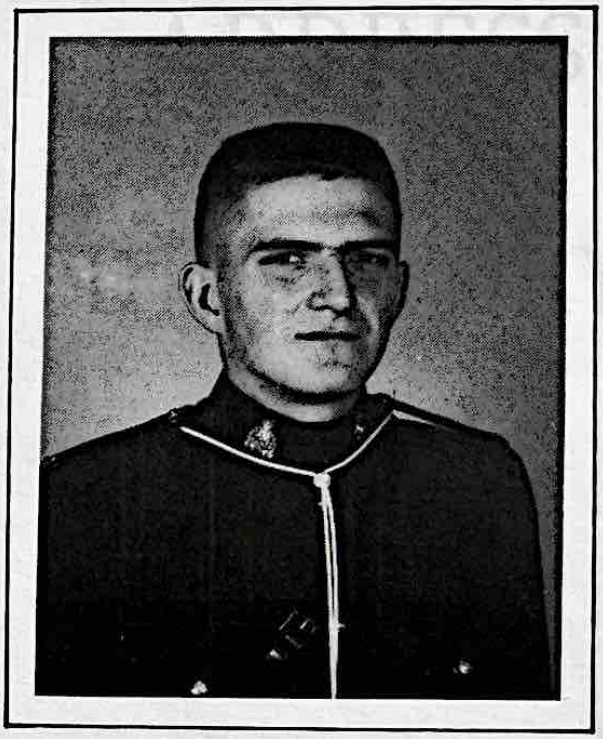
ROMAN JOHN BRUNWALD



PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN -
- Board Member--Oxbow School Unit No. 1; 4 1/2 yrs
- Rural Municipal Secretary-Treasurer; 25 years.
- Justice of the Peace; 14 years.
- Coroner; 15 years.
- Notary Public; 7 years.
- Church Board Secretary-Treasurer; 4 years.
- Leader--Wolf Cubs; 7 years.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA -
- Inspector-- Ministry of Finance; since 1982

JOSEPH GORDON BRUNWALD



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE -
- Constable, 3 years.
- Identification Officer; 4 years.

CITY OF SALMON ARM -
- Alderman and Deputy Mayor; 4 years.
- School Board; 4 years.

MEMBER - Volunteer Fire Department,
Mica Creek, Langley, Salmon Arm; 15 years

GERALD A. ZYPCHEN

ENROLLED - Royal Canadian Engineers, 1957.

GRADUATED - University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon
- Civil Engineer - 1961.

COMMISSIONED - Lieutenant, Royal Canadian Engineers.

POSTED - West Germany, 1961.

PROMOTION - Captain, 1964.

ATTACHED TO - United States Army Corps of Engineers as an Exchange Officer 1965-67, Washington State.

PROMOTION - Major, 1968.

POSTED TO - Chilliwack, British Columbia,
- Senior Instructor Tactics, 1970.

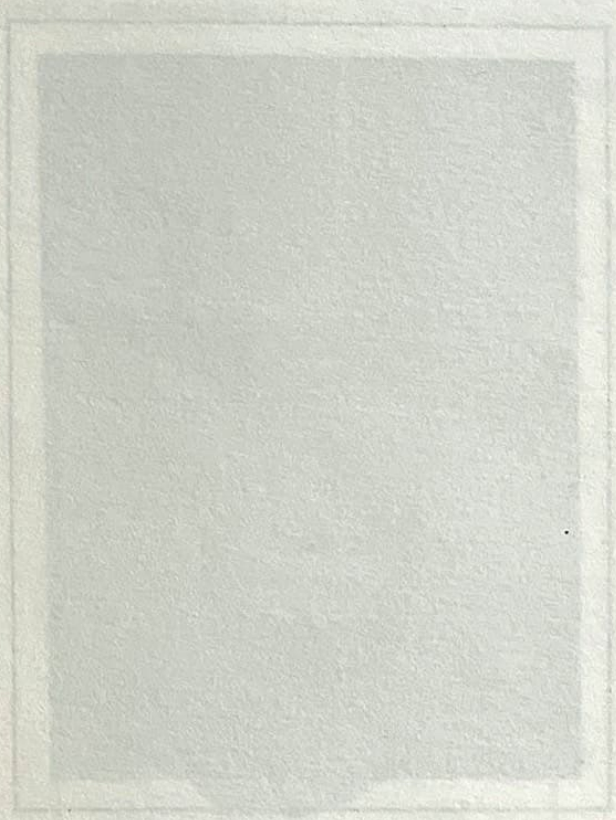
PROMOTION - Lieutenant Colonel, Staff College, Kingston, Ontario.

PROMOTION - Colonel, 1982.

PRESENTLY - Director Military Occupational Structures, Ottawa, Ontario.

ADDRESS

DIRECTORY



BRUNWALD, Paul
2236 Kinross Ave.
VICTORIA, B.C. V8R 2N5

BRUNWALD,Mr.& Mrs. Philip
SD - 19 Lake Cherokee
HENDERSON, TX 75652

BRUNWALD, Mr. & Mrs. R.J.
2236 Kinross Ave.
VICTORIA, B.C. V8R 2N5

C

CHODZICKI, Mr. & Mrs. J.
149 East Dr.
SASKATOON, Sask. S7J 2X6

CHUHANIUK, Mr. & Mrs. C.
822 Whitewood Cresc.
SASKATOON, Sask. S7J 4L1

CONNOR, Mr. & Mrs. M.
6723 - 98th Ave.
EDMONTON, Alta. T6A 0A6

COUCKUYT, Mr. & Mrs. Carl
MONTMARTRE, Sask. S0G 3M0

COUCKUYT, Laura Natalie
Box 322 - Bek Hall, UND
GRAND FORKS, N. Dakota 58202

COUCKUYT, Lisa Marie
2440 - 14th Ave.
REGINA, Sask.

COUCKUYT, Shannon Edward
2124 Abbott St.
REGINA, Sask.

COUSINS, Mr. & Mrs. S.
142 - 5344 76th St.
RED DEER, Alta.
T4P 2A6

F

FEDZUN, Mrs. Dora
HAFFORD, Sask. S0J 1A0

FRIES, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Box 488
CABRI, Sask. S0N 0J0

G

GILBERT, Mr. & Mrs. G.
209 Carr Place
OKOTOKS, Alta.

H

HOLLICK, Mr. & Mrs. Mike
921 - 7th St.
SASKATOON, Sask. S7H 0Y5

HORBAY, Mr. & Mrs. D.J.
1511 - 108th St.
EDMONTON, Alta. T6J 5B9

HORBAY, Mr. & Mrs. Henry
16 Ridgeway Pl.
BROCKVILLE, Ont. K6V 6E9

HORBAY, Mr. & Mrs. James
51 Willowbend Cresc.
WINNIPEG, Man. R2N 1V2

HORBAY, Mr. & Mrs. John
Box 85
HAFFORD, Sask. S0J 1A0

HOUDEK, Mr. & Mrs. Neil
Box 494
BIGGAR, Sask. S0K 0M0

HUGHES, Bridgid E.
404 - 214 St. George St.
TORONTO, Ont. M5R 2N8

A

ADAMS, Mr. & Mrs. Andy
2603 Cairns Ave.
SASKATOON, Sask.

ALCOCK, Mr. & Mrs. Melvin
602 Avenue P. North
SASKATOON, Sask. S7L 2W2

ALT, Mr. & Mrs. Terry R.
130 Berkley St.
IRVINE, CA 92715

B

BABEY, Mrs. Anna
120 Victoria Ave. East
WINNIPEG, Man. R2C 0E2

BABEY, Mrs. & Mrs. Bohdan
241 Turner Ave.
BEAUSEJOUR, Man. R0E 0C0

BABEY, Mr. & Mrs. J.
198 Roosevelt Pl.
WINNIPEG, Man. R2K 1M5

BABEY, Marianne L.
120 Victoria Ave. East
WINNIPEG, Man. R2C 0E2

BABEY, Paulette B.
15 Lakepoint Dr.
WINNIPEG, Man. R3T 4R5

BARBER, Mr. & Mrs. Harry
4813 - 5th Ave.
DELTA, B.C. V4M 1J5

BOHUN, Mr. & Mrs. Dick
Box 231
HAFFORD, Sask. S0J 1A0

BOHUN, Mr. & Mrs. Donald
2465 Wayburne Cres.
LANGLEY, B.C. V2Y 1B6

BOHUN, Mr. & Mrs. Peter
835 Tamarack Dr.
KELOWNA, B.C. V1X 1E3

BRUNWALD, Mrs. Anne
506 - 1191 - 99 St.
NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.
S9A 3V8

BRUNWALD,Mrs.& Mrs.A.N.A.
1721 - 104 St.
NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.
S9A 1P8

BRUNWALD, Daniel
B1 - 8205 98 St.
PEACE RIVER, Alta.
T0H 2X0

BRUNWALD, Gregory
6 - 1236 College Dr.
SASKATOON, Sask. S7N 0W4

BRUNWALD, Mrs.& Mrs. J.G.
Box 882
SALMON ARM, B.C. V0E 2T0

BRUNWALD, Jason
2236 Kinross Ave.
VICTORIA, B.C. V8R 2N5

KINDRACHUK, Mr. & Mrs. J.
VERMILION, Alta. T0B 4M0

KINDRACHUK, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Box 70
YELLOW CREEK, Sask.
S0K 4X0

KIRBY, Eugene C.
Co. Cottage 29
FLIN FLON, Man. R8A 1M3

KIRBY, Glen C.
21 Luther
3825 Luther Pl.
SASKATOON, Sask. S7H 4B1

KIRBY, Hal D.
1126 - 425 15th St. East
Forest Grove Village
SASKATOON, Sask. S7N 2E5

KIRBY, Mr. & Mrs. M.A.
Co. Cottage 29
FLIN FLON, Man. R8A 1M3

KIRBY, Richard C.
21 Luther
3825 Luther Pl.
SASKATOON, Sask. S7H 4B1

KISHINSKY, Adela Marie
210 Hazeldel Ave.
WINNIPEG, Man. R2K 0P8

KISHINSKY, Donald Michael
3823 Garden Grove Dr.
BURNABY, B.C. V5G 4A6

KISHINSKY, Mr. Gene
205 - 440 E. 15th Ave.
VANCOUVER, B.C. V5T 2R4

KISHINSKY, John Lauren
550 Oakview Ave.
WINNIPEG, Man. R2K 0S7

KISHINSKY, Mr. & Mrs. M.
550 Oakview Ave.
WINNIPEG, Man. R2K 0S7

KOHUT, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon
Harrison Hot Springs, BC
V0M 1K0

KOZACHUK, Mr. Allan G.
8303 - 91 Cambridge Ave.
REGINA, Sask. S4N 5N3

KOZACHUK, Mr. & Mrs. Paul
1862 - 99 St.
NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.
S9A 0R8

L

LEHMANN, Mr. & Mrs. A.
65 - 590 17th St.
WEST VANCOUVER, B.C.
V7V 3S7

LOVELACE, Mr. & Mrs. John
595 Community Row
WINNIPEG, Man. R3R 1H6

M

MACLEOD,Mr.& Mrs. Leonard
410 Winnipeg Ave. South
SASKATOON, Sask.

MALARCHUK, Mr.& Mrs. John
BLAINE LAKE, Sask.
S0J 0J0

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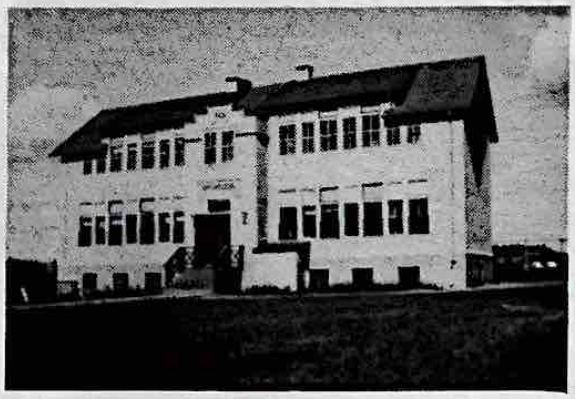

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ZIPCHEN 1987

ZIPCHEN FAMILY REUNION

Hafford, Saskatchewan

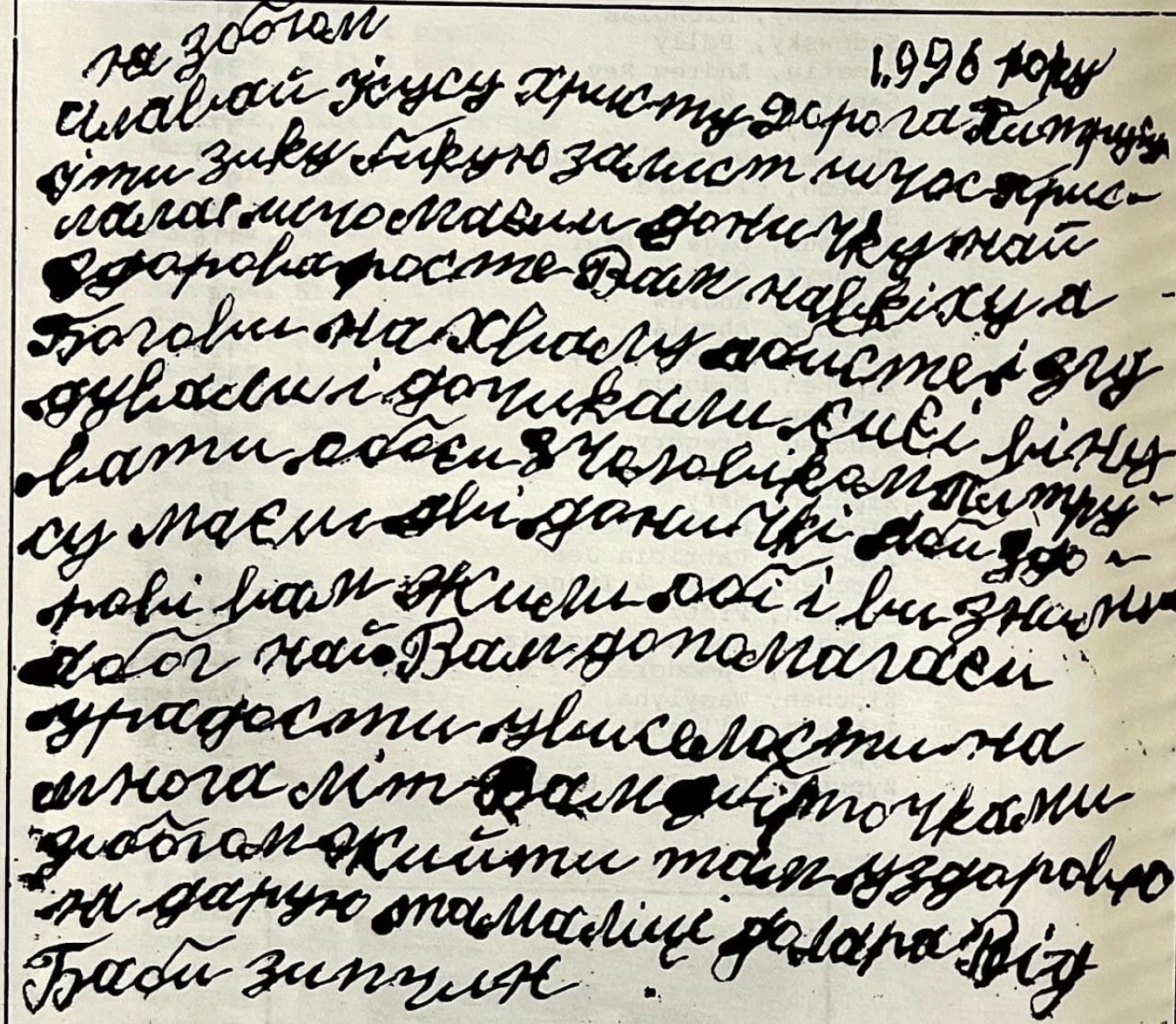
July 3, 4, 5 - 1987

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Front: LR- Stan Nowakowski, Peter Zipchen, Mike Hunchak, Dick Bohun, Roman Zipchen. Back: Eugenia Zipchen, Donna Hunchak, Roma Nowakowski, Donna Bohun, Helen Adams, Zinnia Bohun, Patricia Zipchen. Missing- David Horbay, Lucy Horbay

IMMEDIATE FAMILY of Theodore & Wasylna Zipchen. From left: Nettie Horbay, Hafford, Kay Hollick, Saskatoo Zipchen, Hafford, Dora Fetzun, Hafford, Mary Ryhorchuk and Anne Brunwald, both of North Battleford. Deceased a and Peter in childhood, Polly Hunchak 1975 and Bill Zipchen 1984.

PLATE P-107



Correspondence from Wasylyna Zipchen to Patricia Hughes after the birth of Tamara. Note: Dated 1966- Wasylyna was 88 years old.

" I am with God. Praise be to Jesus Christ dear Patricia and you, her husband. Thank you for your letter which you sent announcing the birth of your daughter. May she grow healthy and give you joy and give God glory. May you raise her and together with your husband, live to see her married. Patricia, you have two daughters. May both live in good health with you. May God help you, in your happiness, for many years, with Him, to live in good health with your children. I am sending a gift of money to the small one. From Grandmother Zipchen "

Copies of this book may be obtained
by writing

R. J. Brunwald,
2236 Kinross Avenue,
Victoria, British Columbia,
V8R 2N5

Cost $ 40.00

.....

After September 1, 1987
the address will be

4130 Burnley Close,
Victoria, British Columbia,
V8N 5S6

.....

Any net profit from the publication
of this book will be donated to the
Zipchen Family Cemetery Maintenance
Fund.

Hospodar and Hospdenia-
William (Bill) Hunchak and Edna Hunchak

2012

Copies of this book may be obtained
by writing

R. J. Brunwald,
2236 Kinross Avenue,
Victoria, British Columbia,
V8R 2N5

Cost $ 40.00

.....

After September 1, 1987
the address will be

4130 Burnley Close,
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.....

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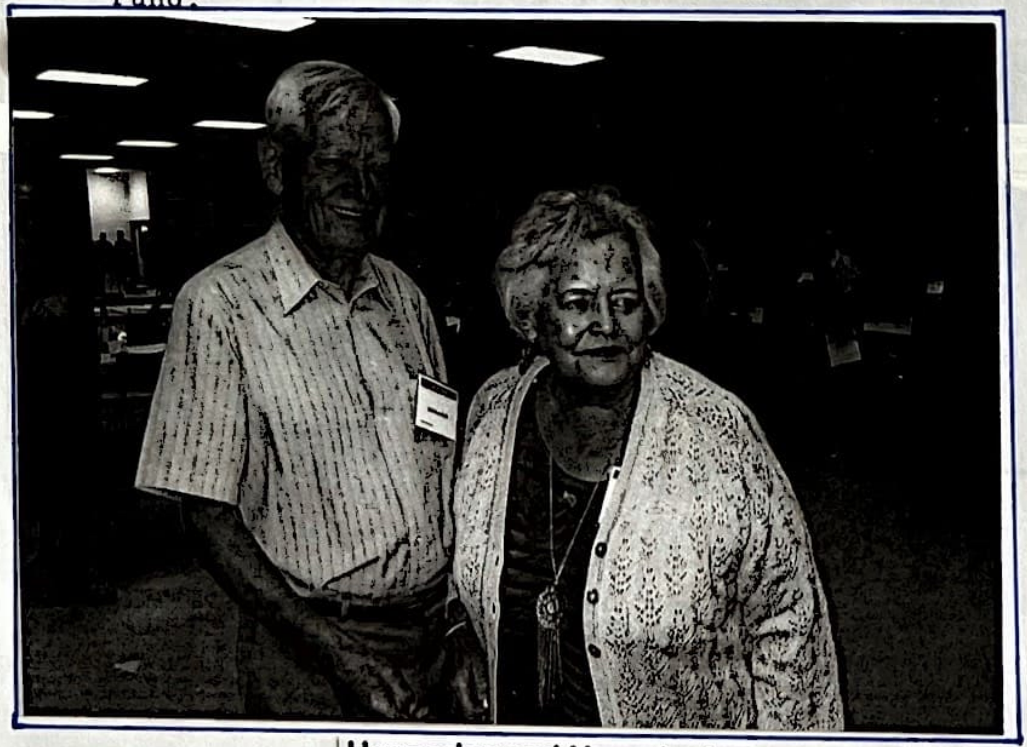


Hospodar and Hospdenia-
William (Bill) Hunchak and Edna Hunchak

2012

Zipchen family reunited Hafford

- The Battlefords News-Optimist — Monday, July 20, 1987

A reunion of the Zipchen family took place at Hafford on July 3,4,and 5 with 193 people in attendance, mainly descendants of Theodore (Fred) and Wasylna Zipchen who came to Canada in 1906 and settled just southwest of Hafford, Sask.

The successful three-day event started off Friday with a get-acquainted evening. Opening remarks and welcome was given by Roma Nowakowski of Battleford, chairman of the organizing committee. Roman Brunwald of Victoria, B.C., and formerly of North Battleford gave a little background on the history of their grandparents and distributed the Zipchen history book "The Life and Times of Theodore and Wasylna" which he researched, wrote and published.

Divine Liturgy was celebrated by Rev. Father D. Mazun at 10 a.m. Saturday at the Holy Eucharist Ukrainian Catholic Church for the Zipchen family. He was assisted by family members: Seminarian Ken Nowakowski and Sister Victoria Hunchak SSMI.

Following church service the group drove to the cemetery for a memorial service and blessing of the family graves. A plaque placed at the cemetery in memory of this reunion states:

"Zipchen Family Reunion July 1987
A gathering of descendants of Fred and Wasylna Zipchen who homesteaded in 1906 S.W. 10-43-10 West of 3rd. We all join in commemorating never to forget our roots."

Roman Zipchen then hosted the family on the homestead. He is the third generation Zipchen farming that land.

Vic Ryhorchuk of Thunder Bay, Ont., Dave Horbay of Edmonton, Alta., and Jim Nowakowski of Saskatoon barbecued hamburgers for everyone

Roman's father Dick Zipchen, started up the old Rumley tractor which his father had purchased new in 1928. The proud Mr. Zipchen was in his glory having his picture taken with the many children wanting to get on the old tractor with him.

Perhaps the biggest highlight of the day, was mud plastering a portion of the original home, which is a log house, as it was done in pioneer days. Clay and straw, the main ingredients , mixed with water, was mixed on the ground by children and some adults with their bare feet. Years ago a horse was also walked around in the clay mixture as it was hard work as it had to be just the right consistency.

First, bare branches or lathes were nailed to the logs to give the clay something to cling to. Then when the clay was of the right consistency it was thrown with force against the house to give it more strength to hold. When it was well dried (baked in the sun) then the house would be white washed with lime and a little blueing added to make it whiter in color. This was a very inexpensive way to finish off the house as the materials needed were all at hand. The house was nice and warm in the winter time and cool in summer.

A banquet, chaired by Bill Hunchak of Wetaskiwin, Alta., and dance ended the day. Donna Bohun proposed a toast to the senior generation, the head table guests; replied to by Dick Zipchen. Door prizes donated by the oldest generation were drawn for and won by some very happy people. The prizes were a crocheted table cloth, an afghan, a quilt, crocheted runners and pillow, a mantle clock, and an engraved silver tray.

On Sunday the group were treated to some unexpected entertainment. Mark Lomar, a Ukrainian dance instructor of Saskatoon (formerly of Hafford) danced for the family, and later Rev. Father J. Caplin with accordian, and his Polish friends dressed in their national dress sang a few songs in several languages. Both items were very much enjoyed and appreciated by everyone. They had been performing at Redberry Lake for the Canada Day celebrations and were thoughtful enough to come into Hafford to perform for the Zipchen family.

Plans were to spend Sunday at Redberry Lake, however, the weather was a little too chilly and rainy, so a Kaiser card tournament was held in the hall instead.

The Zipchen organizing committee family members were: Helen Adams, Saskatoon; Dick, Zinnia and Donna Bohun, Hafford; Dave and Lucy Horbay, Edmonton; Mike and Donna Hunchak, Langham; Stanley, Roma and Bob Nowakowski of the Battlefords Peter and Irene Zipchen, Landis; Roman and Eugenia Zipchen, Hafford; and Patricia Zipchen, Saskatoon.

The reunion came to a close with Roma Nowakowski giving a few closing remarks. She said it was hard to believe that three days had gone . . . "it seems like I was just standing here saying 'Welcome, my name is Roma ZIPCHEN.' But now it is time to say goodbye, we've had a chance to get to know each other better, so now we are not .strangers any longer." Sister Victoria said an appropriate closing prayer, then everyone formed a big circle, crossed their arms and holding hands, sang: The More We Get Together; and For Auld Lang Syne.

ZIPCHEN FAMILY REUNION - JULY 1987 - HAFFORD, SASKATCHEWAN

LIST OF WINNERS OF GIFTS DONATED BY SENIOR FAMILY MEMBERS

DONOR	PRIZE	WINNER
Dick Zipchen	Clock	Paulette Klos
Dora Fedzun	Tray	Jeffrey Babey
Mary Ryhorchuk	Quilt	Duncan Ryhorchuk
Anne Brunwald	Cushion & Runner Centrepice Runner	Michael Horbay James Horbay
Kathleen Hollick	Afghan	Clarke Adrian Cousins
Nettie Horbay	Crocheted Tablecloth	Judith Shaun Hunchak

ZIPCHEN:1987

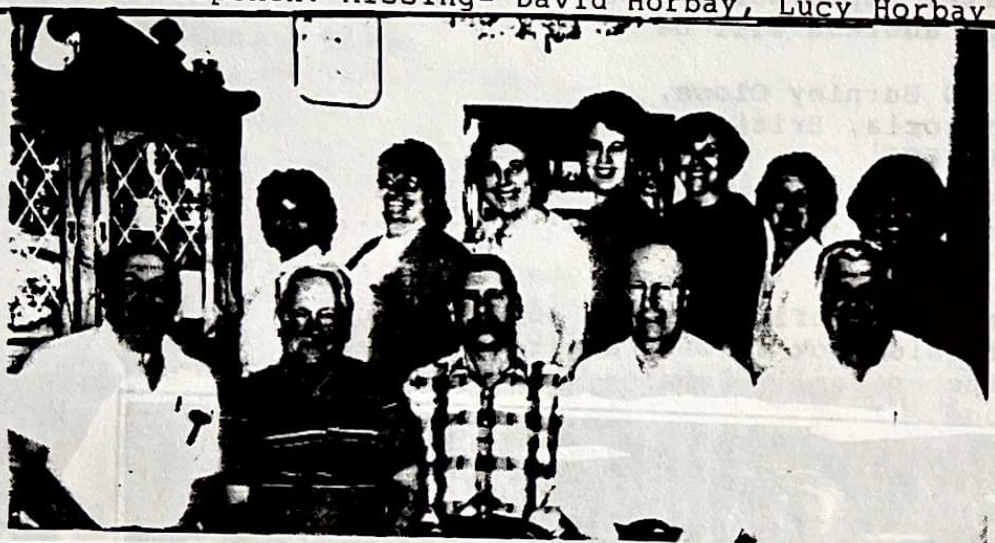
ZIPCHEN FAMILY REUNION

Hafford, Saskatchewan

July 3, 4, 5 - 1987

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Front: LR- Stan Nowakowski, Peter Zipchen, Mike Hunchak, Dick Bohun, Roman Zipchen. Back: Eugenia Zipchen, Donna Hunchak, Roma Nowakowski, Donna Bohun, Helen Adams, Zinnia Bohun, Patricia Zipchen. Missing- David Horbay, Lucy Horbay



IMMEDIATE FAMILY of Theodore & Wasylna Zipchen. From left: Nettie Horbay, Hafford, Kay Hollick, Saskatoo Zipchen, Hafford, Dora Fetzun, Hafford, Mary Ryhorchuk and Anne Brunwald, both of North Battleford. Deceased and Peter in childhood. Polly Hunchak 1975 and Bill Zipchen

Zipchen

Wasylyna & Theodore

1878 - 1970 1873 - 1949

Dora (Bohun) Fedzun	1900 - 1989
Bill Zipchen	1901 - 1984
Polly Hunchak	1904 - 1975
Dick Zipchen	1905 - 1996
Mary Ryhorchuk	1908 - 2001
Anne Brunwald	1909 - 2008
Kay (Kachmarsky) Hollick	1911 - 1997
Nettie Horbay	1914 - 2005
Peter Zipchen	1917 - 1923
Rose Zipchen	1920 - 1921

MUD PLASTER LOG HOME — One of the highlights was the mud plastering of a portion of the original log house in the same fashion as the early pioneers. Top photo — Roman Zipchen and Mike Hunchak nail branches or lathes to the wall to give the clay something to cling to. Middle photo - Clay and straw being mixed by children and adults in their bare feet. Bottom photo - After the clay reached the right consistency it was thrown against the house to give it more strength to take hold. The clay mixture is then smoothened out, left to bake in the sun and given a whitewash finish. The final product produced a house that was warm in winter and cool in summer.

1987

RUMLEY IN TOP SHAPE — Dick Zipchen, left, started up the old Rumley tractor purchased new by his father in 1928. At the controls is Dick's son Roman and standing beside the tractor are Roman's sons Patrick and Richard.

ZIPCHEN FAMILY REUNION- HIGHLIGHTS
AUGUST 03, 04, 05 – 2012
HAFFORD, SASKATCHEWAN

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE - Helen Adams, Nester and Vida Brunwald, Chris Chuhaniuk, Tamara Hall, David and Late Lucy Horbay, Lorne and Mary Hunchak, Roma Nowakowski, Eugenia Zipchen, Richard and Janine Zipchen, Donna Cunningham.

Banquet : Piano Prelude: Joyce Brunwald. Jim Horbay, Master of Ceremonies, Hospodar and Hospdenia- William (Bill) Hunchak and Edna Hunchak. Blessing- Sister Victoria. Introduction of Guest Speaker- Roma Nowakowski.

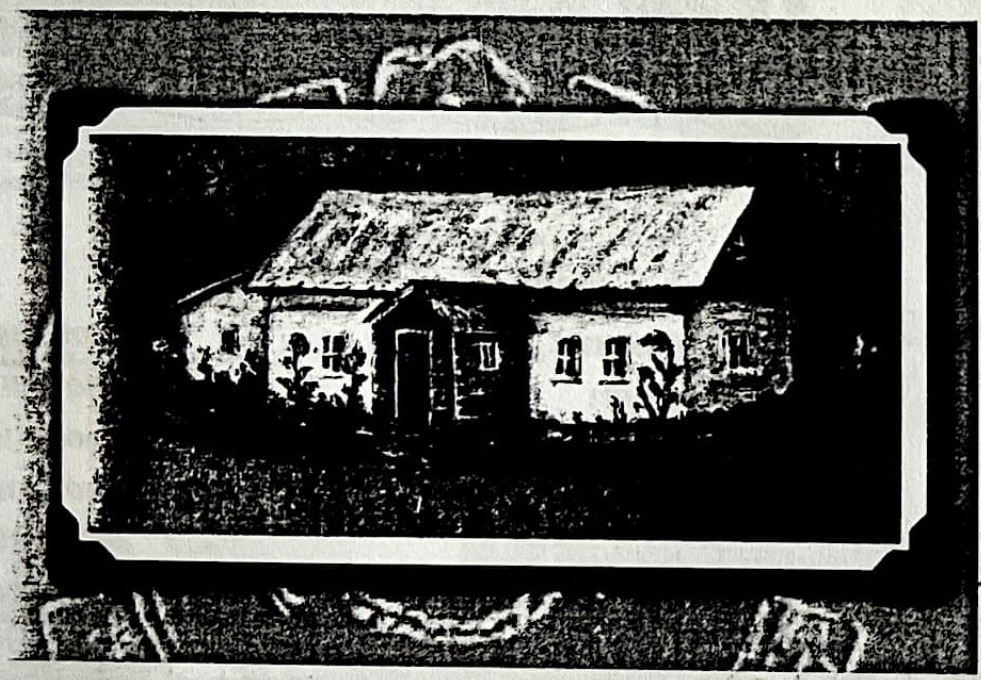
Keynote Speaker: Most Reverend Ken Nowakowski, Bishop of the Eparchy of New Westminster for Ukrainian Catholics in British Columbia and the Yukon. Papal Blessing to Oldest Member- Nettie Mazyn. Chairpersons's Remarks- David Horbay. Family History-Roman Brunwald.

Program: Zipchen Family's Got Talent- Donna Cunningham- Director. Traditional Ukrainian Presentation of Bread and Salt- Allison and Jordan Kalise. The Rose- Allie Dimon accompanied by Joanna Mazyn. Ashokan Farewell- Michelle Chuhaniuk. Firefly and Spanish Guitar- Sophia Ryhorchuk. The Country Waltz- Thomas Linderman. Sunrise-Sunset- Audience accompanied by Joyce Brunwald. Guitar Medley- Ryan Teres. Wagon Wheel- Daniel Linderman. Rolling in the Deep- Andrea Nowakowski. Many Happy Years- Audience. Rainbow Connection- Jordan Kalise. Hopak Selections- Kim Mazyn. Peace in the Family – Anna Babey accompanied by Ryan Teres and Family. God Be With you Till We Meet Again- Theresa Cousins and Family. Chris Chuhaniuk- Auctioneer.

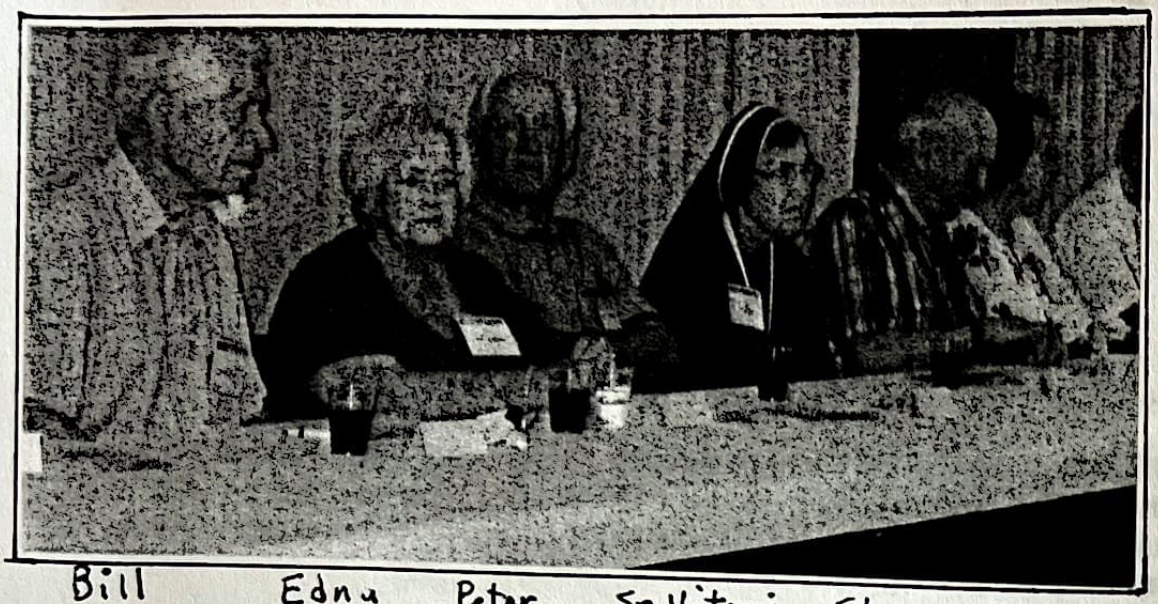
OTHER: Zipchen Family Cemetery, Zipchen Homestead, Silent Auctions- Nester and Vida Brunwald. Cultural Display- Roma Nowakowski,
Mary Hunchak, Janine Zipchen. Bar Services-Lorne Hunchak. Communications- Mary Hunchak, Souvenir Program- Vida and Nester Brunwald. Redberry Regional Park- Fun and Games, David Horbay.

Registered Attendance – 200. Printed September 2012.

Zipchen
Family Reunion



August 3rd, 4th & 5th - 2012
Hafford, Saskatchewan

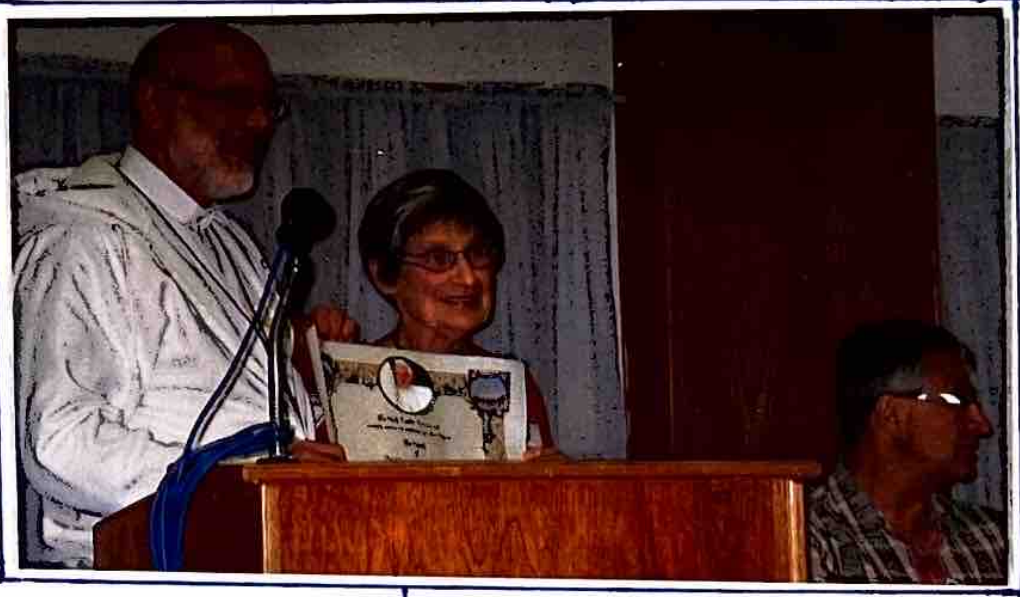


Bill Edna Peter Sr. Victoria Stan Roma

Bishop Ken at Zipchen Family Cemetery

Sister Victoria and nieces Clarice and Cathy

On the Zipchen
HOMESTEAD
with
Ivan Hunchak



Bishop Ken presenting to Anna Babey, the second oldest person of the Zipchen clan. Emcee Jimmy H.

Hospodar and Hospodenia at their finest in Hafford 2012

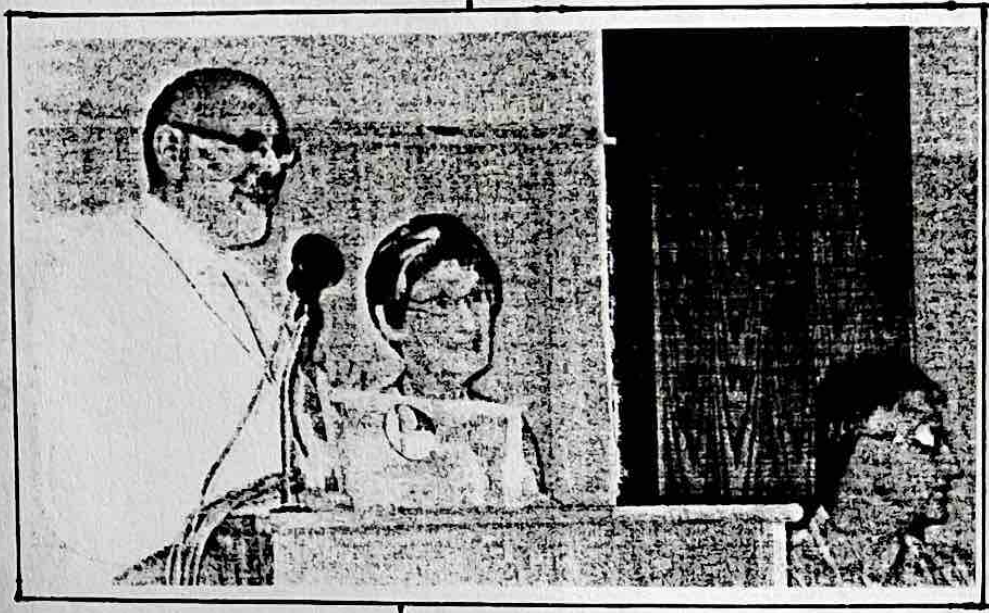
Some of the oldsters and Bishop Ken

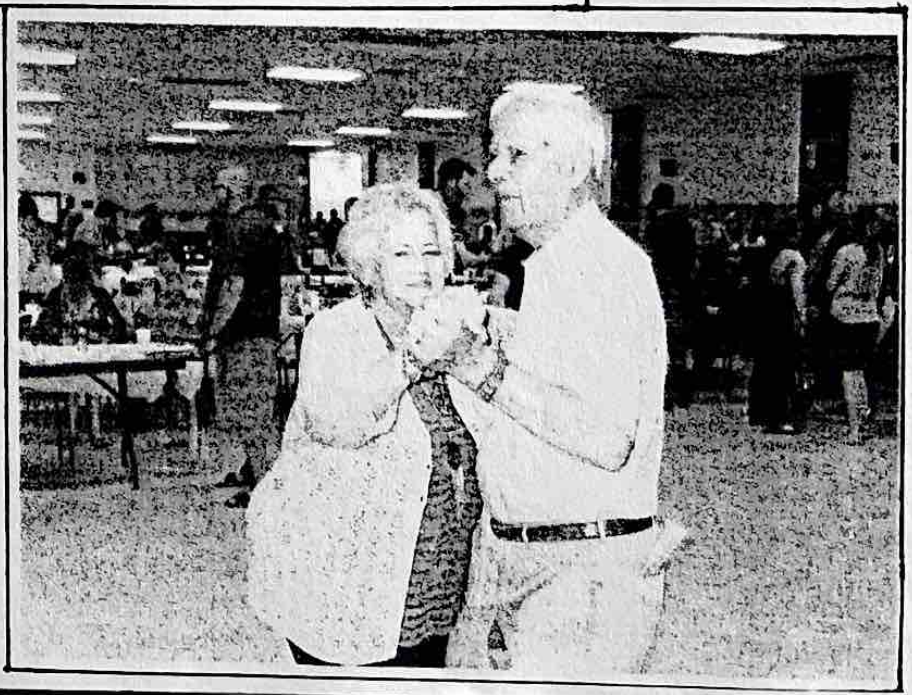
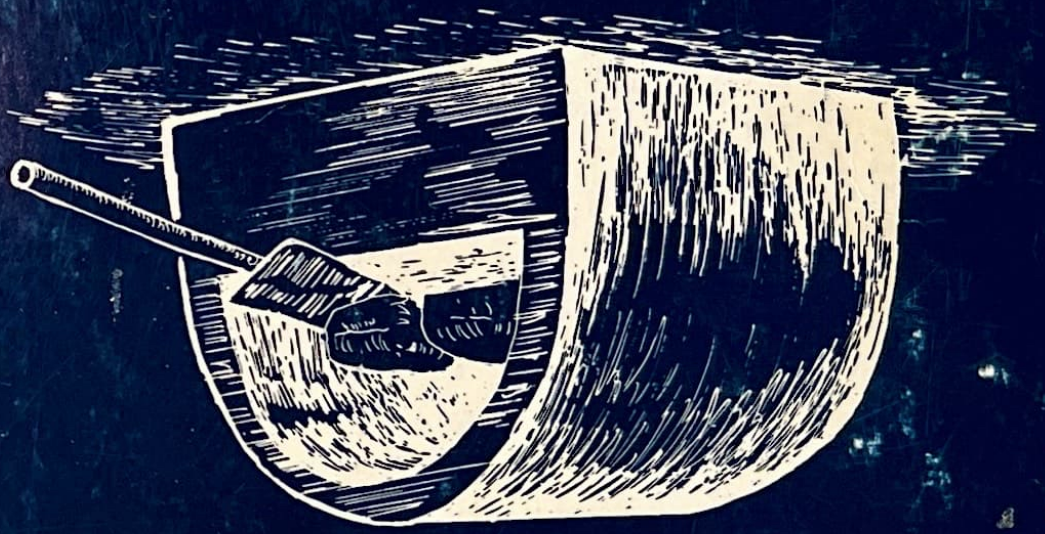
Bill Edna Peter Sr. Victoria Stan Roma Ken

Bishop Ken at Zipchen Family Cemetery 2012

Sister Victoria with nieces Cathy and Clarice

On the Zipchen HOMESTEAD with Ivan Hunchak



Bishop Ken presenting to Anna Babey, the second oldest person of the Zipchen clan

Hospodar and Hospodenia at their finest in Hafford